Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 GOLD STREET — Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers — NEW YORK, N.Y.

January 9, 1933

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

London Closing Cable

LONDON, January 6, 1933.

Carnauba wax was quoted 78s per hundredweight, 1s lower than a week ago.

Miscellaneous Oils Firmer

Higher prices were quoted late in the week on chinawood, perilla and rapeseed oils and the general market for oils, fats and greases seemed to have an improved tone. A better inquiry was noted for some products. The last round lot business reported in tallow was on the basis of 2¼c. for extra but there appeared to be no more obtainable at that figure and the tendency of the market seemed to some to be upward. A further advance occurred in lard. Receipts of live hogs continued much smaller than at the same time last year.

Heavy Chemicals Quiet

The market for industrial chemicals was quiet at the close of the week. Consumers continued to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis. Copper derivatives were steady, with a slight advance occuring in the export copper price. Antimony metal was slow, with cables from abroad indicating a firmer tone was noted in the primary market. Demand for textile chemicals was irregular, due to the mixed trend of operations in that industry.

London Sulphate of Ammonia Up

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1933.

Export sulphate of ammonia, neutral quality, was advanced 5s per ton. Quotations were named at £5 10s for material in single bags, for prompt shipment, f.o.b. U. Y. ports.

Zinc Output Lower

United States output of primary metallic zinc in 1932 was estimated at 207,000 tons, against 291,996 tons in 1931, a decrease of 29 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines estimate late last week. Stocks decreased by about 14 percent and deliveries to consumers were off approximately 30 percent.

Minneapolis Flaxseed and Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1933.

Cash flaxseed in active demand and strong with premiums advancing. Crushers and cash houses are after futures. Good to liberal sales of linseed oil. Shipping instructions much better. General situation best in long time.

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Morphine Sulphate
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Strychnine Sulphate
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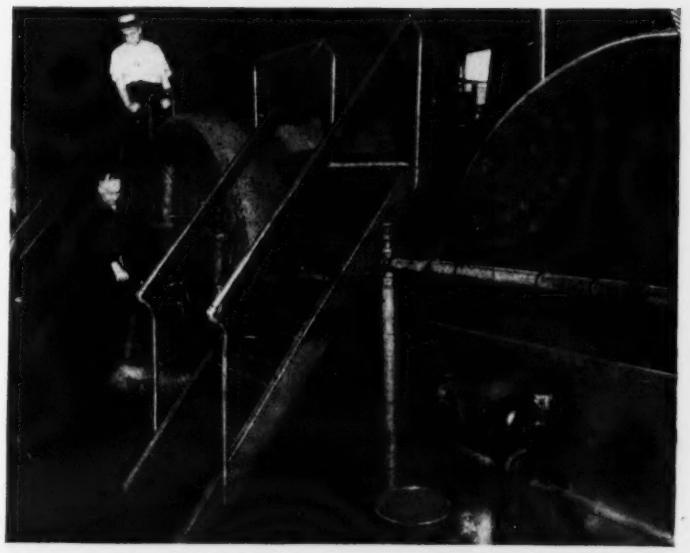

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Quinine Sulphate U. S. P.

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Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetaldehyde, drums....lb. .18½@ .21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs..lb. .95 @ 1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels..lb. .24 Nom.
U.S.P., barrels....lb. .26 @ .28
Acetin, technical, drums....lb. .30 @ .32
Acetone, drums, car lots....lb. .10 @ .10¼
less car lots....lb. .10¾@ .11
tanks....lb. .09¾@ —
Methyl (see M)
Oil, barrels....gal. 1.15 @ 1.50
Acetophenone, bottles....lb. 1.50 @ 2.00
Acetphenetidin, kegs....lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Acid:—
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 2.65 @ 2.90
carboys....100 lbs. 3.15 @ 3.40
56 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 5.00 @ 5.25
carboys....100 lbs. 5.50 @ 5.75
60 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 5.34 @ 5.59
carboys....100 lbs. 5.84 @ 6.09
70 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 6.23 @ 6.48
carboys....100 lbs. 6.73 @ 6.98
80 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 7.11 @ 7.36
carboys....100 lbs. 7.61 @ 7.86
84 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 7.47 @ 7.85
carboys....100 lbs. 7.97 @ 8.43
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels..100 lbs. 9.14 @ 9.39
carboys....100 lbs. 9.64 @ 9.89
synthetic, 99½ p.c., aluminum drums, cans, car lots..100 lbs. 9.14 @ —
less car lots..100 lbs. 9.39 @ —
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots.100 lbs. 9.64 @ —
less car lots..100 lbs. 9.89 @ —
pure, 30 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 3.74 @ 3.99
carboys....100 lbs. 4.24 @ 4.49
36 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 4.21 @ 4.46
carboys....100 lbs. 4.71 @ 4.96
66 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 7.06 @ 7.31
carboys....100 lbs. 7.56 @ 7.81
90 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 8.90 @ 9.15
carboys....100 lbs. 9.40 @ 9.65
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs. 2.93 @ 3.18
carboys....100 lbs. 3.43 @ 3.68
56 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 5.55 @ 5.80
carboys....100 lbs. 6.05 @ 6.30
60 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 5.94 @ 6.19
carboys....100 lbs. 6.44 @ 6.69
70 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 6.90 @ 7.43
carboys....100 lbs. 7.40 @ 7.93
80 p.c., barrels....100 lbs. 7.90 @ 8.15
carboys....100 lbs. 8.40 @ 8.65
Acetic anhydride, drums....lb. .21 @ .25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels....lb. .70 @ .75
Animal, fatty, drums....lb. .03¼@ .04½
Anthranilic, refined, barrels..lb. .85 @ .95
technical, barrels....lb. .75 — —
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs..lb. .18 @ —
Benzoic, technical, kegs....lb. .38 @ .45
U.S.P., kegs....lb. .48 @ .52
Battery, carboys....100 lbs. 1.60 @ 3.50
Boric, technical, 99½ p. c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..ton.80.00 — —
barrels....ton.90.00 — —
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.85.00 — —
barrels....ton.95.00 — —
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.90.00 @95.00
barrels....ton.100.00 @105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..ton.85.00 — —
barrels....ton.95.00 — —
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.90.00 @ —
barrels....ton.100.00 @ —
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.95.00 @100.00
barrels....ton.105.00 @110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.
Broenner's, barrels....lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys..lb. .28 @ —
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys..lb. .70 — —
edible grade, works, cbys..lb. 1.30 — —
Camphoric, cans....lb. 5.25 @ —
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Chlorosulphonic, drums....lb. .04½@ .05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums included..lb. .11½@ .14
Cinnamic, refined, bottles...lb. 2.85 @ 3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels....lb. .29 @ —
kegs..lb. .29½@ —
granular, barrels....lb. .29 @ —
kegs..lb. .29½@ —
powdered, barrels....lb. .29½@ —
anhydrous, granular, drums, lb. .32 @ —
powder, drums....lb. .32½@ —
Cleve's, barrels....lb. .52 @ .54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks....lb. .04½@ —
Corn oil, mills, tanks....lb. .03½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels.lb. .04 @ —
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums..gal. .40 @ .41
97-99 p.c., pale, drums...gal. .42 @ .45
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys..lb. .10½@ .11
less car lots, carboys....lb. .11½@ .12½
imported, carboys....lb. .12½@ .14
Gallic, technical, barrels....lb. .60 @ .65
U.S.P., barrels....lb. .74 @ —
Gamma, barrels....lb. .77 @ .79
Gluconic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels, lb. .20 @ —
H, barrels....lb. .65 @ .70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys..lb. .50 @ .51
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys..lb. .18 @ .20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl....lb. .80 @ 1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels.lb. .06 @ .06½
lead carboys....lb. .08 @ .08½
48 p.c., lead carboys....lb. .10 @ .10½
52 p.c., lead carboys....lb. .11 @ .11½
60 p.c., lead carboys....lb. .13 @ .13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels..lb. .11 @ .12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c. demijohn..lb. .75 @ —
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels.lb. .04 @ .04½
light, refined, barrels....lb. .11½@ .12
44 p.c., dark, barrels....lb. .09 @ .09½
light, refined, barrels....lb. .11½@ .12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys.lb. .47 @ —
U.S.P.VIII, 75 p.c., carboys, lb. .45 @ —
Acid, laurent's, barrels....lb. .36 @ .37
Maleic, crystals, kegs....lb. .35 @ —
Malic, powdered, kegs....lb. .45 @ .60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .06½@ .07½
tanks, sulphuric, unit..lb. .0085@ .009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.lb. .18@ .20
99 p.c., barrels....lb. .20 @ .25
Monosulphonic, barrels....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.00 — —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.35 — —
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs. 1.60 — —
30 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.10 — —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.45 — —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 1.70 — —
32 deg., tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.60 — —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 — —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 2.20 — —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .06 @ .07
6-lb. bottles....lb. .08 @ .11
Neville & Winther's, barrels.lb. .85 @ .87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 5.00 @ —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 5.25 @ —
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 5.50 — —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 5.75 — —
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 6.00 — —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 6.25 @ —
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 6.50 — —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 6.75 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .11 — .12
7-lb. bottles....lb. .12 @ .22
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, domestic, barrels....lb. .11 @ .11¼
imported, barrels....lb. .11¾@ .12¼
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allowed, barrels..lb. 1.20 @ 1.30
Phenylacetic, bottles....lb. 2.50 @ 3.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns....lb. .14 @ —
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns..lb. 08¼@ .09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns..lb. .14 @ .15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns..lb. .15 @ .16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys, lb. .06 @ .08
75 p.c., carboys....lb. .10½@ .12
Picramic, kegs....lb. .65 — .70
Picric, car lots, barrels....lb. .50 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans...lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
resublimed, cans....lb. 1.75 @ 1.80
Ricinoleic....lb. .28 @ —
Salicylic, technical, barrels..lb. .40 @ —
U.S.P., barrels....lb. .40 @ .45
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels..lb. .58 @ —
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags...lb. .08 @ .08¼
single pressed, bags....lb. .07½@ .08
triple pressed, bags....lb. .10¾@ .11¼
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles..lb. 1.50 @ 2.00
technical, works, drums...lb. .15 @ .21
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks..ton.11.00 @ —
66 deg., tanks....ton.15.50 @ —
carboys, car lots....100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
98 p.c., tanks....ton.16.50 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .06 @ .07
9-lb. bottles....lb. .08 @ .17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks, ton.18.50 @ —
Tannic, technical, barrels...lb. .23 @ .40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels....lb. .90 @ .98
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels..lb. .20 @ —
kegs....lb. .20½@ —
powdered and granular, barrels..lb. .20 @ —
imported, crystals, kegs...lb. .20 @ —
Tobias, barrels....lb. .75 @ .77½
Trichloracetic, bottles....lb. 2.00 @ 2.75
Tungstic, technical, barrels.lb. 1.40 @ 1.70
chemically pure, kegs....lb. 3.60 @ 4.00
Aconite leaves, bales....lb. .09 @ .10
Root, bales....lb. .13 @ .14
Aconitine, alkaloid, amorphous, vials..oz.17.00 @ —
crystals, vials....oz.20.00 @ —
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums..lb. .15 @ .16
hydrous, drums....lb. .14 @ .15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales....lb. .50 @ .52
No. 2, bales....lb. .45 @ .47
No. 3, bales....lb. .32 @ .36
Agaric, white, bales....lb. .22 @ .28
Albumen:—
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags....lb. .10 @ .17
light, c.a.f., barrels....lb. .35 @ .43
Egg, edible, cases....lb. .79 @ .81
technical, cases....lb. .79 @ .81
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks, ton. No stocks
unground, carloads, sacks, ton. No stocks
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels..lb. .65 @ .70

Alcohol:—
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, works, drums..lb. .182 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, drums..lb. .189 @ —
tanks, works....lb. .176 @ —
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums..lb. .112 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, drums....lb. .117 @ —
tanks, freight allowed...lb. .102 @ —
Benzyl, bottles....lb. .67 @ .86
Butyl, normal, works, tanks.lb. .113 @ —
car lots, works, drums..lb. .123 @ —
less car lots, wks., drums.lb. .128 @ —
less than 50 gals., works, drums..lb. .21¼@ —
secondary, car lots, drums.lb. .10 @ —
tanks, works....lb. .09 @ —
Capryl, pure, works, drums, lb. 2.50 @ —
technical, works, drums...lb. .85 @ —
Cinnamic, bottles....lb. 2.50 @ 3.25
Denatured, anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums..gal. .54 @ —
less car lots, drums.gal. .58 @ —
tanks....gal. .50 @ —
completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums..gal. .33½@ —
less car lots, drums.gal. .44½@ .46¼
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels....gal. .376 @ .454
drums....gal. .346 @ .426
tanks....gal. .3[illegible] @ —
Alcohol, diacetone, tanks, contract..lb. .15¾@ —
spot, tanks....lb. .16¾@ —
pure, tanks..lb. .17¾@ —
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels, gal. 2.44½@ —
drums....gal. 2.41½@ —
less car lots, barrels, gal. 2.56½@ 2.58½
drums....gal. 2.53½@ 2.55½
tanks....gal. 2.37½@ —
(from grain, 5c. higher)
absolute, drums....gal. 4.70 @ 4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can, gal. 4.00 @ 4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums, gal. .75 @ —
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums..gal. .50 @ —
98 p.c., drums....gal. .85 @ —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bottles....lb. 4.15 @ 4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums..gal. .75 @ —
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks..gal. .70 @ .82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .31 @ —
Aletris, root, bags....lb. .15 @ .19
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bales....lb. .09 @ .10
Aloe, Barbadoes, true, cases..lb. .85 @ .90
Cape, cases....lb. .09½@ .10
Curacao, cases....lb. .10 @ .11
gourds, barrels....lb. .48 @ .50
Socotrine, kegs....lb. .30 @ .31
Aloin, barrels, cans....lb. .85 @ .90
Alphanaphthol, refined, barrels, lb. .80 @ .85
technical, barrels....lb. .60 @ .65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels..lb. .32 @ .34
Althea root, cut, cases....lb. .14 @ .16
Alum:—
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .16 @ .17
ground, barrels....100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
lump, barrels....100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
powder, barrels....100 lbs. 3.25 @ 3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels...lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Potash, ground, barrels.100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
lump, barrels....100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
powder, barrels....100 lbs. 3.25 @ 3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels....lb. .04½@ .05½
Soda, barrels....lb. .04 @ .04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, 140 to 875 lbs....lb. .09 @ —
1,100 to 5,000 lbs....lb. .08 @ —
5,500 to 11,000 lbs....lb. .07 @ —
12,100 to 33,000 lbs....lb. .06 @ —
40,000 lbs. and up....lb. .05 @ —
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums..lb. .06½@ .07
solution, works, drums....lb. .03 @ .03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels....lb. .06½@ .08½
light, barrels....lb. .15 @ .16½
Oleate, precipitated, bbls....lb. .17½@ .17¾
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls.lb. .17 @ .20
Resinate, precipitated, bbls.lb. .12½@ .14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .14½@ .17
car lots, barrels....lb. .14 @ —
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels....100 lbs. 1.50 @ 1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 1.90 @ 2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 2.40 @ 3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin..lb. 2.29 @ —
powdered (see Bronze powder).
Ambergris, gray, tins....oz.26.00 @35.00
Amidopyrine, cans....lb. 4.00 @ 4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)..lb. .05 @ —
pure, cylinders....lb. .15½@ .21½
Acetate, kegs....lb. .26 @ .38
Aldehyde, drums....lb. .65 @ .70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys....lb. .06½@ —
car lots, drums....lb. .02½@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .02¾@ —
tanks (on NH_3 content)...lb. .05 @ —
tankwagon....lb. .0240@ —
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 5.73 @ —
Bifluoride, barrels....lb. .14½@ .17
Borate, barrels, kegs....lb. .35 @ .85½
Bromide, granular, barrels..lb. .35 @ .56
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels..lb. .08 @ .12½
imported, casks....lb. .08 @ .13½
U.S.P., lump, barrels....lb. .09 @ .10
casks....lb. .08 @ —
powder, barrels....lb. .10 @ .11
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).
U.S.P., granular, barrels..lb. .13 @ .14
Citrate, kegs....lb. .80 @ .85
Fluoride, barrels....lb. .17 @ .19
Hypophosphite, barrels....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Iodide, jars....lb. 3.69 @ 3.74
Laurate....lb. .10 @ —
Linoleate, 80 p.c., anhydrous, barrels..lb. .11 @ —
Naphthenate....lb. .11 @ —
Nitrate, technical, casks....lb. .07 @ —
Oleate....lb. .10 @ —
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels..lb. .22 @ —
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb. .23 @ .30
Persulphate, kegs....lb. .21 @ .22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels..lb. .85 @ .48
technical, barrels....lb. .08½@ .11½
monobasic, pure, barrels..lb. .40 @ .43
technical, barrels....lb. .08½@ .11½
Ricinoleate....lb. .15 @ —
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs....lb. 1.15 @ 1.30
Sulphate, domestic, ex-vessel at ports, Jan.-June delivery, bulk—ton.21.00 @22.00
200-lb. bags....ton.23.00 @ —
100-lb. bags....ton.24.00 @ —
export, f.a.s., New York, double bags..ton. No prices
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, January shipment, bulk, ton.20.50 @21.00
bags....ton.22.00 @22.50
Sulphocyanide, kegs....lb. .36 @ .48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).

Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 5.25 @ 5.40
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs. 5.75 @ 6.00
imported, casks....lb. .06½@ .08
lump, imported, barrels...lb. .10½@ .11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works..100 lbs. 4.50 @ 4.60
imported, casks....100 lbs. 4.50 @ 5.25
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks..lb. .16 Nom.
car lots, works, drums..lb. .17 @ .17½
less car lots, freight allowed..lb. .17½@ .18
(from pentane), works, tanks..lb. .157 @ —
car lots, works, drums.lb. .166 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, drums..lb. .179 @ —
secondary car lots, drums.lb. .127 @ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .122 @ —
tanks....lb. .112 @ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol.)
Butyrate, bottles....lb. 1.00 @ 1.30
Chloride, normal, works, drums, lb. .61 @ —
small lots, works....lb. .66 @ —
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums..lb. .127 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .138 @ —
tanks, works....lb. .125 @ —
Nitrite, tubes....oz. .30 @ —
Salicylate, cans....lb. .75 @ 1.50
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums..lb. .21 @ —
Anethol, bottles....lb. .95 @ 1.00
Angostura bark, bales....lb. .19 @ .20
Angelica root, bales....lb. .12 @ .18
Anilin oil, drums....lb. .16 @ .17
tanks....lb. .14½@ .15
Oil for red, drums....lb. .38 @ .40
Anise, Spanish, bags....lb. .07½@ .08
star, bags....lb. .11¾@ .12
Anisic aldehyde, bottles....lb. 2.00 @ 3.00
Annatto paste, boxes....lb. .34 @ .37
Seed, bags....lb. .06½@ .07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs..lb. .45 @ .50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys..lb. .13 @ .17
imported, carboys....lb. .14½@ —
Metal, bulk....lb. .0540@ —
Needle, powdered, barrels...lb. .07 @ .08
Oxide, barrels....lb. .07½@ .10
Salt, 63% to 65%, tins....lb. .20 @ .23
Sulphuret, golden, barrels..lb. .16 @ .20
vermillion, barrels....lb. .35 @ .43
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas freight allowed, pale ivory, barrels..lb. .06¾@ .06¾
pure white, barrels....lb. .11¾@ .12¼
standard white, barrels..lb. .08¾@ .09¾
Antipyrine, bulk, cans....lb. 2.00 @ 2.05
Apomorphine, cans....oz.22.60 @22.65
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels..lb. .20 @ .25
double, barrels....lb. .16 @ .17
triple, barrels....lb. .16 @ .17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls..lb. .10 @ .11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz. 4.25 @ 4.50
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks..lb. .07 @ .07½
80 to 85 p.c., casks....lb. .12½@ .13½
Arnica flowers, bales....lb. .09 @ .10
Root, bales....lb. .40 @ .41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, bags..lb. .06½@ .07½
barrels....lb. .08 @ .09
Arsenic, metal lump, cases...lb. .27 @ .28
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb. 5.20 @ 5.25
Trioxide (see Acid arsenous)
White, powdered, kegs....lb. .04 @ .05
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles, lb. 1.85 @ —
Asafetida, cases....lb. .15 @ .17
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .25 @ .28
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
AA, barrels....lb. .10 @ .12
California, barrels....ton.32.50 @41.00
Cuban, bags....ton.60.00 @150.00
Egyptian, bags....lb. .13 @ .15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works..ton.30.50 @32.00
ex-warehouse, bags....ton.51.00 @58.00
Maltha, barrels....ton.48.00 @60.00
Mexican, barrels, drums...ton.21.00 @23.00
Texas, barrels, drums....ton.15.00 @26.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton.28.00 @35.00
varnish grade, barrels....ton.100.00 @120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials....oz. 5.00 @ 5.25
Sulphate, vials....oz. 1.75 @ 1.90

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags....lb. .22 @ .34
Barberry bark, bags....lb. .10 @ .11
Root bark, bales....lb. .16 @ .17
Barbital, cases....lb. 3.40 @ 3.50
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags...ton.40.00 @ —
90 p.c., through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags, ton.38.00 @ —
precipitated, bags....ton.56.50 @58.50
Chlorate, kegs....lb. .13¾@ .14¾
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels, lb. .17 @ .18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags..ton.63.00 @65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags, ton.67.00 @69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums...lb. .11 @ .18
Fluoride, barrels....lb. .12 @ .13
Fluosilicate, barrels....lb. .15 @ —
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels, lb. .04¼@ .05¼
Iodide, bottles....lb. 4.45 @ 4.60
Nitrate, casks....lb. .07½@ .07¾
Oxide (monoxide), drums....lb. .10 @ .13
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
x-ray, barrels....lb. .10 @ .11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels..ton.30.50 @ —
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton.23.00 @ —
paper bags....ton.22.20 @ —
cloth bags....ton.28.00 @ —
less car lots, barrels....ton.34.00 @35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk..ton.12.00 @16.00
imported, ground, c/l, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels..ton.23.00 @27.00
ex-warehouse, barrels..ton.32.00 @ —
unground, ex-dock, bulk, ton.11.50 @ —

Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00	@ 8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.75
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.13
Root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.14
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	.60 @	.62
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.25 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.26 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.21 @	—
pure, works, drums	gal.	.25 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.69 @	.72
Benzol (see Benzene)			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
Peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	.52 @	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins	lb.	.90 @	1.10
Chloride, 95@97 p. c. refined, drums	lb.	.40 @	.41
technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.31
Formate, cans	lb.	2.75 @	3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	2.15 @	3.50
Berberis root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Betamethanthraquenino, barrels,	lb.	.58 @	—
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels,	lb.	.60 @	—
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs	lb.	.58 @	.66
Beth root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Metal, ton lots	lb.	.85 @	—
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	.95 @	—
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	2.60 @	—
Subbensoate, boxes	lb.	2.90 @	2.95
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	1.25 @	—
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.30 @	—
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	1.85 @	—
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	3.70 @	3.75
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.10 @	—
Subsalicylate, 42@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.15 @	—
Trioxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.20 @	5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans	lb.	3.10 @	3.15
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22 @	.30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags	lb.	.05 @	—
cartons	lb.	.06¾@	—
cases	lb.	.06½@	—
works, Texas, bags	lb.	.027½@	.0275
Louisiana, bags	lb.	.0282½@	.0308
export, fully compressed, f.a.s. gulf ports, 312½-lb. cases	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
varnish grade, highest, bags,	lb.	.35 @	.55
medium, bags	lb.	.16 @	.20
Coach, in japan, cans	gal.	.42 @	.44
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.17
in oil, cans	gal.	2.32 @	—
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels,	lb.	.10 @	.18
litho, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.22
special high-grade, bbls.	lb.	.26 @	.42
velvet, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12
in oil, cans	gal.	2.32 @	—
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.08 @	.10
Root bark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Black Indian hemp root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high-grade, works	ton.	70.00	@75.00
ordinary, car lots, works,	ton.	60.00	@65.00
by-product, car lots, works,	ton.	50.00	@55.00
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.75	@ 2.00
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.05
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk, Jan. delivery	unit.	1.50	@ 1.60
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit.	1.25	@ —
soluble, see Albumen.			
imported, Jan. shipment, bags	unit.	1.80	@ —
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51 @	.52
Cobalt, imitation, in oil cans, half-pints.		.37 @	—
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
in oil, cans	half-pints.	.28 @	—
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.25
grinding grades, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.30
jobbing grades, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.10
lithographic grades, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.30
in oil, cans	half-pints.	.32 @	—
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Bluefag root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs	lb.	.79 @	.81
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.70
Bone, raw, 4¼ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	19.00	@21.00
Indian	ton.	21.00	@ —
South American, to arrive	ton.	22.00	@ —
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	15.00	@16.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate	ton.	21.50	@ —
imported, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports	ton.	18.50	@ —
Meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	18.00	@19.00
imported, bags	ton.	18.50	@19.00
Boneset leaves, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.18 @	.30
Borax, technical, 99½ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	36.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	46.00	@ —
carlots, delivered, sacks	ton.	40.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	50.00	@ —
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	45.00	@50.00
barrels	ton.	55.00	@60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	tons.	41.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	51.00	@ —
carlots, delivered, sacks	ton.	45.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	55.00	@ —
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	50.00	@55.00
barrels	ton.	60.00	@65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher. U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls	lb.	.11½@	.14
powder, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.14
Borneol, bottles	lb.	1.35 @	1.75
Brazilwood sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases	lb.	.36 @	—
1,000-lb. lots, cases	lb.	.38 @	—
smaller lots, cases	lb.	.43 @	—
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk	lb.	.50 @	.75
linings, bulk	lb.	.75 @	1.50
Gold, bulk, litho, grades	lb.	.40 @	.55
moulding	lb.	.50 @	.75
printing ink	lb.	.65 @	1.05
radiators	lb.	.40 @	.50
sprayers	lb.	.50 @	.80
Broomtop, cales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.06 @	—
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¾@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.25 @	.27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bruceine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.10 @	.11
sulphate, cans	oz.	.05 @	.06
Byronia root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Buchu, leaves, bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Berries, bags	lb.	.28 @	.29
Burdock, root, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05½@	.07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	Nom.
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04 @	—
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums	lb.	.134 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.139 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.124 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.109 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.114 @	—
tanks	lb.	.099 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	.88
Lactate, drums	lb.	.29 @	—
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.20 @	.22
works, drums	lb.	.21½@	.23
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25 @	.30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55 @	.60
Butyric ether, drums	lb.	.80 @	—

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.60 @	3.65
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more, bulk	lb.	1.90 @	—
less than 1,000 lbs, cans, cases	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Citrated, cans	lb.	1.55 @	1.60
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.82 @	4.87
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Calamus root, bleached, cases	lb.	.25 @	.27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.		2.50 @	—
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06¾
Bromide, jars	lb.	.60 @	.62
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05 @	.06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.62 @	1.97
drums	100 lbs.	1.62 @	1.97
car lots, works, drums,	ton.	21.00 @	—
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	21.00 @	—
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c. drums	100 lbs.	1.69 @	1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	18.00 @	—
imported, shipment, casks,	ton.	18.00 @	19.00
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular, 125-lb. barrels	lb.	.47 @	—
25-pound lots	lb.	.54 @	—
technical, 125-lb. barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
Glycerophosphate, 100 lb. lots, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	—
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60 @	.85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.55 @	.60
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.85 @	3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.37
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex vessel, ports, bags	ton.	24.00 @	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.20
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08¾
dibasic, precipitated, 38-42%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bags,	unit.	.60 @	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.16½@	.19
car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½@	.24
luminous tins	lb.	.75 @	.80
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.45 @	.46
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	—
Camphor, slabs, cases	lb.	.38 @	.39
tablets, tins	lb.	.45 @	.46
powdered, cases	lb.	.38 @	.39
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls	lb.	.16 @	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
Morocco, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Turkish, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set.	.09 @	.09½
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.10 @	.10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases	set.	.08½@	.08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.09 @	.09½
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases	set.	.12 @	.20
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.25 @	.28
Cannabis, herb, bales	lb.	.17 @	.20
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb.	2.25	Nom.
powdered, boxes	lb.	2.45	Nom.
Chinese, whole, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
secondary, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Diethyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Isobutyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	5.00 @	—
Methylpropyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.13
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06 @	.08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums	lb.	.08¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	.11½
commercial, car lots, drums,	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½@	.09
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	.65 @	1.05
decorticated, cases	lb.	.53 @	.54
green, bags	lb.	.42 @	.43
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
two years, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
new crop, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.10¾@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.11¾@	—
30 p.c., lump, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
No. 3, bales	lb.	.05¼@	.06
snortstick, bales	lb.	.06¾@	.07
China, selected, cases	lb.	.07 @	.07½
broken, extra, bags	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Saigon, cases	lb.	.16¾@	.16¾
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.09
Castile soap, white, 40-lb. case	lb.	10.00 @	—
Castoreum, cans	lb.	15.00 @	18.00
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 6½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, January delivery, bags	ton.	12.50 @	—
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, Mar.-Apr. shipment, bags,	ton.	15.75 @	—
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.37 @	.38
Celluloid, scrap, amber	lb.	.15 @	.16
black, mixed	lb.	.04½@	.05½
colored, single	lb.	.05 @	—
transparent	lb.	.16 @	.17
ivory, grained	lb.	.13 @	.14
ungrained	lb.	.13 @	.14
shavings, amber	lb.	.10½@	.12½
colored, mixed	lb.	.05 @	.08
ivory	lb.	.11 @	.12
white	lb.	.11 @	.13
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots	lb.	.80 @	.90
less ton lots	lb.	1.00 @	—
scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cerium hydrate, works	lb.	.85 @	—
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels, works, 100-lb. kegs	lb.	.25 @	—
	lb.	.28 @	—
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.83 @	.94
heavy, casks	lb.	.02 @	.06¾
light, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.05
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.13 @	.17
Roman, bales	lb.	.28 @	.30
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.01⅝@	.01¾
tanks	lb.	.01¾@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags,	lb.	.04½@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	9.00
powdered, spot, bags	ton.	10.00 @	15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.75 @	.80
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders	lb.	.05½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.05¼@	—
less car lots, cylinders	lb.	.07¼@	—
tanks, works, freight equalized	100 lbs.	1.75 @	—
Pacific Coast, delivered,	100 lbs.	2.35 @	—
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins	lb.	2.00 @	—
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.25 @	.26
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, tins, bottles	lb.	1.30 @	1.50
alcohol-soluble, tins	lb.	3.82 @	—
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00 @	1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	12.50	@13.50
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	2.50 @	3.55
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags	lb.	.45 @	.50
long, cases	lb.	.48 @	.55
broken, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
chips, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.60 @	.69
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.35 @	—
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.38 @	.47
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	2.75 @	—
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)	lb.	2.85 @	3.00
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales,	lb.	.11 @	.12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.65 @	4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.57 @	—
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	8.25
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents)			
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	8.00 @	8.50
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	1.34 @	1.40
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	1.66 @	1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.41
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels	lb.	.42	Nom.
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.26 @	—
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12½@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.16½
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41 @	.42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50 @	8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags	lb.	.36 @	.42
Teneriffe silver, bags	lb.	.37 @	.43
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.21 @	.22
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.09¼@	.10
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans	oz.	10.20	@10.35
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.20 @	9.25
Phosphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.25 @	8.30
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
blue, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	24.00	@25.00
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.55 @	.60
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.13 @	.14
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Colocynth, pulp, sales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.13 @	.14
S.A., U.S P., cans	lb.	.15 @	.16
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.15½
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.44
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.07 @	5.12
Oleoate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.13½@	.17
red, kegs	lb.	.14¾@	.15¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	14.00	@15.00
barrels	ton.	16.00	@17.00
bulk	ton.	12.00	@13.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.0175@	.0180
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags,	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
bleached, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Russian, bags	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.33 @	—
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	2.38 @	—
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.72
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Cottonseed, hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, delv'd, bulk	unit-ton.	1.35 @	—
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.10 @	3.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
so-called, bales	lb.	.06 @	.08
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.10
Cream tartar, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.16
kegs	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.45 @	.47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.40 @	1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks	gal.	.11 @	.12
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.10 @	.12
III, works, tanks	gal.	.09 @	.12
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.10½@	.11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36 @	—
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags	lb.	.25 @	.26
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.30 @	.31
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.25
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Cumin seed, Algerian, bags	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Morocco, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Rangoon boxes	lb.	.05½@	.07
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bags, delivered	unit-ton.	.97½@	—
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
granular, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	02¾
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	—
single barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
English, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
German, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08¼
English, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
German, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Derris root, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Dextrin, British, gum, bags, 100 lbs.		3.24 @	3.44
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	2.99 @	3.19
white, bags	100 lbs.	2.94 @	3.14
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
tapioca, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)			
Diamyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.60 @	—
small lots	lb.	.77 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.31 @	.33
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35 @	2.45
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.218 @	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see calcium phosphate, dibasic).			
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums	lb.	.31¾@	—
refined, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.23 @	.28
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.60 @	.65
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16 @	.18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums,	lb.	.27 @	.30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums	lb.	.26 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.25 @	—
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.13
Dimethyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.24½@	—
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26 @	.28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.16¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.88
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.30
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16 @	.16¾
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42 @	.43
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Diphenyl, car lots, works, bbls	lb.	.80 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.40
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.33 @	.34
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).			
Divi-divi, shipments, bags	ton.	28.00	@29.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Doggrass, root, cut, bales	lb.	.11@	.13
Dogwood bark, dom., bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.65 @	1.35
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	.85 @	1.00
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	84.

Dye, coaltar:—
Color Index No.
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 @ .75
179 Azo rubin.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
189 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .85 @ .90
189 Lake red R, powdered.lb. 3.00 @ 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .32 @ .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 @ 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
234 Resorcin brown B.....lb. .75 @ .80
235 Resorcin dark brown..lb. .75 @ .80
246 Acid black 10B.....lb. .50 @ .70
252.Brilliant concent.....lb. .90 @ 1.00
258 Sudan IV.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 @ .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 @ 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 @ .65
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 @ .85
326 Direct fast scarlet..lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
331 Bismark brown.....lb. .44 @ .46
332 Bismark brown 2R.....lb. .44 @ .46
364 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 @ .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 @ .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
401 Developed black BHN.lb. .50 @ .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 @ .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 @ .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 @ .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B....lb. .40 @ .42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B...lb. .40 @ .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 @ .80
512 Direct blue RW.....lb. .80 @ 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 @ 1.00
539 Direct fast black FF..lb. .75 @ 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 @ .50
582 Direct black EX.....lb. .35 @ .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 @ .90
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO.....lb. .35 @ 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.50
636 Fast light yellow 2G..lb. 2.00 @ 3.00
666 Acid green B.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
680 Methyl violet.....lb. .85 @ .90
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 @ 3.00
793 Phosphin .....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 @ .52
814 Direct fast yellow.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
865 Nigrosin (water soluble).
lb. .35 @ .50
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 @ .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 @ .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 @ —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 @ .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 @ .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 @ .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste..lb. .15 @ .18
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 @ 1.00
Zambesi blacks.....lb. .75 @ .80
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Egg yolk, granular, cases....lb. .40 @ .42
spray, cases.....lb. .42 @ .43
Elder flowers, bright, bales...lb. .20 @ 23
dark, bales.....lb. .14 @ .20
Elecampane root, bales.....lb. .05½@ .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bales....lb. .08 @ .08½
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb. .13 @ .15
select, bundles, cases....lb. .15 @ .16
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz.11.00 @11.25
Ephedra, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Ephedrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles..oz. 1.25 @ —
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins..oz. 1.00 @ —
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz. 1.00 @ —
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags..100 lbs. 2.10 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
U.S.P., car lots, bags.100 lbs. 2.15 @ —
car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
less car lots, bbls.100 lbs. 2.60 @ 3.00
dried, less car lots, bags.lb. .06 @ .08
imported, U.S.P., barrels. 100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.25
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags..lb. .30 @ .31
Spanish, bags.....lb. .32 @ .35
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials, oz.20.00 @21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials.....oz.20.00 @21.00
Ether, concentrated, drums...lb. .09 @ —
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums.lb. .22 @ .23
U.S.P., 1880, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
washed, drums.....lb. .34 @ .35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums..lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, works, drums. lb. .09 @ —
Acetic, drums.....lb. .11½@ —
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles. lb. .77 @ .80
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums. lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .10 @ —
tankcars .....lb. .08½@ —
tankwagon .....lb. .11 @ —
anhydrous, car lots, drums. lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .10½@ —
tanks .....lb. .09½@ —
90 p.c., drums.....lb. .1090@ —
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums.....lb. .12 @ —
Bromide, technical, drums..lb. .50 @ .55
Chloride, drums.....lb. .22 @ .24
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.40 @ 4.50
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 5.05 @ 5.10
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums..lb. .30 @ .33
Oxalate, drums.....lb. .37½@ .50
cans .....lb. .52 @ .55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works.lb. .30½@ .32½
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums...lb. .88 @ .90
Ethylene bromide, drums.....lb. .65 @ .70
Dichloride, drums, delivered.lb. .0694@ .0994
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums.lb. .25 @ .28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .20 @ —
less car lots, works, drums. lb. .21 @ .23
tanks, works.....lb. .19 @ —
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, works, drums. lb. .16 @ —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 @ —
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..lb. .16½@ .17
less car lots, works, drums. lb. .17½@ .18
tanks, works.....lb. .15½@ —
Ethylidin, anilin, drums.....lb. .45 @ .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums...lb. .12½@ —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..lb. .55 @ —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels..lb. .60 @ —
Eucalyptol, cans.....lb. .55 @ .60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06
Eugenol, cans.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.40
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales....lb. .05 @ .05½

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk, ton.15.00 @21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....lb. .06½@ .07
German, large, bags.....lb. .08½@ .09
small, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Fenugreek seed, bags.....lb. .06 @ .04
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans...gal. 7.80 @ 8.30
Oregon, barrels.....gal. .70 @ .80
Fish berries, bags.....lb. .15 @ .16
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk, unit-ton. 1.85 & .10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags..ton.26.50 @ —
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 8 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, contracts, unit-ton..... 1.50 & .50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs...lb. .09¾@ .13¼
Fleaseed, French, black, bags.lb. .08½@ .09
Indian, blonde, bags.....lb. .04½@ .04¾
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works..ton.28.00 @ —
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags..ton.30.00 @ —
ground, car lots, bulk, works..ton.35.50 @ —
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk..ton.27.50 @ —
bags .....ton.31.50 @ —
No. 2, lump, works.....ton.12.00 @14.00
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works..ton.12.00 @14.00
ground, bags, works....ton.26.50 @ —
imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags..ton.27.50 @29.50
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Formaldehydeanlin, drums...lb. .37½@ .40
Fringetree bark, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk..ton.15.00 @20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags..ton.24.00 @26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 @ —
car lots, works, drums..lb. .12½@ —
refined, car lots, drums, works, lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, drums, works.lb. .17½@ .25
Fusel oil, crude, drums.....lb. .14½@ —
refined, drums.....lb. .245 @ .281
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels, lb. .18 @ .22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .08 @ .10
42 deg., barrels.....lb. .07 @ .09
solid, drums.....lb. .14 @ .16
sticks, shipments.....ton.25.00 @26.00

G

G salt, barrels.....lb. .42 @ .43
Galangal root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Gall extract, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .20
Gambier, common, bags.....lb. .06 @ .06½
plantation, bags.....lb. .08 @ .08¼
Singapore, cubes, bags.....lb. .06 @ .06¾
Extract, bbls.....lb. .08 @ .10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .06 @ —
branded qualities....gal. .06¼@ —
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.gal. .06½@ .07
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk..gal. .03½@ —
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk. gal. .03⅜@ —
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk. gal. .03¾@ —
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk. gal. .04 @ —
Louisiana - Arkansas 58-60, 450 e.p..gal. .02¾@ .03
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor gal. .03 @ .03¼
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03¾
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal. .03½@ .03¾
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p., gal. .02 @ .02¼
50-52, 450 e.p.....gal. .02 @ .02¼
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal. .02 @ .02¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor....gal. .02½@ .02¾
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .02¾@ .02⅞
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal. .02¾@ .03
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .02¾@ .03
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal. .03 @ .03¼
grade A, 68-70, 11-12 vapor gal. .03¼@ .03½
B, 76-82, 18 vapor....gal. .02½@ .02⅝
C, 86-88, 22 vapor....gal. .02¾@ .02⅞
Oklahoma, 50-52, 400 e.p.gal. .02 @ .02½
56-58, 450 e.p.....gal. .02 @ .02½
58-60, 437 e.p.....gal. .02 @ .02½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor....gal. .02½@ .02¾
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .02¾@ .02⅞
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal. .02⅞@ .02¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .02¾@ .03
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal. .03 @ .03¼
grade A, 72-78, 11-12 vapor. gal. .03¼@ .03½
AA, 80-87, 18 vapor..gal. .02½@ .02⅝
B, 76-82, 18 vapor....gal. .02⅝@ .02¾
BB, 84-92, 22 vapor...gal. .02⅝@ .02¾
C, 80-88, 26 vapor....gal. .02¾@ .02⅞
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha...gal. .055@ .058
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .05½@ .05¾
60-62, 400 e.p.s.r.....gal. .05½@ .05¾
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal. .05¾@ .06
Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included).—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta .....gal.	.20	.22
Boston .....gal.	.125	.135
Chicago .....gal.	.15	.15
Cincinnati .....gal.	.125	.145
Denver .....gal.	.18	.19
Louisville .....gal.	.17	.18
Minneapolis .....gal.	.144	.154
New Orleans.....gal.	.155	.155
New York.....gal.	.135	.135
San Francisco.....gal.	.145	.18

Gelatin, silver, cases.....lb. .49 @ .55
Gelsenium root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Gentian root, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
ground, barrels, boxes....lb. .11 @ .12
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb. .12 @ .13
Geraniol, cans.....lb. 1.25 @ 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 4.00
Ginger root, African, bags....lb. .04 @ .04¼
Cochin (ABC), bags.....lb. .07 @ .07½
lemon, bags.....lb. .04½@ .04¾
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.lb. .15 @ .15¼
medium, bold, bags.....lb. .13 @ .13½
grinding, dark, bags...lb. .10¼@ .10¾
bright, bags.....lb. .11 @ .11½
Japanese, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases, lb. 4.00 @ 6.00
wild, Southern, cases.....lb. 9.00 @11.00
fibers, cases.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk..ton.15.00 @ —
bags .....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
less car lots, bags.100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.60
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.70
imported, bags.....100 lbs. .75 @ 1.10
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).
Glue:—
Bone, common grades, car lots, bags..lb. .06 @ .10
better grades, car lots, bags. lb. .09 @ .14
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags..lb. .15 @ .22
medium grade, car lots, bags..lb. .12 @ .16
low grade, car lots, bags..lb. .10 @ .13
Imported, medal, bags.....lb. .10 @ .15
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra..lb. .10¼@ .10⅛
cans .....lb. .11¼@ .12
dynamite, car lots, drums included..lb. .07½@ .07¾
less car lots, drums included, lb. .08¼@ .08½
saponification, loose, drums.lb. .05 @ .05½
soaplye, loose, drums.....lb. .04 @ .04½
30 degrees, yellow, drums....lb. .08¼@ .08⅝
Glycol stearate, drums.....lb. .18 @ —
Golden seal root, bales.....lb. .55 @ .60
powdered, boxes.....lb. .90 @ .95
Grains of paradise, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Graphite, amorphous, barrels.lb. .04 @ .10
flake, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .15
lubricating grades, cans...lb. .25 @ .75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)
Grease:—
House, tierces.....lb. .02 @ .02½
White, tierces.....lb. .02¼@ .03¼
Wool (see Adeps lanæ and Degras.)
Yellow, tierces.....lb. .02 @ .02⅛
Green:—
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels.lb. .28 @ .33
light, barrels.....lb. .23 @ .25½
medium, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .27½
in japan, cans.....lb. .48 @ —
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls. lb. .19 @ .21
imported, kegs.....lb. .20 @ .22
Commercial, barrels.....lb. .06¼@ .10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans.....lb. .27 @ .29
Grinders', barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Jobbers', barrels.....lb. .06¼@ .07
Limeproof, kegs.....lb. .09¼@ .15
Paris (see P).
Verdigris (see V).
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)
Grindelia robusta, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Gualac resin, cases.....lb. .18 @ .20
strained, cases.....lb. .70 @ .71
Wood .....lb. .04 @ .05
Gualacol, liquid, demijohns...lb. 1.60 @ 1.65
Carbonate, boxes.....kegs. 1.75 @ 1.80
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb. .55 @ .60
Gum, Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cases....lb. .45 @ .46
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb. .06 @ .06½
white sorts, No. 1 bags...lb. .13 @ .14
No. 2 bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb. .09 @ .12
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cases.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.40
Sumatra, cases.....lb. .18 @ .19
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, bags.....lb. .23 @ .24
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags..lb. .08 @ .10
dark, bags .....lb. .06 @ .08
Sorts, bold, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06½
kettle size, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05½
chips, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04½
dust, bags.....lb. .02½@ .03¼
Ivory opaque, bold, bags.lb. .18 @ .20
kettle-size, bags ....lb. .16 @ .18
kettle-size No. 2, bags.lb. .12 @ .14
sorts, bags.....lb. .06 @ .08
Pale, bags.....lb. .20 @ .25
selected, hard.....lb. .15 @ .18
Picture, bags.....lb. .40 @ .45
East India, Batu, scraped, bags..lb. .04½@ .05½
unscraped, bags. ....lb. .03½@ .04½
nubs and chips, bags..lb. .03 @ .04
Black, bold scraped, bags.lb. .05½@ .06
unscraped, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
nubs and chips.....lb. .03½@ .04
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags, lb. .12½@ .14
Macassar, bags.....lb. .11 @ .13
nubs, Singapore, bags..lb. .07 @ .07½
Macassar, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Chips, bags.....lb. .04½@ .06
Manila, Loba A, baskets..lb. .09 @ .10
Loba B, baskets.....lb. .08 @ .09
Loba C, baskets.....lb. .07 @ .08
Loba D, baskets.....lb. .06 @ .07
Loba DU, baskets.....lb. .05½@ .06¼
CBB, baskets.....lb. .06 @ .07
CNE, baskets.....lb. .05¼@ .06¼
DBB, baskets.....lb. .05 @ .06
DK, baskets.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Dust, baskets.....lb. .03¾@ .04½
MA, baskets.....lb. .04¾@ .05½
MB, baskets.....lb. .04 @ .05
WS, baskets.....lb. .06¼@ .07¼
Pontianak, genuine bold, bags..lb. .14 @ .15
Chips, bags.....lb. .05 @ .06
split, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Nubs, bags.....lb. .07 @ .09
Mixed, bold, bags.....lb. .10 @ .12
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases lb. .08¼@ .09½
A/D, mixed, cases.....lb. .09¾@ .11⅛
E, cases.....lb. .05¼@ .06
Dust .....lb. .04 @ .05
Singapore, No. 1, cases...lb. .09¼@ .10
No. 2 cases.....lb. .06¾@ .07½
No. 3, cases.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Chips, cases.....lb. .05¼@ .06
Dust, cases.....lb. .04 @ .05
Elemi, No. 1, cans.....lb. .09½@ .10
No. 2, cans.....lb. .09 @ .10
Ester, dark, barrels.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
light, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .05½
Euphorbium, cases.....lb. .14 @ .15
Galbanum, cases.....lb. .85 @ .90
Gamboge, mass, pipe, cases.lb. .40 @ .50
powdered, barrels.....lb. .50 @ .55
Ghatti, soluble, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
superior, bags.....lb. .06 @ .07
Gualac (see G).
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX..lb. .20 @ .23
XX .....lb. .16 @ .19
No. 1.....lb. .09 @ .12
No. 2.....lb. .08 @ .09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases, lb. .30 @ .40
No. 1, cases.....lb. .20 @ .25
No. 2, cases.....lb. .12½@ .16
No. 3, cases.....lb. .11½@ .12
Chips, cases.....lb. .06½@ .08¼
Dust, cases.....lb. .04 @ .06
White, No. 1, pale, cases..lb. .52 @ .56
No. 1 ordinary, cases....lb. .38 @ .43
No. 2 ordinary, cases....lb. .20 @ .25
No. 3 ordinary, cases....lb. .13 @ .15
Chips, cases.....lb. .11 @ .14
Dust, cases.....lb. .08 @ .12
Kino tins.....lb. .58 @ .60
Mastic, cases.....lb. .27¾@ .28
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases.....lb. .20 @ .23
Olibanum, siftings, cases...lb. .05¼@ .07
tears, cases.....lb. .09 @ .19
Opium (see O).
Paracoumarone (see P).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, casks.....lb. .23 @ .24
Scammony, cases.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Senegal, picked, bags.....lb. .14 @ .16
sorts, bags.....lb. No stocks
Talha, bags.....lb. .03¼@ .04
Thus, barrels.....280 lbs. 7.75 @ 8.00
strained, barrels ....280 lbs. 7.75 @ 8.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—
No. 1, cases.....lb. .70 @ .73
No. 2, cases.....lb. .55 @ .65
No. 3, cases.....lb. .35 @ .40
No. 4, cases.....lb. .20 @ .25
No. 5, bags.....lb. .10 @ .15
No. 6, bags.....lb. .08 @ .09
sorts, bags.....lb. .07 @ .08
Yacca, bags.....lb. .03 @ .04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb. 2.00 @ 5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb. .16 @ .17
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb. .10 @ .17
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .06½@ —
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags.lb. .02¾@ .03¼
Henbane leaves, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
Henna leaves, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07½
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .09 @ .15
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .10 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .12 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .13 @ —
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .12 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .14 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .15 @ —
Hexalin, drums.....lb. .30 @ —
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .11 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .13 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .14 @ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums..gal. .17 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .23 @ —
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .46 @ .47
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.13.00 @13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. .80 @ —
imported, to arrive...unit-ton. 1.20 @ —
Hops, bales.....lb. .23 @ .28
Horehound, bales.....lb. .06¼@ .07
Hydrangea root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .07¼
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz. 9.00 @ 9.50
Hydrochloride, vials.....oz. 9.00 @ 9.50
Sulphate, vials.....oz.11.00 @11.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .08¾@ .04
bottles .....gross. 6.75 @15.25
100 volume, carboys .....lb. .20 @ —
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs..lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials..oz.13.00 @13.25
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.15.00 @ —
Hydrobromide, vials.....oz.15.00 @ —
Sulphate, vials.....oz.15.00 @ —
Hypernic, solid, drums.....lb. .17 @ .20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb. .11 @ .15

I

Iceland moss, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
Ichthyol, bottles.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.20
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, Madras, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
synthetic, liquid, barrels....lb. .12@ —
Indol, C.P., bottles.....lb.31.00 @36.00
Infusorial earth, white, bags, ton.35.00 @ —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kegs.....lb. 1.95 @ —
resublimed, kegs.....lb. 2.05 @ 2.70
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs..lb. 4.50 @ 4.95
Ionone, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 5.15
Ipecac root, whole, bags.....lb. .70 @ .75
powdered, boxes.....lb. .85 @ .90
Irish moss, ordinary, bales....lb. .06½@ .07
bleached, prime, bales....lb. .10 @ .13
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs..lb. .04½@ .07
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08
solution, carboys.....lb. .06¼@ .06¾
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, pearls, cans..lb. .72 @ —
powder, cans.....lb. .76 @ —
scales, cans.....lb. .77 @ —
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 3.10 @ 3.15
syrup, demijohns.....lb. .40 @ .45
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb. .02¾@ .03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb. .47 @ .50
scales, cans.....lb. .85 @ .90
pearls, cans.....lb. .90 @ .95
Oxide (see Black, Red etc.)
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans, lb. .54 @ —
scales, cans.....lb. .59 @ —
ferrous, cans.....lb. .29 @ .35
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans.lb. .89 @ —
scales, cans.....lb. .94 @ —
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb. .65 @ .70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).
U.S.P., crystals, barrels...lb. .03¾@ .04
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb. .47 @ .48
granular, cans.....lb. .42 @ .43
pearls, can.....lb. .42 @ .43
green, scales, cans.....lb. .47 @ .48
granular, cans.....lb. .42 @ .43
pearls, cans.....lb. .42 @ .43
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .25½@ .27½
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .32½@ .40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs, lb. .25½@ .27½
Isoeugenol, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.75
Isopentane, works, drums.....lb. .48 @ —
small lots.....lb. .58 @ —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Jalap root, bales.....lb. .16 @ .25
powdered, barrels, baxes..lb. .21 @ .26
Juniper berries, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .20 @ .22
Kava kava root, bales.....lb. .13½@ .14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk.....gal. .05¼@ —
cases .....gal. .1765@ —
W. W. bulk.....gal. .05¼@ —
export, bulk.....gal. .05¼@ —
cases .....gal. .18 @ —
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk..gal. .04 @ —
water white, bulk...gal. .04¾@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk...gal. .04 @ .04¼
North Texas, 41-43 water white..gal. .03½@ .03¾
42-44, water white....gal. .03¾@ .03⅞
Oklahoma, 41-43 water white gal. .03½@ .03¼
42-44, water white....gal. .03¾@ .03⅞
Pennsylvania, 45 water white. gal. .04¾@ .04⅞
46, water white.....gal. .04⅞@ .05
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—
Atlanta .....gal. .11 @ —
Boston .....gal. .10 @ —
Chicago .....gal. .10 @ —
Cincinnati .....gal. .12 @ —
Denver .....gal. .125 @ —
Louisville .....gal. .09 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .11 @ —
New Orleans.....gal. .11 @ —
New York.....gal. .10 @ —
San Francisco.....gal. .155 @ —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kola nuts, bags.....lb. .04½@ .06

L

Lady slipper root, bales.....lb. .39 @ .40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanæ).
Lard, city, tierces.....100 lbs. 4.75 @ —
compound, tierces.....100 lbs. 5.75 @ 6.00
middlewestern, tierces..100 lbs. 5.10 @ 5.15
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs. 5.75 @ 6.25
prime, Western, tierces.100 lbs. 5.25 @ 5.30
Larkspur seed, bags.....lb. .25 @ .26
Laurel berries, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
leaves, Greek, bales.....lb. .04¼@ .04¾
Italian, bales.....lb. .06 Nom.

Lavender flowers, ord., bales	lb.	.16 @	.22
select, bales	lb.	.28 @	.32
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).			
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
white, broken, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11¾
crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
granular, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11¾
Arsenate, powdered, drums	lb.	.09½@	.13½
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Linoleate, solid, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26½
Nitrate, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.28
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Red, dry, casks	lb.	.06½@	—
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.095 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0855@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.08037@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.07464@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.07372@	—
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11½@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1035@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09729@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09036@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08942@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fused, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.28
Sulphate, barrels, works (See also Lead, white.)	lb.	.06 @	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks	lb.	.06 @	—
basic, sulphate, casks	lb.	.05½@	—
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0990@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Licorice extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.40
Root, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08
select, cases	lb.	.12 @	.15
Lime, lump, works, barrels	bbl.	1.70 @	2.20
bulk	ton.	8.50 @	9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder.)			
Lime salts (see Calcium.)			
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls.	gal.	.15 @	.19
Linalool, cans	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.20 @	2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
without leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Linseed cake, bags	ton.	19.50 @	—
Meal, bags	ton.	23.50 @	28.00
Litharge, assayer's casks	lb.	.07½@	—
commercial, powd., casks	lb.	.05½@	—
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs	lb.	.095 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0855@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.08037@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.07464@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons	lb.	.07372@	—
Lithium bromide, jars	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Citrate, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	4.60
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags	lb.	.04¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
under two tons, bags	lb.	.04¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
imported, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Seed, bags	lb.	.21 @	.32
Logwood extract crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.09
solid boxes	lb.	.08 @	.14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment	ton.	24.00 @	28.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
imported bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.19 @	.21

M

Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	.33 @	.34
Batavia, No 2 cases	lb.	.23 @	.24
Penang, No. 2, cases	lb.	.28 @	.30
Madder Dutch bags	lb.	.22 @	.25
Magnesia arsenate, car lots, bags (cased)	lb.	.20 @	—
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.23 @	.24
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels	ton.	34.00	@38.00
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.23
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.20
car lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	—
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).			
Magnesite, calcined, barrels	ton.	50.00	@60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
blue, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Manaca, root, bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Mandrake root, bales	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Manganese borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dioxide, technical, drums	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	2.60 @	2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.30 @	5.35
Linoleate, liquid, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19¼
solid, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02⅝@	—
85@88 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
Resinate, fused, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12½
Sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
anhydrous, works, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Mangrove bark, ship, bags	ton.	21.00	@22.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.40 @	.45
small cases	lb.	.25 @	.27
Marble flour, bags	ton.	12.00	@14.00
Marjoram, French, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
German, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Matico, leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Menthol, cases	lb.	3.25 @	3.45
synthetic, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).			
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.64 @	—
33⅓ p.c., cans	lb.	.72 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.91 @	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.13 @	—
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Iodide, red, jars, kegs	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
yellow, jars, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	3.65
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Mercury oxide, black, drums, kegs	lb.	3.58 @	—
red (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech., dom., bbl	lb.	1.10 @	—
U.S.P., drums, kegs	lb.	1.54 @	—
Mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.70
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—			
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.30 @	1.40
Composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.40 @	1.50
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.50	@12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.25	@10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	11.50	@13.00
4 x4 in.	pkg.	14.50	@14.70
3⅜x5 1/16 in.	pkg.	17.50	@18.50
3⅜x5 1/16 in.	pkg.	18.25	@19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	2.25 @	2.35
Metanitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Methanol, crude, dlvd. tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.35 @	—
96 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.41 @	—
drums included	gal.	.37 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.43 @	—
drums included	gal.	.39 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
97 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.42 @	—
drums included	gal.	.38 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.44 @	—
drums included	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.34 @	—
purified, car lots, barrels	gal.	.43½@	—
drums included	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.45½@	—
drums included	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
synthetic, 99½ p.c., car lots, spot, drums	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35¼@	—
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
imported, drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
Acetone, car lots, drums	gal.	.47 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.49 @	—
tanks	gal.	.43 @	—
synthetic, car lots, drums	gal.	.49 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.51 @	—
tanks	gal.	.45 @	—
Anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.10 @	2.20
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Chloride, cylinders	lb.	.45 @	—
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.15 @	4.00
Salicylate, drums	lb.	.40 @	.43
tins	lb.	.42 @	.45
Methylanthraquinone, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.67
Methylene blue, med., kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles	oz.	1.25 @	2.50
Methylehexyl ketone, pure, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	—
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.	ton.	65.00	@80.00
wet ground, works, bags	ton.	110.00	@115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
Milk powder skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Millet seed, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.04¼
hulled, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).			
Monochlorbenzene, drums	lb.	.06 @	.07½
Monoethylanilin, drums	lb.	1.05 @	1.08
Monoethylorthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.70 @	.75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles	oz.	7.80 @	7.85
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	9.65 @	9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.25 @	9.50
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Mullein flowers, cans	lb.	.90 @	.95
leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	20.00	@21.00
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans	lb.	5.65 @	6.00
ketone, cans	lb.	5.50 @	6.50
xyloi, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.85
Musk root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
Bombay, brown, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.08
California, brown, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Sicilian, brown, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼
Myrobalans, J1, ship't, bags	ton.	24.00	@25.00
J2, shipment, bags	ton.	15.50	@16.50
R2, shipment, bags	ton.	15.00	@16.00
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P naphtha).			
solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.65 @	2.25
imported, c.i.f., bags	100 lbs.	2.00 @	—
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.04¼@	.06
refined, balls, spot, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06¼
contract car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
flake, spot, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06¼
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
Nerolin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
kegs	lb.	.20 @	.24
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.38
Salt, double, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
single, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
contracts, 1932, single or double salt, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins	8 lbs.	8.25	@10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums	lb.	.74½@	.86
10-lb. tins	lb.	.82½@	1.01½
5-lb. tins	lb.	.94 @	1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk	ton.	10.00	@12.00
barrels	ton.	22.00	@24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	.08¼@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	27 @	—
less car lots, works barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.31½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28½@	.29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)			
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports	unit-ton.	1.50 @	—
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast, unit-ton.		1.40 @	—
f.o.b. western works, unit-ton.		1.00 @	—
Nitronaphthalene, barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
Nitrotoluene, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.18 @	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Extract (see Gall extract.)			
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases	lb.	.12½@	.13
110's, bags, cases	lb.	.10½@	.11
West India, bags, cases	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Nux vomica, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c., tannin. barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03¼
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140 deg C. mixed, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
Oil:—			
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
s.p.a., bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.60
sweet, true (expressed), cases	lb.	.37 @	.40
Amyris, tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.00
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	20.00	@21.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.30 @	.38
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans	lb.	.20 @	.22
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.80
natural, Messina, coppers	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.12 @	.13
rectified, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins	lb.	.90 @	1.10
Cayenne, tins	lb.	1.85 @	2.10
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.24 @	.28
Cajeput, technical, drums	lb.	.48 @	.50
U.S.P., IX, tins	lb.	.50 @	.60
U.S.P., X, tins	lb.	.75 @	.90
Calamus, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
cans	lb.	.12 @	—
white, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
cans	lb.	.12 @	—
Canaga, native tins	lb.	1.70 @	1.80
rectified, tins	lb.	2.10 @	2.25
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.20
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Cardamom, seed, bottles	lb.	13.50	@24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans,	lb.	.80 @	.85
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums	lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls	lb.	.09¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
cases	lb.	.11 @	.13
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.08½@	—
No. 3, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.08¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums,	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
Cedarleaf, drums	lb.	.52 @	.55
tins	lb.	.56 @	.60
Cedarwood, drums, tins	lb.	.24 @	.31
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	7.75 @	9.75
Chinawood, barrels, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05½
tanks	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Coast, spot, tanks	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
futures	lb.	.04¼@	.04¾
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	11.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans	lb.	.34 @	.36
drums	lb.	.33 @	.35
Java, drums	lb.	.48 @	.51
Clove, U.S.P., cans	lb.	.70 @	.85
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Coast, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
Cochin grade, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Manila, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
bulk, shipments, c.i.f.	lb.	.03 @	.03½
tanks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
Coast, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels	gal.	.21 @	.24
Japanese, drums	gal.	.24 @	.26
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels	gal.	.22 @	.24
Norwegian, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.21
Codliver, Norwegian	bbl.	18.00	@20.00
Coriander seed, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.35
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
works, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
refined, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).			
Creosote (see C)			
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.15 @	2.30
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.50 @	2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)			
Cumin, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	7.50
Degras (see D)			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.65 @	—
California, 27 plus	bbl.	.75 @	.85
Dip (see D)			
Dill, from seed, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.60
from weed, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.30
Erigeron, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.30
Eucalyptus, Australia, cs	lb.	.23 @	.24
drums	lb.	.22 @	.23
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.05
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker	bbl.	.60 @	.70
Gulf coast	bbl.	.60 @	—
Kansas, 24-26	bbl.	.50 @	.55
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20	bbl.	.40 @	.45
18-20	bbl.	.45 @	.50
New York and New Jersey terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Friday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	.75 @	—
North Texas, 24-26	bbl	.47¼@	.52½
26-30	bbl.	.52½@	.57½
Oil, fuel, Oklahoma, 14-16	bbl.	.32½@	.37½
18-22	bbl.	.37½@	.42½
22-26	bbl.	.42½@	.47½
24-26	bbl.	.50 @	.55
26-30	bbl.	.65 @	.70
28-30	bbl.	.95 @	1.00
Pennsylvania, 30-34	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
36-40	gal.	.03¼@	.03½
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne	gal.	.04 @	.05
Kansas, 38-40	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw	gal.	.03¼@	.03½
Oklahoma, 35-37	gal.	.03½@	.03¼
36-38	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
38-40	gal.	.03¼@	.03¼
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	—
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.02½@	.02¼
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.01¾@	.02
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.01¾@	.02
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins	lb.	4.00 @	5.35
Bourbon, tins	lb.	3.80 @	5.00
Turkish, tins	lb.	1.70 @	1.80
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	3.75
Haarlem, domestic, bottles, gross		3.25 @	3.30
imported, bottles	gross.	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.68 @	.70
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.10	Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.10 @	3.00
Wood, technical, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs.		6.25 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	8.00 @	—
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs.		7.25 @	—
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.50 @	3.50
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins	lb.	.57 @	.60
Spanish technical, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Lemon, California, cans	lb.	.70 @	—
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	.70 @	1.10
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins	lb.	.40 @	.55
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	6.25 @	7.00
expressed tins	lb.	9.25	@12.25
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0720@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0780@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0820@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0860@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0890@	.0910
raw, tanks	lb.	.0680@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0740@	—
less than car lots, barrels,	lb.	.0780@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0820@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0810@	.0850
varnish grade, barrels	lb.	.0830@	.0870
Lubricating, including tax, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock,	gal.	.30 @	.31
cylinder, light filtered D 600	gal.	.27 @	.28
Warren, E 600	gal.	.24½@	.25
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	gal.	.22 @	.22½
650 s. r.	gal.	.22 @	.23
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.30 @	.31
600 flash, s. r.	gal.	.26 @	.27
California, pale or red, at refinery tankcars:—			
Up to 100 vis., inclusive,	gal.	.14 @	.14½
140-150 vis.	gal.	.14 @	.14½
215 vis.	gal.	.16½@	.17
300 vis.	gal.	.17 @	.17½
350 vis.	gal.	.17¼@	.17¾
410 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.18
450 vis.	gal.	.17¾@	.18¼
500 vis.	gal.	.18 @	.18½
600 vis.	gal.	.18¾@	.18¾
700 vis.	gal.	.18½@	.19
900 vis.	gal.	.19½@	—
1,000 vis.	gal.	.19¼@	.19¾
1,200 vis.	gal.	.21¼@	—
80 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
95 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21¾@	—
115 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21¾@	—
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.08¼@	.08¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.08¼@	.08¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10¼@	.10½
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.10 @	.10¼
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11½
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11 @	.11¼
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12½@	.13
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12¼
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12½
220 vis., No. 5 color	agl.	.11¾@	.12
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11¾@	.11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.13½@	.14
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.13 @	.13½
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.16½
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.15 @	.15½
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.13¾@	.14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12¾@	.13
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.15½@	.16
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.17 @	.17½
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.13 @	.14
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.13½@	.14
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.15½@	.16
600 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.16 @	.17
630 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.22½@	.23½
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock,	gal.	.18½@	.19
600 cold test (light bright),	40 pour	gal.	.22 @	.22½
25 to 35 pour	gal.	.22 @	.22½
10 to 25 pour	gal.	.22 @	.22½
10 to 15 pour	gal.	.25 @	.26
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	.85 @	.90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	gal.	.10 @	—
refined, light pressed, barrels,	gal.	.27 @	.28
tanks	gal.	.23 @	—
white, bleached, bbls	gal.	.33 @	.34
tanks	gal.	.28 @	—
yellow, bleached, bbls	gal.	.30 @	.31
tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	8.00 @	8.50
expressed, barrels	gal.	.50 @	.52
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.		12.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
pure, barrels	100 lbs.	7.75 @	—
imported, barrels	gal.	2.60 @	2.90
Neroli, bottles	lb.	35.00	@90.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.85 @	.90
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	.55 @	.58
edible, barrels	gal.	1.30 @	1.40
foots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04¼
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.08¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08¾@	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12¼@	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
Oleo, No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins. lb. .45 @ .48
expressed, California, tins. lb. .85 @ —
Messina, U.S.P., coppers. lb. 1.00 @ 1.60
West India, tins. lb. 1.05 @ 1.20
Origanum, commercial, tins. lb. .25 @ .50
Palm, Lagos, casks. lb. .03 @ .03½
shipments, casks. lb. .02⅞@ .03
Niger, casks. lb. .02¾@ .02⅞
shipment, casks. lb. .0255@ —
Palm kernel, denatured, drums. lb. .04¼ Nom.
Palmarosa, tins. lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Patchouli, bottles. lb. 2.80 @ 3.25
Peanut, crude, barrels. lb. .06½ Nom.
mill, tanks. lb. .03 Nom.
refined, edible, barrels. lb. .08 @ .11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins. lb. 1.65 @ 1.75
imported, tins. lb. 1.20 @ 1.35
Peppermint, natural, cases. lb. 1.70 @ 1.85
redistilled, U.S.P., tins. lb. 1.95 @ 2.00
Perilla, drums. lb. .05 @ .05¼
tanks, Coast. lb. .04⅝@ .04½
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins. lb. .87 @ .92
Pimento, tins. lb. 1.25 @ 1.75
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels. gal. .59 @ .60
water-white, barrels. gal. .64 @ .65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans. lb. .58 @ .70
Poppyseed, barrels. gal. 1.60 @ —
Rapeseed, blown, barrels. gal. .55 @ .57
refined, denatured, bbls. gal. .31 @ .32
Red, distilled or saponified barrels lb. .06¼@ .06¾
drums lb. .06 @ .06¼
tanks lb. .05¼@ —
white, barrels. lb. .10½@ .11
Imported, barrels. gal. 1.05 @ 1.50
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).
Rose, artificial, bottles. oz. 2.00 @ 3.00
natural, coppers. oz. 5.50 @ 18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins. lb. .22 @ .27
U.S.P., tins. lb. .26½@ .30½
Rosin, first rectified, drums. gal. .38 @ .42
second rectified, drums. gal. .43 @ .46
third rectified, drums. gal. .49 @ .51
Salmon, coast, tanks. gal. .10½ Nom.
Sandalwood, East India, U.S.P., makers, tins. lb. 5.65 @ 6.25
Sardine, coast, tanks. gal. .09 @ .09½
for poultry feeding, coast, drums. gal. .45 @ .50
Sassafras, artificial, drums. lb. .15½@ —
cans lb. .17½@ .19
natural, drums, tins. lb. .65 @ 1.00
Savin, tins. lb. 1.65 @ 2.00
Sesame, ref., white, drums. lb. .09½@ .10
yellow, drums. lb. .09 @ .09½
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels. lb. .0410@ .0430
tanks lb. .0350@ —
refined, barrels. lb. .0450@ .0470
tanks lb. .0400@ —
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases. lb. .90 @ 1.00
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., barrels. gal. .68 @ .70
45 deg., barrels. gal. .63 @ .65
natural, barrels. lb. .60 @ .62
Spruce, tins. lb. .68 @ .85
Sweet birch, Northern, tins. lb. 1.90 @ 3.00
Southern, tins. lb. 1.30 @ 2.15
Tallow, acidless, bbls. 100 lbs. 6.00 @ —
tanks 100 lbs. 5.50 @ —
Tansy, tins. lb. 1.55 @ 1.90
Tar, commercial, barrels. gal. .17 @ .19
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, coast, barrels. lb. .05⅞ Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins. lb. .52½@ .65
white, tins. lb. .62½@ .90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Turkey, red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums. lb. .06¼@ .07¼
75 p.c., barrels, drums. lb. .08 @ .09
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cans. gal. 4.50 @ 5.50
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles. lb. 4.00 @ 4.25
Walnut, crude, barrels. lb. .09 @ .09½
refined, barrels. lb. .12 @ .12½
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks. lb. .04 Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks. lb. .03½ Nom.
refined, natural, bbls. gal. .51 @ .52
winter, bleached, barrels. gal. .54 @ .55
extra, barrels. gal. .57 @ .58
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums. gal. .70½@ .75½
875@885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums. gal. .78 @ .83
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis., drums. gal. .83 @ .88
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums. gal. .58 @ .63
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums. gal. .73 @ .78
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums. gal. .78 @ .83
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums. gal. .81 @ .86
885@890 s.g., 325@330 vis., drums. gal. .83 @ .88
Wintergreen, Northern, tins. lb. 4.00 @ 8.00
Southern, tins. lb. 2.65 @ 3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, tins. lb. 1.85 @ 2.10
Wormwood, tins. lb. 2.30 @ 3.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, cans. lb. 3.50 @ 5.25
Manila, bottles. lb. 28.00 @30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases. lb. 11.90 @12.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans. lb. 12.85 @13.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans. lb. 12.85 @13.85
Orange mineral, American extra white lead, casks. lb. .10¼@ —
ex-red lead, casks. lb. .09 @ —
French, Tours, casks. lb. .15½@ —
kegs lb. .16½@ —
Orange peel, bitter, bales. lb. .08 @ .09
sweet, bales. lb. .07 @ .08
Orange flower petals, cases. lb. .25 @ .30
Orris root, Florentine, bags. lb. .08½@ .09
fingers, cases. lb. .90 @ .95
powdered, barrels, boxes. lb. .12 @ .13
Verona, bales. lb. .07½@ .08
powdered, bales. lb. .10½@ .11
Orthochloraniiin, drums. lb. .65 @ .75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels. lb. 2.15 @ 2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels. lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums. lb. .50 @ .65
Orthocresol, drums. lb. .13 @ .15
Orthodichlorobenzene, tins. lb. .08 @ .10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs. lb. .28 @ .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins, lb. .70 @ .75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs. lb. .85 @ .90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums. lb. .16 @ .17
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs. lb. 2.00 @ 2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums. lb. .22 @ —
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels. lb. .07 @ .07½

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Papain, powdered, cases. lb. 1.75 @ 1.85
Paprika, extra fancy, cases. lb. .21 @ .22
fair, bags. lb. .18 @ .18½
fancy, bags. lb. .20 @ .20½
medium, bags. lb. .19½@ .20
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs. lb. .85 @ .88
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls. lb. .92 @ .94
hydrochloride, barrels. lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Parachlorophenol, drums. lb. .50 @ .65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums. lb. .07 @ .11
Paracymene, refined, drums. gal. .70 @ 1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums. lb. .15 @ —
kegs lb. .16 @ .23
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls. lb. .0195@ .02⅛
124@126 A.m.p., bbls. lb. .0195@ .02⅛
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels. lb. .0185@ .0195
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags. lb. .03 @ —
123@125 A.m.p., bags. lb. .03 @ .0310
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .02⅞@ .03
125@127 A.m.p., bags. lb. .0310@ .0330
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .0275@ .03
128@130 A.m.p., bags. lb. .0335@ .0355
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .0280@ .03
130@132 A.m.p., bags. lb. .0370@ —
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .03⅛@ .03⅜
133@135 A.m.p., bags. lb. .0430@ —
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .03⅝@ .04⅛
135@137 A.m.p., bags. lb. .0445@ .0455
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags lb. .04¼ Nom.
cases ½c. per pound higher than bags.
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls., lb. .02⅞@ .03⅛
111@115 A.m.p., bbls. lb. .02½@ .03⅛
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags. lb. .02⅝@ .02⅛
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags. lb. .01¾@ .02
124@126, bags. lb. .01⅞@ .02⅛
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs. lb. .38 @ —
100-lb. lots, kegs. lb. .39 @ —
Paraldehyde, technical, drums. lb. .20½@ .23
U.S.P., carboys. lb. .45 @ .47
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs. lb. .45 @ .48
Paranitroanilin, kegs. lb. .51 @ —
contract, kegs. lb. .48 @ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs. lb. .23½@ .24
Paranitrophenol, kegs. lb. .46 @ —
Paranitrotoluene, kegs. lb. .26 @ .27
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls. lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 @ .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels. lb. .55 @ —
Paratoluidin, barrels. lb. .42 @ —
Pareira brava root, bales. lb. .12 @ .13
Paris green, bulk. lb. .22½@ .37½
Passion flower herb, bales. lb. .04½@ .05
Patchouli leaves, bales. lb. .15 @ .16
Pellitory root, bales. lb. .11 @ .12
Pennyroyal, bales. lb. .08 @ .09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars. gal .07 @ —
drums, car lots. gal. .09 @ —
drums, l.c.l. gal. .13 @ —
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots. gal. .17 @ —
Pepper, black, Aleppey, bags. lb. .08½@ .08¾
Lampong, bags. lb. .07½@ .08
Tellicherry, bags. lb. .09½@ .10
Red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crop, bags. lb. .18 @ .18½
Birdseye, bags. lb. .24 @ .24½
Mombassa, bags. lb. 16½@ .17
white, Java, Muntok, bags. lb. .09½@ .10
Singapore, Muntok, bags. lb. .09½@ .10
Peppermint leaves, bales. lb. .18 @ .28
Persian berry extract, barrels. lb. .25 Nom.
Peru balsam, drums. lb. .90 @ 1.00
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels. lb. .02½@ .02¼
light, car lots, barrels. lb. .02½@ .02⅝
medium, car lots, barrels. lb. .02¼@ .02½
cream, car lots, barrels. lb. .04½@ .04¾
dark, green, car lots, barrels. lb. .01¾@ —
lily white, car lots, barrels. lb. .05½@ .05¾
red, car lots, barrels. lb. .01¾@ —
snow white, car lots, barrels. lb. .06½@ .06¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels. lb. .02½@ .02¼
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights. bbl. .65 @ .97
Athens bbl. .89 @ 1.15
Buena Vista Hills. bbl. .50 @ 1.12
Coalinga bbl. .50 @ .75
Coyote Hills. bbl. .65 @ 1.05
Dominguez bbl. .89 @ 1.15
Elk Hills. bbl. .50 @ 1.12
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. shipping bbl. 1.04 @ 1.28
Huntington Beach. bbl. .65 @ .97
Inglewood bbl. .65 @ .92
Kern River. bbl. .55 @ —
Kettleman Hills. bbl. .91 @ 1.03
La Habra. bbl. .65 @ .89
Lost Hills. bbl. .55 @ 1.05
McKittrick bbl. .55 @ —
Midway bbl. .55 @ 1.12
Montebella bbl. .65 @ .80
Newhall bbl. .55 @ —
Newhall bbl. .55 @ —
Olinda Brea bbl. .65 @ 1.03
Playa del Rey bbl. .65 @ .96
Richfield bbl. .65 @ .93
Rosecrans bbl. .89 @ 1.15
Santa Fe Springs bbl. .73 @ 1.22
Seal Beach bbl. .65 @ .97
Signal Hill bbl. .65 @ 1.09
Sunset bbl. .55 @ 1.12
Torrance bbl. .65 @ .93
Wheeler Ridge bbl. .55 @ .72
Whittier bbl. .65 @ .89
Canada:—
Oil Springs bbl. 1.97 @ —
Petrolia bbl. 1.90 @ —
East Texas:—
Gregg County bbl. .75 @ —
Rusk County bbl. .75 @ —
Smith County bbl. .75 @ —
Upshur County bbl. .75 @ —
Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill bbl. .58 @ .91
Batson bbl. .58 @ .91
Conroe bbl. .80 @ .90
Dayton bbl. .58 @ .91
Evangeline bbl. .65 @ .91
*Goose Creek bbl. .58 @ .91
High Island bbl. .80 @ 1.00
*Hull bbl. .58 @ .91
*Humble bbl. .58 @ .91
Jennings bbl. .65 @ .91
Laredo bbl. .65 @ .91
*Liberty bbl. .58 @ .91
Markham bbl. .80 @ 1.00
Pettus bbl. .80 @ —
Piedras Pintas bbl. .60 @ 1.10
Refugio, lights bbl. .58 @ .91
heavy bbl. .65 @ —
*Saratoga bbl. .58 @ .91
*Spindle Top bbl. .58 @ .91
*Sour Lake bbl. .58 @ .91
*Terry bbl. .58 @ .91
* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 65c. per barrel.
Indiana, Illinois:—
Illinois bbl. .87 @ —
Indiana bbl. .52 @ —
Midland (Mich.) bbl. .95 @ —
Plymouth bbl. No prices
Princeton bbl. .87 @ —
Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Ragland bbl. .60 @ —
Somerset bbl. .65 @ .80
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bellevue bbl. .25 @ —
Bull Bayou bbl. .58 @ .90
Caddo bbl. .39 @ .71
Cameron Meadows bbl. .58 @ .90
Cotton Valley bbl. .53 @ .90
Crichton bbl. No prices
De Soto bbl. .42 @ .74
El Dorado bbl. .42 @ .90
Haynesville bbl. .33 @ .90
Homer bbl. .44 @ .76
Iowa bbl. .68 @ 1.00
Lockport bbl. .68 @ 1.00
Pine Island bbl. .58 @ .90
Smackover bbl. .30 @ .65
Stephens bbl. .61 @ .64
Urania bbl. .55 @ —
Mexico:—
(F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)
Panuco bbl. .45 @ —
Tax, per barrel, 10.650c.
Tuxpan bbl. .93 @ —
Tax, per barrel, 17.829c.
Midcontinent:—
Carter County bbl. .67 @ 1.00
Corsicana, heavy bbl. .60 @ —
light bbl. .65 @ 1.00
North Texas bbl. .53 @ 1.00
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. .45 @ 1.00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Bradford Allegany bbl. 1.72 @ —
Corning bbl. .85 @ —
Lima bbl. 1.00 @ —
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines bbl. 1.22 @ —
Eureka lines bbl. 1.37 @ —
Lower district in National Transit lines, bbl. 1.62 @ 1.67
Southwest Penn lines, bbl. 1.42 @ —
Wooster bbl. .95 @ —
Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy bbl. .87 @ —
Cat Creek bbl. 1.20 @ —
Elk Basin bbl. .87 @ —
Grass Creek bbl. .87 @ —
Greybull bbl. 1.20 @ —
Lance Creek bbl. .87 @ —
Mule Creek bbl. .80 @ —
Pondera bbl. .95 @ —
Rock Creek bbl. .67 @ —
Salt Creek bbl. .76 @ 1.00
Sunburst bbl. 1.05 @ —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Darst Creek bbl. .60 @ —
Luling bbl. .60 @ —
Lytton Springs bbl. .90 @ —
Mirando bbl. .55 @ .70
Panola County bbl. .65 @ 1.00
Salt Flat bbl. .60 @ —
Texas Panhandle:—
Carson County bbl. .51 @ .70
Gray County bbl. .56 @ .82
Hutchinson County bbl. .51 @ .70
West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M. bbl. .50 @ —
Crane bbl. .50 @ .65
Crocket bbl. .50 @ —
Ector bbl. .50 @ —
Glasscock bbl. .50 @ .65
Hobbs, N. M. bbl. .65 @ —
Hogback, N. M. bbl. .80 @ —
Howard bbl. .50 @ —
Jackson, N. M. bbl. .45 @ —
Lea, N. M. bbl. .50 @ —
Maljamar, N. M. bbl. .45 @ —
Mitchell bbl. .65 @ —
Pecos bbl. .50 @ —
Upton bbl. .50 @ .65
Winkler bbl. .50 @ .65
Western Kentucky:—
Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co. bbl. 1.00 @ —
Western Kentucky, all gravities bbl. .82 @ —
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars. gal. .10 @ —
drums, car lots. gal. .12 @ —
drums, less car lots. gal. .13 @ —
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums, gal. .35 @ —
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars. gal. .11 @ —
drums, car lots. gal. .13 @ —
drums, less car lots. gal. .14 @ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums. gal. .17 @ .23
10-gallon drums. gal. .50 @ —
Petroleum solvents and diluents—
Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars. gal. .06 @ .07
Bayonne gal. .09½@ —
Pennsylvania gal. .07½@ —
tankwagon, Chicago. gal. .152 @ —
Des Moines gal. .147 @ —
Milwaukee gal. .198 @ —
Minneapolis gal. .201 @ —
Newark gal. .11 @ .12
New York gal. .11 @ —
Omaha gal. .16 @ —
St. Louis gal. .15 @ —
St. Paul gal. .201 @ —
Lacquer diluents, refinery,
Bayonne, tankcars gal. .12 @ —
Group 3, tankcars gal. .07¼@ .08¼
Pennsylvania, tankcars gal. .05½@ —
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 108 i.b.p., 288 e.p., Group 3, refinery, tankcars gal. .06 @ —
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250 gal. .06 @ —
Bayonne gal. .08½@ —
Stoddard solvents, 48-50 deg., 320 i.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars gal. .05½@ .06
East Coast, refinery, tankcars gal. .08½@ —
Pennsylvania gal. .06 @ —
tankwagon, Chicago gal. .152 @ —
Des Moines gal. .146 @ —
Milwaukee gal. .155 @ —
Minneapolis gal. .143 @ —
Newark gal. .12 @ —
New Orleans gal. .12½@ —
New York gal. .12 @ .13
Omaha gal. .134 @ —
Philadelphia gal. .14 @ —
St. Louis gal. .131 @ —
St. Paul gal. .143 @ —
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars gal. .08½@ —
steel barrels gal. .16 @ —
Group 3, tankcars gal. .04¾@ .05¼
tankwagon, Chicago gal. .117 @ —
Des Moines gal. .143 @ —
Milwaukee gal. .175 @ —
Minneapolis gal. .153 @ —
Newark gal. .11 @ .12
St. Louis gal. .127 @ —
St. Paul gal. .153 @ —
V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums. lb. .14¼@ .15½
less car lots, works, drums. lb. .15 @ .16
Phenobarbital lb. 6.50 @ 7.50
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums. lb. .50 @ —
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs. lb. .52 @ —
yellow, barrels. lb. .45 @ .47
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles. lb. 3.65 @ 6.50
Phenyl chloride, drums. lb. .16 @ —
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles. lb. 3.30 @ 5.10
commercial, works, kegs. lb. 3.30 @ 6.50
pure, works, bottles. lb. 2.95 @ 3.25
Phosgene, cylinders. lb. .70 @ —
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines, long ton. 6.50 @ —
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine, long ton. 3.10 @ 3.25
70 p.c., mines, long ton. 6.75 @ 3.90
72 p.c., mines, long ton. 4.25 @ 4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum mines, long ton. 5.25 @ 5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines, long ton. 5.50 @ 5.75
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines, long-ton. 6.25 @ —
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines, long-ton. 5.00 @ —
75 p.c., mines, long ton. 5.50 @ —
Phosphorus, red, cases. lb. .40 @ .45
yellow, cases. lb. .27½@ .32½
Oxychloride, cylinders. lb. .18 @ .20
Sesquisulphide, cases. lb. .38 @ .42
Trichloride, cylinders. lb. .18 @ .20
Phthalic anhydride, drums. lb. .15 @ .16
Pichi leaves, bags. lb. .08 @ .10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials. oz. 1.85 @ 1.90
Nitrate, bottles, vials. oz. 1.85 @ 1.90
Pimento, bags. lb. .04¼@ .04½
Pinkroot, true, bales. lb. .25 @ .30
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron. ton. 25.80 @26.00
f.o.b. works ton. 20.00 @ —
pine, barrels. bbl. 3.50 @ 4.00
stearin, drums. lb. .03 @ .04½
Plaster of paris, bags. ton. 23.00 @29.00
barrels 100 lbs. 3.40 @ 3.50
dentists', barrels 100 lbs. 3.75 @ —
Pleurisy root, bales. lb. .13 @ .14
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins. lb. 3.20 @ 3.25
Poke root, bales. lb. .05½@ .06
Pomegranate bark, bags. lb. .16 @ .17
Root bark, bags. lb. .28 @ .30
Poppy flowers, red, bales. lb. .40 @ .45
Heads, barrels. lb. .35 @ .40
Seeds, Dutch, bags. lb. .09½@ .10
Hungarian, bags. lb. .09¼@ .09¾
Turkish, bags. lb. .08¾@ .09¼
German, bags. lb. .08 @ .08½
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs. lb. .27 @ .30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels. lb. .07½@ .09
granular, barrels. lb. .10½@ .11
Bichromate, casks. lb. .07 @ .08
Binoxalate, drums. lb. .18 @ .22
Bisulphate, kegs. lb. .16 @ .22
Bromide, barrels. lb. .31 @ .32
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks. lb. .06¾@ .07¼
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks. lb. .05¾@ .06¾
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks. lb. .04¾@ .05¾
hydrated, shipm't, casks. lb. .05¼@ .06¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels. lb. .13 @ —
powdered, barrels. lb. .16 @ —
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums. lb. .06¼@ .06¾
imported, casks. lb. .06¾@ .06½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs. 7.05 @ 8.00
less car lots, drums. lb. .07½@ .08
imported, c/l, drums. 100 lbs. 7.05 @ 8.00
liquid, tanks. lb. .02¾@ —
drums lb. .03½@ .03¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks. lb. .08 @ .08½
imported, car lots, casks. lb. .07½@ .08
contracts lb. .07½@ .08
U.S.P., granular, kegs. lb. .15 @ .16
powdered, kegs. lb. .10 @ .11
Chloride, crystals, barrels. lb. .04 @ .04¾
Chromate, kegs. lb. .22 @ .32
Citrate, barrels, kegs. lb. .41½@ .45¾
Cyanide, cases. lb. .50 @ .57½
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100 pound lots, cans, lb. 1.25 @ 1.80
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans. lb. 1.70 @ 1.75
Hypophosphite, cans. lb. .65 @ .70
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums. lb. 2.15 @ 2.20
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment. ton. 9.70 @ —
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bulk. ton. 15.00 @ —
imported, 20 p.c. shipment, bulk. ton. 12.00 @ —
30 p.c., bulk shipment. ton. 19.15 @ —
Metabisulphite, barrels. lb. .10¼@ .16
Muriate,* imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment ton. 37.15 @ —
bulk, shipment ton. 35.55 @ —
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 95 p.c., bulk. ton. 40.50@ —
bags ton. 42.30 @ —
Nitrate, crude, 95 percent, c.i.f. ports, bag. ton. 56.50 @56.80
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs. lb. .28 @ .29
technical, barrels. lb. .25 @ .26
Perchlorate, works, kegs. lb. .09 @ .11
Permanganate, tech., drums. lb. .16 @ .16¼
U.S.P., drums. lb. .16 @ .16¾
Prussiate, red, barrels. lb. .37½@ .39¼
yellow, barrels. lb. .17½@ .19
Sulphate, N.F., barrels. lb. .11 @ .14
technical,* 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipment, ton. 47.50 @ —
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk. ton. 19.97 @ —
Xanthate, car lots, drums, lb. .14 @ —
tanks lb. .12 @ —
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags. ton. 27.80 @ —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs. lb. .21 @ .22
Prickly ash bark, bales. lb. .11 @ .12
Berries, bales. lb. .20 @ .21
Prince's pine herb, bales. lb. .13 @ .14
Propane, group 3, tankcar. gal. .07 @ —
100-lb. cylinders. gal. .40 @ —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bales. lb. .10 @ .11
Pumice stone, lump, casks. lb. .05 @ .07
powdered, pure, barrels. lb. .02½@ .04
Pumpkin seed, bags. lb. .11 @ .12
Putty, commercial, tubs. 100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.25
raw linseed oil, kegs. 100 lbs. 3.40 @ 3.50
refined, kegs. 100 lbs. 3.75 @ 4.00
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs. lb. .20 @ .22
half closed, barrels, kegs. lb. .19 @ .20
open, barrels, kegs. lb. .18 @ .19
with stems, barrels, kegs. lb. .15 @ .16
Pyridin, drums. gal. .85 @ .90
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk. ton. .12 @ .13

*See fertilizer market report for discounts.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02	@ —
barrels	lb.	.02	@ —
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.02½	@ —
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.02½	@ —
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Root, bags	lb.	.08	@ .09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .06½
solid, drums	lb.	.09½	@ .10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net, per flask	48.00	@49.00	
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.75	@ 2.00
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.75	@ .79
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.50	@ —
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.74	@ —
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.57	@ —
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.76	@ —
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.78	@ —
Benzoate, cans	oz.	.74	@ —
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.40	@ —
Citrate, cans	oz.	.50	@ —
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.54	@ —
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.54	@ —
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.56	@ —
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.74	@ —
Formate, cans	oz.	.72	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.92	@ —
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.50	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.52	@ —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.54	@ —
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.76	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.70	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.62	@ —
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.52	@ —
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.40	@ —
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz.	.68	@ —
Tannate, cans	oz.	.40	@ —
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.74	@ —
Valerate, cans	oz.	.78	@ —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans.	oz.	.54	@ —

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.40	@ .42
Rapeseed, Belgian, bags	lb.	.03⅝	@ .04
Dutch, bags	lb.	.04½	@ .05
German, bags	lb.	.04¼	@ .04¾
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.25	@ .30
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs,	lb.	.50	@ 1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ 2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70	@ —
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75	@ .80
Selenide, kegs	lb.	2.00	@ —
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.90	@ 4.00
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	@ 3.50
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .08
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65	@ .75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .0
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
carlots, bags	lb.	.08	@ —
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04	@ .08
pure, barrels	lb	.08¾	@ .09
in oil, cans	quart	1.21	@ —
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks	lb.	.04	@ .1
Lake C toner, barrels	lb.	1.30	@ 1.35
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80	@ —
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.07	@ —
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00	@45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.02	@ .04½
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.03½	@ .04½
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80	@ —
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10	@ .13
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60	@ 1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ 2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .35
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.35	@ .90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35	@ —
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .40
in oil, cans	half-pint	.46	@ —
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .06
in oil, cans	gal.	2.16	@ —
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb.	.15	@ .35
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.10	@ 1.20
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.20	@ 1.30
(Red dyes are listed under Dye).			
Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.24	@ —
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65	@ —
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30	@ 1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.11	@ .12
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75	@ 8.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb	.19½	@ .20
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23	@ .27
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs	lb.	.12½	@ —
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.12½	@ —
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45	@ .50
Water, triple	demijohn.	5.50	@ 6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.35	@ .40
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04½	@ .04¾
Rosin, gum:—			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	2.85	@ —
D, barrels	280 lbs.	3.05	@ —
E, barrels	280 lbs.	3.55	@ —
F, barrels	280 lbs.	3.85	@ —
G, barrels	280 lbs.	3.85	@ —
H, barrels	280 lbs.	3.85	@ —
I, barrels	280 lbs.	3.85	@ —
K, barrels	280 lbs.	3.90	@ —
M, barrels	280 lbs.	4.35	@ —
N, barrels	280 lbs.	4.90	@ —
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	5.05	@ —
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	5.70	@ —
X, barrels	280 lbs.	6.35	@ —
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	6.45	@ —
works, barrels, car lots,	280 lbs.	3.43	@ 3.63
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50	@26.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .04¼
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .10
Rue, bales	lb.	.18	@ .20

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels	lb.	.13½	@ .15
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70	@ —
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75	@ 1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb.	.17	@ .18
Spanish, spot	lb.	10.50	@11.00
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.19	@ .21
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04¾	@ .05½
Sago flour, bags	lb.	.02½	@ .03½
Salicin, cans	lb.	6.00	@ 6.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90	@ .95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40	@ —
less car lots, bags, delivered.	ton.	14.00	@ —
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	22.00	@27.00
bulk, works	ton.	13.00	@18.00
imported, c.i.f., barrels	ton.	13.75	@ —
chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .08½
granular, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .06¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	65.00	@70.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.25	@ 1.50
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
select, bales	lb.	.12	@ .12½
Savory, bales	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06¼
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.53	@ .57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.10¾	@ .11¼
Senega root, bales	lb.	.42	@ .44
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales,	lb.	.08	@ .09
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
No. 2, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
No. 3, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10	@ .11
Pods, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Siftings, bales	lb.	.08½	@ .09
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.32	@ .33
Shellac, bone dry, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
refined, barrels	lb.	.24	@ .26
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.20	@ .21
Superfine	lb.	.10	@ .11
T. N.	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Shellac varnish, orange, 5 lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.85	@ .90
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.83	@ .88
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.80	@ .85
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.05	@ 1.10
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.03	@ 1.08
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.00	@ 1.05
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk	ton.	30.00	@35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	20.00
medium fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@12.00
	ton.	8.00	@12.00
water-floated, works, bul	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.25¾	@ —
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.19⅞	@ .21⅞
Nucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.28	@ —
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.27	@ —
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.25	@ .26
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.25	@ .28
Western, bales	lb.	.14	@ .17
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.15	@ .17
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .06
powdered, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda abietate	lb.	.03	@ —
Acetate, anhydrous, drums	lb.	.08¼	@ .09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.04¾	@ .05
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04¼	@ .07
Alginate	lb.	.50	@ —
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.10¼	@ —
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.07¾	@ .08¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50	@ .75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.12½	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.96½	@ 2.11½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17	@ 2.32
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.40½	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.58	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.29	@ 2.44
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.29	@ 2.44
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55½	@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.45½	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.07½	@ —
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.94	@ 2.09
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.19	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17	@ 2.32
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.07	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.17½	@ —
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs	lb.	.40	@ —
20 to 49 kegs	lb.	.41	@ —
1 to 19 kegs	lb.	.42	@ —
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.0440	@ .04¾
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.35	@ —
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95	@ 2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31	@ .33
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.00	@ 4.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.99
ground, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	3.00	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.94
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ —
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.20	@ —
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.17½	@ —
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00	@ —
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	3.44	@ 3.59
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.34	@ —
contracts car lots works, drums	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
electrolytic, carlots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.44	@ 3.59
export drums	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.06¾	@ .07
Soda citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.25½	@ .29½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.32½	@ .36½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½	@ .16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16½	@ .17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08¾
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.15	@ —
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.90	@ —
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.55	@ —
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.22	@ .25
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.22	@ .26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans	lb.	.20¼	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Metanliate, kegs	lb.	.44	@ .45
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25	@ —
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	5.05	@ 5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.85	@ 3.00
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 4.00
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ —
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52	@ .54
Nitrate, Jan.-June del., ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	ton.	25.90	@26.50
200-lb. bags	ton.	25.20	@25.80
bulk	ton.	23.80	@ —
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼	@ .08½
imported, l.c.l. casks	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs	lb.	.08	@ .12
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.80	@ 2.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.00	@ 2.40
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.05	@ 2.45
barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.65
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
tribasic, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 3.00
barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.20
less car lots	100 lbs.	2.65	@ 3.45
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69	@ .72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls	lb.	.11½	@ —
prompt shipment	lb.	.12	@ .13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼	@ —
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12	@ —
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19	@ .24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47	@ —
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75	@ —
tanks	100 lbs.	.60	@ —
60 deg. works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65	@ —
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .06½
imported, barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ .06
Stannate, drums	lb.	.18	@ .21½
Stearate, lump, works, barrels	lb.	.20	@ —
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.22	@ .23
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02	@ 02½
imported, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½	@ 2.40
60% broken, dom., cks	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ 09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.23	@ .26
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.30	@ .42½
Sulphoricinoleate	lb.	.12	@ —
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.57	@ .67
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	1.37	@ —
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31	@ —
tanks	gal	28	@ —
high flash, drums	gal.	.35	@ —
tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.30	@ .35
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.16	@ .22
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.0087	@ —
barrels	lb.	.01¼	@ —
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¼	@ —
barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ —
powdered, bags	lb.	.04	@ —
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Squill, bales	lb.	.04	@ .05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12	@ .13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.75	@ .80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.09	@ 2.19
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.19	@ 2.30
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.03¾	@ .04¼
imported, bags	lb.	.05	@ .05½
rice, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .08½
wheat, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06½
Starch, iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77	@ —
Staveacre seed, bags	lb.	.13	@ .14
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .04
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Storax, cases	lb.	.82½	@ .83
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Seed, bags	lb.	.07	@ .09
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Carbonate, pure, barrels	oz.	.26	@ .36
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.00	@ 3.05
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags,	lb.	1.75	@ 1.85
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.38	@ —
powdered, cans	oz.	.28	@ —
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75	@ —
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.35	@ —
powdered, cans	oz.	.25	@ —
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.51	@ .55
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .18
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Sulphonmethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.20	@ 4.50
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk—long ton.	18.00	@21.00	
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00	@ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55	@ 2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
Sulphur, flour, refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.70
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85	@ 3.40
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.90	@ 3.50
rubbermakers, bags	100 lbs.	2.00	@ 3.15
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10	@ 3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45	@ 4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@ 2.50
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ 2.65
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 2.95
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03½	@ .04
tanks	lb.	.03	@ .04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07	@ .07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05	@ .05¾
tanks	lb.	.04	@ .05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10	@ .12
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½	@ .07¼
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.80	@ 3.85
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00	@ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	41.00	@43.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.04¾	@ .05¼
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.0520	@ .0540
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	ton.	7.00	@ 7.50
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	6.50	@ 7.00

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00	@25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	22.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	27.50	@ —
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	18.00	@ —
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	22.00	@23.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00	@40.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	48.50	@ —
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	53.00	@55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00	@ —
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00	@15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.03½	Nom.
extra, works, loose	lb.	.02¼	@ .02½
special, works, loose	lb.	.02⅛	@ .02¼
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.04½	@ —
50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04¾	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05¼	@ —
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05½	@ —
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
kegs	per keg	3.75	@ —
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground, 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.60	& .10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	1.35	& .10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.25	& .10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.00	& .10
South Amer. t/a	unit-ton.	1.70	& .10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	unit-ton.	2.00	& .10
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03	@ .05½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls.	gal.	.17	@ .19
retort, barrels	gal.	.18	@ .20
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.21	@ .22
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23	@ .25
Tartar emetic, technical, crys-	lb.	.21	@ —
powdered, barrels	lb.	.21	@ —
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .26¼
Terebene, cans	lb.	.75	@ .80
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75	@ .90
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.32	@ .33
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.31	@ .32
drums	lb.	.27	@ .29
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾	@ —
contracts	lb.	.13¾	@ —
tanks	lb.	.14	@ —
contracts	lb.	.13	@ —
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ 1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.00	@ 1.25
imported, bags	lb.	.01¼	@ .01½
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums,	lb.	.08½	@ —
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums,	lb.	.25	@ .26
technical, drums	lb.	.14	@ .15
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12	@ —
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.75	@ 1.80
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95	@ 2.00
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. drums	lb.	2.00	@ 2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.25	@ .27
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Spanish, bags	lb.	.06	Nom.
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles	lb.	1.25	@ —
smaller lots, bottles	lb.	1.30	@ 1.35
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.80	@ 4.65
Tin, Straits	lb.	.24	@ —
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.24	@ .24½
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls	lb.	27½	@ 30½
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	13	37½@ —
Titanium dioxide, bags, bbls	lb.	.18	@ .16½
car lots, bags, barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17¼
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼	@ —
calcium base, car lots, bags,	lb.	.06	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼	@ .06½
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.90	@ .95
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.70	@ .75
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35	@ —
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27	@ .28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Tonka beans, Angost, casks	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32	@ .33
Trichlorethylene, drums	lb.	.03½	@ —
Triethanolamine, works, drums,	lb.	.40	@ .42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.21	@ .45
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.37	@ .38
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58	@ .60
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works	ton.	22.50	@25.00
double ground, works	ton.	17.00	@18.00
single ground, works	ton.	16.00	@ —

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)			
Turmeric root, Aleppy, bags	lb.	.05⅝@	.06
Madras, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.43 @	—
10-barrel lots	gal.	.45 @	—
5-barrel lots	gal.	.47 @	—
wood, destructive - distilled, drums	gal.	.33 @	.35
steam - distilled, car lots, drums	gal.	.3864@	—
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.41 @	.42

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.25 @	.28
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	—
Gulf ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	—
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.06

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	29.50	@30.50
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	20.00	@20.50
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	.70 @	1.25
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
cuts, tins	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
South American, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-clove oil, tins	lb.	5.00 @	5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.50 @	5.25
Venice, turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.24 @	.25
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.21 @	.23
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.08¼@	.09
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05¾@	.07¼
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.14 @	.17
Chicago	gal.	.157 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.178 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.19 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.193 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	—
New York	gal.	.12 @	.14
St. Louis	gal.	.142 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.193 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Root, bark, bales	lb.	.28 @	.30
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	26.50	@30.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05⅞@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.80 @	.83
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.16	Nom.
Chilean, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
refined, cases	lb.	.20 @	.80
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Carnauba, fior, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
No. 1, yellow, bags	lb.	.22 @	.23
No. 2, yellow, bags	lb.	.21 @	.22
No. 2, North Country, bags, lb.	lb.	.14 @	.15
No. 3 chalky, bags	lb.	.11¾@	.12
No. 3 North Country, bags, lb.	lb.	.11¾@	.12
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.24 @	.26
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25½@	.26
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.26½@	.27
Japan, cases	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags	lb.	.26 @	—
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags	lb.	.28 @	—
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags	lb.	.30 @	—
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti blocks, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
cakes, cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels	lb.	1.31 @	—
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
limestone, ground, car lots, bags	ton.	6.50	@10.00
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
imported, commercial, bags, 100 lbs.		.85 @	1.50
ton lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@24.00
to arrive, c.l., bags	ton.	17.00	@26.50
English cliffstone, bags, 100 lbs.		1.50 @	—
gilders, bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.60
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
rossed, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.06½@	.06
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.		Bracket sizes.	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8	to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
84	11x14 / 12x13	to 14x20	26.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 / 18x22	to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20	to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36	to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 / 26x34	to 24x36	30.00	20.00	23.25
70	28x32 / 30x30 / 32x38	to 30x40	32.00	28.75	26.25
80	34x36	to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches.		Bracket sizes.	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8	to 10x15	$32.00	28.00	26.00
84	11x14 / 12x13	to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 / 18x22	to 16x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	20x20	to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36	to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 / 26x34	to 24x36	44.00	30.00	35.50
70	28x32 / 30x30 / 32x38	to 30x40	47.00	42.00	35.00
80	34x36	to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52	to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58	to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.04
100	36x60	to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.04
90	30x56	to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—

Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 4 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 4 per cent, all brackets above that size, 89 & 6 percent, Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 per cent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.

The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 50 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 50 percent. Single strength, "A," first 3 brackets, 88 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.

The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions 70c per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N, F, barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, standard grade, works, car lots, bags		20.00	@27.00
finer grades, works, bags.	ton.	27.00	@36.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags	ton.	15.50 @	—
50 mesh, bags	ton.	17.50 @	—
60 mesh, bags	ton.	18.50 @	—
70 mesh, bags	ton.	19.50 @	—
80 mesh, bags	ton.	22.00 @	—
100 mesh, bags	ton.	24.00 @	—
120 mesh, bags	ton.	26.00 @	—
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Levant, bags	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09

X

Xylene (xylol) 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.27 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.32 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.32 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.27 @	—
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.39 @	.48
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.85
Yellow:—			
Cadmium, barrels, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
ton lots	lb.	.35 @	—
sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65 @	.75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.14 @	—
in oil, cans	gal.	5.04 @	—
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls	lb.	.03¾@	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
f.o.b. works	lb.	.01 @	.01¼
French, dark, car lots, casks	lb.	.0195@	.0210
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.02½@	—
extra light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0220@	.02½
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0275@	.0280
light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0215@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0270@	.03
medium, car lots, casks	lb.	.0205@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0260@	.0275
in oil, cans	gal.	2.00 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.19 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.18 @	—
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	1.80 @	1.85

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
granular, works, drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.05 @	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.43
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.0490@	.0515
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.20 @	4.25
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels, lb.	lb.	.06 @	—
bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
10 or 25 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
85 p. c., 2-ton lots, bags, lb.	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags, lb.	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels, lb.	lb.	.06¼@	—
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags, lb.	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.08¼@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
smaller lots, barrels, lb.	lb.	.11¼@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.09 @	—
ex wafehouse	lb.	.09¼@	.09½
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb.	lb.	.08 @	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.18¼
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.18
car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Sulphate, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
car lots, works, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.65 @	—
Sulphide, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13½@	—
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels, lb.	lb.	.21 @	.23
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Zirconium nitrate, works	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	42.00	@50.00
small lots, works, kegs, lb.	lb.	.02¾@	—
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	65.00	@75.00
small lots, works, kegs, lb.	lb.	.04¼@	—
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs, lb.	lb.	.90 @	1.20

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Getting Down to Causes

Diagnosis of the economic ills which have persisted far beyond their expected term proceeds with increasing popularity. Some of the resulting diagnostic declarations are more difficult to understand than are the ills which they attempt to explain. Most of the remedies suggested—not all of the diagnosticians essay such suggestions—make it quite plain that the treatment of economic ills is still fogged in empiricism. The symptoms of the economic ills are so many and so puzzling that very few of those who set themselves up as healers seem to be able to grasp even the idea that there may be underlying, contributory conditions. It should be clear that there must be a cause, or several causes, of the symptoms. It should not be difficult to see that the cause, or causes, must be found, and that the ills must be attacked at their source. The danger—and it is not a fanciful one—is that some "great healer" may arise, whose ignorance is abysmal, and, after the custom of "quacks," prescribe a drastic purgative—to have the patient die of a ruptured appendix.

The economic ills call for scientific study, and for more than technically scientific study; for only a few of the symptoms arise from technical faults. Palliatives will do more harm than good. "Relief" measures in many instances have already harmed more than helped those to whom they have been applied. Economic hygiene, not poultices nor potions, is needed. And the hygienic rules must be applied mentally as well as physically to the correction of the faults of the economic body.

There is a little truth in almost every one of the diagnoses currently pronounced with respect to economic ills. Each diagnostician sees with the eyes of his cult, and there is something for each to see. Hence, it is highly desirable that the study of the economic ills be entrusted to many minds of many tracks; that the remedy be compounded with the aid of many advisors, and applied with the widest co-operation. Does it not follow, then, that the task of curing the economic body is one for all the commercial, industrial, financial, and scientific organizations in the country? Certainly, when there is too much of everything, yet many have not enough of anything, it is necessary to arrange a better relationship between everybody and everything—and that is a task for everyone.

Business—to return to the word which best designates the functioning body of society—will find it far more desirable to undertake, through its scientific, industrial, commercial, and financial organizations, the remedying of economic ills than to rest with governmental treatment of the symptoms. Business (including agriculture in spite of all of its unbusinesslike practices), in order that it may tackle the economic ills with assurance, must first and thoroughly learn the full significance of the interdependence of its various divisions and of the many units which each division comprises. Then will it see the fundamental wisdom of co-ordinated purposes and co-ordinated functions. There can be no permanent cure of economic ills until agriculture has become more self-reliant and self-sufficient; until one manufacturer prospers where two now barely make a living; until one efficient distributor has replaced the half-dozen that have been a costly luxury for the community; until the role of water in industry is one of mechanical service rather than one of financial handicap.

Taxation Without Exemption

One of the numerous measures before Congress with the purpose of relieving the government and the people from the prolonged, evil consequences of the era of open purses is a bill which would substitute for the manufacturers' excise taxes of 1932 a "general manufacturers' sales excise tax." Now, that definition comes pretty close to recognizing the existence of the term, "sales tax." As this term has appeared to be on some sort of an expurgation list in Federal government circles, the closeness of the new bill's designation is heartening. It may even come to pass that the people will have that equal opportunity to contribute to the support of their government, which is in keeping with the real American spirit.

Hope must not grow too rapidly, however. The "general" tax proposed in the bill under discussion is not general in any sense of the word. The proposed schedule would exempt from the "general" tax a thousand and one articles, including low-priced clothing, tools, fertilizer, seeds for planting, farm products, cattle feeds, a large number of foodstuffs, newspapers and other periodicals, school books, and all sorts of goods for religious purposes. The exemptions would include, also, sales made under certain conditions, one condition being thus lucidly set forth:—

> (3) sales by a manufacturer to any person of articles for further manufacture to be resold to a manufacturer, but only if such articles are delivered by the first manufacturer to the second manufacturer.

The best-laid plan of taxation will not be successful if it is hampered with exemptions. No plan of taxation that provides for the exemption of any articles is equitable. No plan of taxation that is not equitable is American. (This characterization stands for the present income tax plan.) No plan of taxation that permits, even invites, pyramiding of the tax, is commendable, and a manufacturers' sales tax will be pyramided. There is only one sort of tax that is equitable, sound, productive, and American in spirit, and that is a tax on every transaction involving the sale of any commodity to an ultimate consumer, the transfer of ownership of real estate or other property or securities, or the collecting of a fee for professional service. Such a tax would be partly a sales tax, partly an income tax. It would differ from existing income, bank check, and manufacturers' excise taxes only in that it would be equitable and would close the leaks through which the government is deprived of a great amount of revenue.

Exemptions from taxation must, quite obviously, be arbitrarily determined. They are, therefore, never equitable. They often shift the burden of taxation to the direst needs of the individual. Exemptions make it necessary to levy excessive taxes. They promote evasion and give rise to all forms of deceit. The excuses offered in attempts to explain tax exemptions are thin, illogical, frequently dishonest. They are, of course, a large part of the politicians' stock in trade, and, doubtless, they are effective among a large percentage of the people. But, exemptions, with the possible exception of small bases, are not fair. They should have no place in American government.

Industry Needs More Sciences

An interesting story of technical development in industry was told on the occasion of the presentation of the Perkin Medal for 1933. It was the story of the chemical processing of rubber, and it was told by research workers whose part in the development had been most important. Largely, this story of the chemical aspects of the outstanding progress of the rubber industry centered upon the application of organic chemicals as accelerators of vulcanization. The narrative was specially interesting, however, for its evidence of the practical service of science to industry.

The chemical nature of rubber is complex. The chemical behavior of rubber in reaction with other chemicals is a subject in which a scientist could quite easily "lose himself." The task of better fitting rubber, by means of chemical treatment, for the practical purposes for which it is peculiarly constituted was a gigantic one. Not all of the problems associated with this task were those of compounding processes, even after favorable ingredients of the compound had been found. Chemical manufacturing in the United States, in the early days of the newer, bigger rubber industry, was not what it is today. Synthetic organic chemicals had scarcely been introduced into general industry in any country. One of the rubber chemist's problem was to get the thiocarbanilide which had been proved of great practical value in rubber processing. The chemist whose work in the rubber field has won for him the Perkin Medal, resourceful as industrial chemists are, built a plant in which to manufacture this reagent, and later, under force of circumstances, built a plant for the manufacture of anilin from which the thiocarbanilide is made.

Such is the history of the service of chemistry to industry in a hundred fields. This service is not of the "rocking chair" sort. It does not consist only in profoundly and abstrusely declaring:—"If you can get you some such and such a compound containing this and that and the other group in combination thus and so, and will do something like this with it, you will find, if everything goes right, that your product will be better in this way and in these other ways." Chemical service to industry finds what is needed to perform a necessary process for making an essential improvement in a product, goes right along with the providing of a supply of the necessary material, and supervises the practical application of its discovery.

Perhaps chemistry has served industry too well in certain instances. Technology has a way of running ahead of the other "ologies," the application of which is necessary for economic progress on a broad front. But, the service of chemistry and of engineering, and of other sciences is a practical service, a necessary service, a beneficent service. It is not an all-sufficient service. It must be supplemented with other services—and these should be similarly standardized—which control and direct. Real industrial development, real economic progress, will come when all the operations that influence it are served as scientifically as technical operations are today.

O. P. & D. R. Open Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Whaling Convention

To the Editor,
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.
Sir:—

Referring to an article in the January 2, 1933, issue of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, page 40, entitled "Whaling Control Still Problem for Industry," your attention is called to the fact that in September, 1927, the Economic Committee of the Council was instructed by the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, to study the protection of marine fauna. As a result of the study a multilateral convention for the conservation of whales was drawn and opened for signatures on September 19, 1931. The following is an extract from my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932:—

The convention will apply to all the waters of the world including both the high seas and territorial waters, except that any high contracting party may require a license of any vessel desirous of using its territorial waters subject to such provisions as may be deemed necessary or desirable, regardless of the nationality of the vessel. The convention will apply only to baleen or whalebone whales, including the finback, blueback, humpback, and right whales, and not the toothed whales such as porpoises, dolphins, killer, and sperm whales. It will prohibit the taking or killing of right whales, which include North Cape whales, Greenland whales, southern right whales, Pacific right whales, and southern pygmy right whales. It also prohibits the killing of calves or suckling whales, immature whales, and female whales accompanied by calves or suckling whales.

The convention will require the fullest possible use of the carcasses of captured whales, including proper equipment for the extraction of the oil from all blubber and from the head and tongue, and at shore stations the use of all residues after the oil has been extracted. Vessels engaged in whaling must be licensed by the high contracting party whose flag they fly. Such vessels must furnish the most complete biological data practicable, including date and place of capture, species, sex, length, and other information. Each high contracting party shall obtain from all factories, on land or afloat, under its jurisdiction, returns of the number of whales of each species taken, the amounts of oil of each grade, and the quantities of meal, guano, and other products derived from them and shall communicate such data, including biological data, the name and tonnage of each floating factory, the number and aggregate tonnage of the whale catchers, and a list of the land stations in operation to the International Bureau for Whaling Statistics at Oslo, Norway, at convenient intervals, at least annually.

The convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the receipt by the secretary general of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of not less than eight members of the league or non-member states, including the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

On March 31, 1932, the American Minister to Switzerland signed the convention on behalf of the United States, and on June 10, 1932, the United States Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President, who ratified the convention on June 17, 1932.

It would therefore appear that a beginning in the conservation of whales might be accomplished by the European countries ratifying this convention and putting its provisions into effect.

HENRY O'MALLEY,
Commissioner,
Bureau of Fisheries,
Department of Commerce.

Washington,
January 3, 1933.

Color Council Elects Munsell as Chairman

At its second annual meeting, held December 28 in the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, this city, the Inter-Society Color Council laid plans for an extensive program in 1933. These plans call for three meetings for the broad discussion of color and its various applications.

The first meeting will be directed to the scientific interest in color. Invited speakers will present two topics:—"Color from the Artistic Point of View" and "Color from the Industrial Point of View." The second meeting will be arranged with the artistic interest in color in mind. The topics will be "Color from the Scientific Point of View" and "Color from the Industrial Point of View." The industrial interest in color will be featured at the third meeting, at which the scientific and artistic aspects of the application of color in industry will be discussed.

At its annual meeting, the council received and discussed reports of the committees on color problems, color names, and measurement and specifications.

The following officers were elected:—Chairman, A. E. O. Munsell, of the Munsell Color Company, Baltimore; vice-chairman, L. A. Jones, of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, M. Rea Paul, of the National Lead Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret H. Rorke, of the Textile Color Card Association, New York; other members of the executive committee, Charles Bittinger, Washington; Dr. W. M. Scott, Boston; Prof. E. N. Gathercoal, Chicago.

Cosach Liquidation Is Ordered by Chile

Interests Here Undecided As to Decree Meaning Dissolution Or Reorganization

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1933.

The government of Chile announced January 2 it had decided to dissolve Cosach, the Nitrate Corporation of Chile, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce. President Alessandri signed the liquidation decree and requested the Congress to ratify it immediately.

It has been known for some time that Cosach was in danger of some drastic reorganization, as it has been in financial difficulties for months, and the Chilean government has failed to receive the dividends expected when th monopoly was organized in 1931. Many political groups in Chile have been agitating for the abolition of the combine, particularly labor groups and holders of securities of some of the constituent companies. Cosach lately has been attempting to make short term loans on stocks of nitrate stored in Chile in order to meet current operating expenses. This has met much political opposition in Chile, adding to the feeling that foregn bankers have too large an interest in Cosach.

Typical of the feeling was the action at the recent meeting of the stockholders of Latauro Nitrate Corporation, one of the largest nitrate companies taken into Cosach. Representatives of preferred shareholders urged withdrawal of the company from Cosach and a return to the former system of independent operation with an export tax to the government.

While the decree for dissolving Cosach probably will meet with much popular approval in Chile, there will be some opposition, particularly from security holders. It is not yet known here what provisions are to be made for liquidating the huge nitrate combine, but undoubtedly this cannot be accomplished without loss to security holders at the present state of the nitrate market. If the Chilean nitrate industry should go through some sort of bankruptcy which would wipe out its present debts it would be in position to compete with synthetic nitrates in other parts of the world on a very favorable basis.

Local Interests Mystified

According to private and newspaper advices reaching this city from Santiago, Chile, the decree of dissolution of Cosach has a preamble of 19 points, setting forth the arguments on which the decree is based, chief of which arguments an assertion that the corporation was illegally formed by a previous administration's decree. A message to the Chilean congress accompanying the decree calls for special powers for a liquidating commission of three members, one of whom will represent Cosach in order to enable operation of the company during the period necessary to wind up its affairs.

Aureliano Burr, former manager of the Chilean Central Bank, will represent the government, and Jorge Matte, former Foreign Minister, will represent the Supreme Court, it was stated. No representative had been designated up to January 6, according to these reports.

Persons in this city familiar with the affairs of Cosach stated January 6 that the liquidation decree was a mystery to them, and until further information had been received from Chile they could not determine whether the decree meant the scrapping of the monopoly or was practically a preliminary step toward a reorganization of the corporation.

The decree, it was said, was equivalent to the appointment of receivers, since it transferred the operation of the company from the present management to a liquidation commission. The board of directors of Cosach had consisted of four epresentatives of the Chilean government and eight representatives of stockholders, including five representatives of the Guggenheim interests, who had been active in the formation and financing of Cosach.

Holiday Greetings Received

Mementos of the holiday season have been received by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter from the following:—

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.:—The Hercules calendar for 1933. This edition is in the style so well known and prized by those who are interested in sports afield. The picture shows three gunners with their dogs walking out for a day with game birds.

Baird & McGuire, Holbrook, Mass.:—A large-sheet wall calendar, showing three months at a time and also giving the phases of the moon—all presented with excellent legibility.

W. H. Barber Company, Chicago:—A large sheet wall calendar with numerals three inches high and one month to the sheet, also giving the preceding and succeeding months in the top corners of the page.

Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio:—A letter of friendly New Year greetings and best wishes, signed by T. S. Strong, president; R. W. Homper, vice-president, and J. J. Nelson, treasurer.

Imperial Color Works, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y.:—Large poster wall calendar, "to record the happy days," the picture a beautifully colored reproduction of a New England woodland pool at sunset. The date figures are large and clear. Each sheet shows three months, tells when the moon changes, and contains a list of historical events in the month.

C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.:—Average size wall calendar bearing an excellently lithographed reproduction in colors of the company's trademark, "Anchor Brand" dry colors and fillers. The numerals for each month are clear and easily read. The dates of birth of various nation figures in the history of the United States are indicated, as well as religious and other holidays.

Dr. Eyring Awarded Prize

Dr. Henry Eyring, research associate of the Frick Chemical Laboratory, Princeton University, has been awarded the prize of $1,000 given annually by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the best paper submitted at the association's winter meeting, the designation taking place at the closing session of the meeting in Atlantic City December 31. Dr. Eyring, who is thirty-six years old, was honored for his pioneer work in applying the principles of quantum mechanics, latest tool of modern physics for delving into the mysteries of the sub-atomic world, to the laws governing the chemical bonds between the elements. Definite reactions occurring in a number of puzzling chemical combinations were mathematically figured out by Dr. Eyring and these were later verified independently by other workers through chemical experimentation. His prize-winning paper of three typewritten pages was entitled "Quantum Mechanics and Chemistry With Particular Reference to Reactions Involving Conjugate Double Bonds."

Import Warehousing Period Is Extended by President

Until further notice, the warehousing period for all merchandise, except grain, imported in the United States during 1930 has been extended by a proclamation of President Hoover, who declared an emergency existed and has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to take appropriate action. Such merchandise must be entered, however, for warehousing in bonded warehouses under section 557 of the tariff act of 1922, or section 577 of the tariff act of 1930.

A period of three years beyond the date of importation is stipulated in the tariff act as the time during which merchandise imports, except grain, may be retained in bonded warehouses. In the case of grain, the period prescribed is ten months. The present proclamation of the President extends to five years after the date of importation the time for which the imported article may be retained in warehouse.

Chemical Groups Oppose New I. C. C. Regulations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1933.

A large number of criticisms of the proposal to extend to water carriers the regulations covering the transportation of dangerous articles in interstate and foreign commerce were presented today at a hearing before W. P. Bartell, director of the bureau of service of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission previously issued a tentative set of regulations regarding packaging, labeling and stowing of chemicals and other dangerous articles when shipped by water, and today's hearing was for the purpose of receiving suggestions. Other hearings will be held later after these suggestions have been studied.

The tentative regulations are quite voluminous and in many cases would require changes from present practice, and a great many detailed criticisms were filed by interested parties. Among those appearing were representatives of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, American Petroleum Association, Chlorine Institute, and other groups of chemical shippers.

Louis F. Swift Retires

Louis F. Swift, who was president of Swift & Co., Chicago, from 1903 to last year, when he retired as president, has now retired as a director of that company, after forty-seven years close association with it. He gave notice of his retirement to the stockholders at their annual meeting in Chicago January 5. Mr. Swift is seventy-one years old. It was stated that no successor to him will be named for the vacancy on the board of directors, nor for Edward F. Swift, who died last May. The new board will consist of nine instead of eleven members.

Obituaries

Gilbert Colgate

Gilbert Colgate, director of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company and former chairman of the board and president of the old firm of Colgate & Co., died unexpectedly in his sleep early January 5 at his home at 1100 Park avenue, this city. Born in Orange, N. J., on December 15, 1858. Mr. Colgate was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Colgate was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Colgate and a grandson of William Colgate, the founder of the soap manufacturing firm of Colgate & Co., which was organized in 1806. Following his graduation from Yale University, after attendance at Williston Academy, Gilbert Colgate entered the employ of Colgate & Co. in 1883 and, passing through various executive positions, became president of Colgate & Co. in 1920 and chairman of the board in 1925.

He was widely known for his activity in church and charitable work, among which were included membership in the New York City West Side Branch of the Y.M.C.A., of which he was a founder and treasurer; first president, the Orange Branch of the Y.M.C.A.; president, Travelers' Aid Society; president, Child Welfare Association; elder in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, this city. He was also a former president of the American Perfumers' Association and of the Quill Club, and member of the University, Downtown, Yale, Railroad and Garden City Golf clubs, Automobile Club of America, American Museum of Natural History, Ye Old Settlers' Association of West Side, Kingsley Trust Association, Yeamans Hall of South Carolina, Scroll and Key, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

Mr. Colgate was married to Florence Buckingham Hall, of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1888. Mrs. Colgate died in 1920. Surviving are two sons, Gilbert Colgate, jr., and Robert B. Colgate; and three daughters, Mrs. Stanley Maddox Rumbough, Mrs. Edwin St. John Greble, jr., and Mrs. J. Wright Rumbough; also a brother, Russell Colgate.

LeDru Rollin Dronberger

LeDru Rollin Dronberger, central western representative for the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works for more than thirty-two years, died at the Mansfield General Hospital, Mansfield, Ohio, on Thursday, December 29. Dronberger was in his eighty-third year and was active in business up to the time of his death, attending to some of his personal business affairs two or three days before his death.

Mr. Dronberger was born February 18, 1850, in Homer, Ohio. When a very young man he moved to Plymouth, Ohio, where he engaged in the retail drug business as he did later in Newark, Ohio. His first traveling job was with the Lazelle, Marshall & Gardner Company, formerly wholesale druggists of New York. For more than fifty years he represented various houses in the drug business. Just before going to the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works thirty-three years ago, he was associated with Thurston & Braidich, well-known crude drug importers of New York. While with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Mr. Dronberger covered the central-western territory. Earlier in his career with this firm he traveled as far west as Milwaukee and Chicago and as far east as Pittsburgh. His territory also included all firms as far south as the Ohio river.

Mr. Dronberger was probably the oldest traveling salesman in the drug and chemical business. He was characterized by his sincerity and keen sense of humor, had many friends and admirers whose confidence he won by his simplicity of manner. A brother, who resides in Cleveland, survives him.

Cadwallader Jones

Cadwallader Jones, former manager of the Ozark Cotton Oil Company and of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, died December 31, at his home in Birmingham, Ala., after a short illness. He was a native of North Carolina and was sixty-one years old. He started his business career in the iron business and became manager of the Union Iron Works, at Selma, Ala. After a number of years' service with that company he entered the cotton oil field and became manager of the Southern company and later went to the Ozark company at Pensacola, Ala., with which he remained until about thirteen years ago when he went to Birmingham and soon after his arrival there organized the Woodstock Slag Corporation, with which he was identified at his death.

Frank E. Reed

Frank E. Reed, vice-president of the F. E. Reed Glass Company, bottle manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y., died December 31 at his home in that city after several months' illness. Mr. Reed was eighty-one years old and was born at Iona, N. Y., being a member of a

(Continued on Page 33)

Nitrogen Report Made by Zanetti

World Plans and Conditions That Have Followed Synthesis Interpreted

"The Significance of Nitrogen" is the title of a book published by the Chemical Foundation to present for general instructive purposes the results of the investigations of Prof. J. Enrique Zanetti with respect to plans, movements, and conditions in connection with the world supply of nitrogen. The book is a timely contribution to a subject which has all the aspects of world-wide interest, a subject that has become not most intricately interwoven in the political policies of all the leading nations of the world and is of the greatest influence in many international relations.

Professor Zanetti, of Columbia University, made a thorough study of world nitrogen conditions, in the course of which he spent some time in Chile. The existing significance of nitrogen is nowhere more marked than it is in respect to the position of the natural nitrate of soda industry of Chile under the pressure of the enormous development of the synthesis of nitrogen compounds. Today, the very national existence of Chile is at hazard because of the nitrogen situation. The government of that country realizes that perhaps its gravest problem is that of maintaining the nitrate industry. In his chapter on "The Chilean Nitrate Industry," Professor Zanetti presents a clear picture of what is a very serious world problem.

Presenting his findings with the needs of the layman, rather than the scientist, in mind, Professor Zanetti has shown an excellent grasp of the need for general information on the nitrogen situation. His chapters build up a continuous picture with causes intelligently led into their effects. His conclusions manifest a clear recognition of the eventual consequences of current trends. Naturally, the report emphasizes, not unwarrantedly, the potentiality of nitrogen cartels in respect of the chemical industry in the United States.

The book has an introduction by Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, who says that the foundation feels that it has become its duty to place before the American people the facts of the arraying of the rest of the world against the United States in industrial chemistry. chemistry.

Garvan Lauds Congress For Aid to Chemistry

"Our Congress is submitted to so much abuse that certainly we ought to be willing to give them a hand when they have legislated patriotically and successfully," says Francis P. Garvan in making public a letter which he sent to every member of Congress with a copy of the Zanetti report of the world nitrogen situation.

Mr. Garvan congratulates Congress upon its co-operation in building the independence of the United States with respect to chemicals needed by industry and agriculture. His letter follows:—

The American chemist is delighted today to be able to assure the Congress of the United States that they may decide the foreign debt question, or any other foreign question, absolutely free of any dependence on the outside world for any necessity of national life—national health, agriculture, or defense. In these days of criticism, it is a pleasure to assure you that this independence is due to the united efforts of the Congress of the United States, our educational forces and the support of all the people, with the exception of our international bankers who have been at all times the enemies of American chemistry and have loaned over two hundred million dollars of the savings of the American people to foreign competitors in their effort to destroy our progress.

Let us look for a moment at the record:—

"New York, March 6, 1915.

"Hon. William J. Bryan,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

"My dear Mr. Bryan:—

"Referring to my letter of yesterday regarding the dyestuff situation, I beg to say that I received the following cable this morning from Germany via Milan: 'Latest developments make further shipments dyestuffs impossible.' The cable was sent to me by Dr. Adolph Haeuser.

"The same man that, as I have shown before, wrote the letters directing what Germany wanted in a tariff policy. He has now been made the head of them all—the president of the Verein zur Wahrung der Interressen der Chemischen Industrie, Deutschlands; which is composed of the various chemical and dyestuff manufacturers of Germany, with headquarters in Berlin, and shows the attitude of German manufacturers of dyestuffs in the present crisis.

"It is safe to assume that they will take every precaution and go to any length to prevent their products reaching consumers of enemy countries, and unless some agreement can be reached to have the present condition modified, the manufacturers of this country will suffer as much as those of belligerent countries.

"Yours very truly,
H. A. Metz"

(Continued on page 53)

Organic Accelerators in the Rubber Industry

By George Oenslager and Harlan L. Trumbull

(Excerpts from addresses given on the occasion of the presentation of the Perkin Medal for 1933 to George Oenslager.)

In his medal address, January 6, when he received the Perkin Medal for 1933, George Oenslager, chief research chemist for the B. F. Goodrich Company, first reviewed the history of rubber and the physical and chemical properties of the various types of rubber in commercial use. He then took up the progress of his studies in the chemistry of rubber and the development of processes involving the use of inorganic chemical agents in the vulcanization of rubber. This review of his subject was carried to the stage which was marked by the discovery of the usefulness of mercuric iodide in the processing of rubber. The later developments, following experimentation with organic chemicals in the rubber batch were then reviewed by Mr. Oenslager as follows:—

Introduction of Organic Reagents

Nevertheless, the results of the work with mercuric iodide were very encouraging because they demonstrated that at least one material had been found which, when used in small quantities, would produce the desired effect on vulcanization. It was believed that only time and persistent experiments were required to find others. It was obvious that the poisonous characteristics of mercuric iodide made its use an extremely undesirable industrial hazard and that something less injurious to workmen would have to be found. Therefore, without awaiting the results from the experimental tires, and believing that the survey of the field of inorganic compounds had been sufficiently thorough for the time being, I turned my attention to organic compounds.

When one considers that materials such as lime, litharge, and magnesia, long used as catalysts or accelerators for the reaction between rubber and sulphur, are basic in character, it would seem natural to conclude that an organic base completely soluble in rubber might be a more satisfactory catalyst. Anilin, being one of the simplest, commonest, and cheapest of the organic bases, was the first which I investigated. This material was found to have market value as an accelerator when used in the tread recipe to the extent of between 4 percent and 6 percent on the weight of the rubber. Since the basic properties of analin are due to the amino radical, it was deemed necessary to determine the significance of the amino group of organic compounds in their action as catalysts of vulcanization. Various nitrogenous bases were employed in the study. Toluidin and xylidin gave good results; naphthylamine in comparison gave poor results. Replacement of the hydrogen atoms of the amino group with organic radicals seemed to decrease the catalytic action; dimethylanilin and diphenylamine were found to be only slightly active, if at all. If to the amino group were attached a carbonyl group, as in acetamide od acetanilide, the activity was greatly decreased. Materials such as phenylhydrazin containing an —NHNH$_2$ group, and hydrazobenzene, containing an —NH·NH— group, were inactive. Quinolin gave fair results; urea gave excellent results, as did hexamethylenetetramine. It was observed that not all compounds containing nitrogen were useful as accelerators, but of those which had value, the activity appeared to be related to the presence of amino nitrogen.

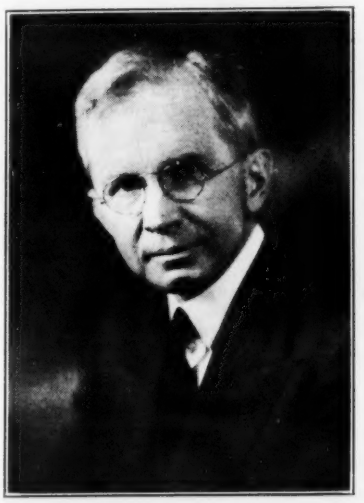
At the same time the search for good catalysts included various other types of compounds. Typical materials such as naphthalene and anthracene, iodoform and phenyl iodide, mono- and dinitrobenzene, benzaldehyde, phenyl sulphocyanate, gallic acid, tannic acid, phenol, ethyl oxalate, azobenzene, phthalimide—all were tested and found lacking in desirable properties as accelerators of vulcanization. Lead tetraethyl gave excellent results. It was later discovered that compounds containing the nitroso group were active. Nitrosodimethylanilin, for example, was found to be exceedingly powerful, much more so than anilin. When mixed with various wild rubbers in the standard tread recipe to the extent of about 0.5 percent it caused them to cure in about fifteen minutes at 287 deg. F., with the development of a maximum tensile strength of about 2,800 pounds per square inch. This looked like a remarkable accelerator and careful consideration was given to its adoption. There was one serious objection to it. When used in a rubber batch it stained yellow everything with which it came in contact. Even the hands of the workmen were colored a rich yellow, a stain which was difficult to remove with soap and water. Hence, this material was not considered as commercially desirable.

(Continued on page 20)

Perkin Medal for 1933 Presented to Oenslager

Rubber Research Chemist Gets Honor For Work on Organic Accelerators

The 1933 Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry was presented to George Oenslager, chief research chemist for the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, at a meeting of chemists in this city, January 6. Mr. Oenslager was thus highly honored for his contributions to the rubber industry, in particular in the development of organic accelerators of vulcanization and of the carbon-black type of tire tread.



George Oenslager

The Perkin Medal is awarded annually by a committee representing the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Electrochemical Society, and the Societe de Chimie Industrielle. The presentation was made by Marston T. Bogert, a former S. C. I. president, at a joint meeting of members of these organizations, at which A. E. Marshall, chairman of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, presided. The committee of award for the 1933 medal consisted of A. E. Marshall, chairman; Foster D. Snell, secretary; J. W. H. Randall, Marston T. Bogert, Arthur D. Little, Allen Rogers, Robert J. Moore, L. V. Redman, Arthur B. Lamb, Charles L. Parsons, R. A. Witherspoon, R. L. Baldwin, Colin G. Fink, J. V. N. Dorr, F. J. LeMaistre, D. D. Jackson, Jerome Alexander.

Before the presentation of the medal, Harlan L. Trumbull, manager of the chemical research laboratories of the

(Continued on page 53)

Chemical Corporations' 1930 Income Details

Final reports of corporation incomes in 1930 have been collated by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue in its complete compilation of income statistics for that year. Details of the income statistics reported finally for 1930 by corporations in the four groups composing the industrial division of chemicals and related products are as follows:—

	Petroleum and other mineral oil refining.	Chemicals proper (acids, compounds, etc.).	Drugs, oils, paints, soaps, and other chemical substances n.e.c.	Fertilizers.
Number of returns	654	394	6,002	330
Inactive corporations	35	34	261	16
Reporting Net Income				
Number of returns	247	185	2,678	177
Gross income	$6,676,397,563	$852,970,523	$1,983,911,987	$112,737,195
Net income	228,234,580	82,745,458	216,725,737	6,371,468
Net loss in previous year	890,256	363,131	2,897,107	126,543
Income tax	27,242,807	9,815,322	25,196,735	765,794
Reporting No Net Income				
Number of returns	352	175	3,063	137
Gross income	$1,657,546,374	$78,964,773	$536,722,817	$77,932,094
Deficit	117,967,628	6,784,056	45,238,546	5,468,800

Business Upturn Seen By Secretary Chapin

Answers of Trade Associations to Questionnaire Analyzed by Commerce Head

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1933.

Business has a better chance for improvement during 1933 than any previous year of the depression, it was declared today by Secretary of Commerce Roy D. Chapin.

In 1930, 1931, and 1932, Secretary Chapin said, business expected increased activity which failed to come, with the result that most business men did not handle their businesses as best they might. A recent trip through several States has convinced him, he declared, that business men now generally realized the actual state of affairs and were therefore better able to meet present conditions.

He explained that a depression of this extent and duration was heretofore unknown to this generation, as all other depressions since 1896 have been but temporary declines in activity. When business activity does increase, the Secretary stated, he does not look for any big increase in prices of commodities, but only a steady advance.

The department recently communicated with a good range of national trade associations with a view to ascertaining from organized groups of business men the significant developments of the past year in their particular field, and to ascertain their views concerning the outlook for 1933. More than forty replies have been received in answer to these two general questions. Organizations of the type approached are made up of active business men, distributors, as well as producers, in intimate daily contact from a most practical standpoint with the problems of business.

It was felt that the suggestion that business speak for itself would provide an opportunity to correlate facts and opinions which would serve a useful purpose in adding to the fund of information in such great demand at this time of the year concerning present and future business conditions and prospects.

Progress Made in 1932

In reviewing the information submitted by these organizations, it was pointed out by Mr. Chapin that one striking phase is the rather general comment that progress has been made in the past year despite the low volume of operations and the lack of profits comparable to recent years. Mr. Chapin added that:—

The replies indicate that there has been a greater tendency than before for each industry to place its house in order and to stand ready to capitalize any improvement in demand that may be forthcoming in 1933. The replies also create the impression that there is a rather widespread feeling that the country is grappling with its problems at the present time in a realistic manner that should bring results.

A number of the reports called attention to the technical progress that has been accomplished during the past year in the development of new and better products. Efforts have been directed towards improving qualities and promoting new ideas, in order to deliver even a more forceful appeal to consumers.

Actual business results in 1932 varied as between different lines, but in numerous instances the reports agreed that the mid-summer period marked the low point of activity. Some lines, notably textiles, reported a sharp spurt in the latter half of the year, while in general the improvement in the financial situation, seasonal influences, and the determination to make the best of present conditions were reflected in some gains during recent months.

Outlook for 1933

Concerning the outlook for 1933, there was some uncertainty revealed. Nevertheless, one-third of the 44 replies received stated that business in their industry would be better in 1933, and this total represented more than half of those expressing a definite opinion as to the outlook. These expressions did not anticipate pronounced or sudden improvement, but rather a slow upward trend which would result in the second half of the year making a favorable comparison with the past six months. Eliminating the 10 replies which contained no statement as to the 1933 outlook, 15 replies expressed the opinion that 1933 business in their particular lines would be better, 6 were doubtful about 1933 prospects, 4 looked for no pronounced change in either direction, and one anticipated some further reduction next year. The balance of the replies, numbering 8, were not definite in their statements but were hopeful concerning 1933 prospects.

Associations' Statements

The statement of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association declared that most branches

of this industry are now about at rock bottom in both production and consumption, and that any change would be one for the better rather than one for the worse. About one-third of the member manufacturers anticipated that business would be no better in 1933; one-third anticipated better business; and one-third could see no factors warranting a belief that business would improve.

The National Fertilizer Association stated that while 1932 was a lean year for business, progress had been made in the development of new fertilizer materials and new methods of application. Still lower fertilizer consumption during 1933 is anticipated unless there is a decided upturn in the prices of farm commodities.

The American Petroleum Institute declared that the oil industry would be greatly benefited during 1933 by continuing progress in sound conservation and by removal of the heavy burden of state and Federal taxation on petroleum products.

Neglect of the upkeep of property is permitting America to get run down at the heels, it was declared by the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. When conditions do revive to such an extent that painting will be more popular it is conceivable that the paint industry will be one of the busiest industries in the country, the statement continued, and manufacturers' plants have been placed in condition for this emergency and are ready to turn out record volumes of paint, varnish and lacquer.

Additional Statements

Statements of some of the other associations were in part as follows:—

Cotton Textile Institute—The mills are encouraged by advices from fashion authorities in this country and abroad regarding the favorable style position of cotton goods and looking forward to the continuation next spring and summer of the increased use of cotton for wearing apparel and household uses. Demand for heavy cotton fabrics will naturally follow any improvement in industry generally, especially in the manufacture of automobiles.

Silk Association of America, Inc.—The silk industry faces 1933 in a fairly sound position statistically, with manufacturers' stocks lower than last year, production more cautious, and a wide variety of new weaves coming off the looms to stimulate consumer buying during the coming spring season. Confidence seems to have been restored, and a more earnest attempt is being made toward better management and closer co-ordination of production and sales.

Tanners' Council of America — Increased interest for harness leather, due to the economic factors tending to bring back the horse to the farm in place of tractors may be looked for during 1933. During 1932 the leather industry has been occupied in meeting the greatest problems with which it has ever been confronted. Its operations, as a whole, have been conducted in such a way as to meet those problems, fulfill its obligation in the national picture, and while profits generally have been lacking, it has reached and developed a position from which it is ready to take the first advantage of a brightening future.

New England Shoe and Leather Association—It is the opinion of well-informed representatives of the industry that while low price levels will continue during the next six months, the latter part of 1933 is likely to witness an upturn in prices and a change in the public's attitude of measuring every purchase on a price basis. On the whole, the industry may be said to be looking to the future with hopefulness, barring possible "accidents" of domestic and international politics.

National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Inc. — The industry in 1932 operated at approximately 30 percent of normal production capacity. Sales cannot be forced on a declining market. What is needed now is increased purchasing power through increased wage levels and confidence that levels are falling no lower.

The American Yvette Company, manufacturer of toilet preparations and beauty shop chain operator, reported a net loss of $7,801 for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1932, after expenses, depreciation and other charges, but exclusive of an inventory write-off of $10,400 which was charged against earned surplus. In the preceding fiscal year, the company showed a net income of $126,826, after taxes, depreciation and other charges, which net income was equal to 11 cents a share on 468,210 no-par common shares, after payment of $2 a share on the preference stock.

Trade News Briefs

The Eclipse Refining Company, near Newcastle, Wyo., will add a 150-barrel unit to its plant, doubling the present capacity. The work will start soon. Crude oil from the Osago field is used and its products are sold locally.

The Lambie Oil Company of West Virginia has sold its holdings near Newcastle in the Osage field, Wyoming, to the Western States Oil Company for approximately $60,000, according to unconfirmed reports from Denver.

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its annual meeting, with an election for officers, January 12, in the Drug and Chemical Club, 85 John street, this city. Dinner, at 6:30 p. m., will precede the business session.

H. C. Ryland, Inc., importer, exporter, and manufacturer, 161 Water street, this city, has issued a new price-list of essential oils, vanilla beans, drugs, chemicals, and synthetic perfume materials. A copy of the list may be obtained by applying to the corporation.

The Tidal Oil Company's district offices which have heretofore been at Fort Worth, Texas, will be moved immediately to Houston, with a view to being nearer to oil production possibilities of the coastal salt dome area and the so-called Conroe trend across the southern portion of the State.

The McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Montreal, has completed a new storage unit of 2,500,000 gallons capacity at Fort William, Ont., where petroleum products will be delivered by tankship from the company's refineries at Toronto and Montreal to facilitate distribution to consumers in the prairie provinces.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has granted its employees, the right to purchase stock of the company at $30 a share during the first six months of 1933 to the extent of 10 percent of salary. This compared with an offer at $23.60 a share in the last half of 1932, and $30.50 a share in the first half of last year.

Gasoline marketing companies in Vancouver have been accused of combining to prevent gasoline supplies from reaching a Vancouver service station owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Patterson in order to control the price. Chief Justice Morrison of the Vancouver court has order the plaintiff to file a bill of particulars.

A petroleum port is to be constructed at Macon, France, at a cost of 2,350 000 francs, one-half of this sum having already been promised by the government. There will be accommodation for river tankers, and rail and road connections will be provided. For leases of or exceeding eighteen years the treasury is to be consulted.

Humble Oil & Refining Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has acquired one-half interest in a lease of 15,600 acres in southern end of Colorado county, in the Texas gulf coastal region, from the Coyle-Concord Oil Company which had previously proved the acreage as having commercial possibilities.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., Toronto, has made offers to assist in financing the governments of the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia Canada, in the form of loans in anticipation of gasoline tax payments by the company. Saskatchewan was offered $250,000 at 3 percent, Alberta $150,000, and Britsh Columbia $500,000.

Control . . .

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Heavy Chemicals

General Demand Slow -- Soda Tungstate Lower -- Fractional Decline in Anhydrous Tin Tetrachloride-- Other Tin Salts Unchanged -- Blue Vitriol Steady

The usual replacement of depleted year-end stocks was lacking in the market for the industrial chemicals at the start of the 1933 year. Consumers on all sides were putting forth little effort to replenish depleted year-end stocks, with demand consisting largely of the covering for urgent requirements only. This hesitancy in buying could be traced to the desire of major consumers to obtain a more clarified view of the probable 1933 business trend, coupled with the fact that many industries were still working on the annual inventory taking. Reduction in the quotation for soda tungstate supplied the price feature.

The fact that buying continued along narrow lines last week was not disturbing, for it was pointed out that stocks of consumers on all sides were at a level below the volume on hand at the close of the 1931 year, with the result that replenishment of stocks for forthcoming seasonal operations in many industries must develop during the course of January. At the moment the automobile industry was causing a fair demand for a number of chemicals, due to the high level of seasonal operations. Canning trade was also placing a fair demand for certain items. Buyers by certain sections of the textile industry, particularly the rayon trade, was a bright spot in the rather dull general market. Some divisions of the milk trade were reported to have resumed operations. Raw silk imports during December 1932 were 10.2 percent lower than during December, 1931. At the same time reports from some divisions of the glass trade revealed a fair ratio of operations, with the paper trade likewise placing an irregular call for many chemicals.

Lowering of the price schedule for soda tungstate could be accounted for by the dull condition of demand for that commodity. Fluorspar was also slow, reflecting the sluggish condition of operations in the steel industry, having been estimated at 14 percent of capacity last week, plus little activity in the ceramic trade. On the other hand, low steel mill operations brought about a firm tone in copperas, although demand was characterized as slow. While the call for sulphuric acid was irregular, due to the mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries, sellers reported the prices firm. Chromic acid continued to meet with a fair demand, due to the placing of a fair call on the finished articles of the plating trade by the automobile industry.

Price for tin crystals was extended to January 11. Likewise was the price schedules for soda stannate and tin oxide renewed for January, due to the fairly steady tone shown in the basic metal throughout December. However, late in the week tin anhydrous tetrachloride was fractionally lower, reflecting the sharp break in the basic metal. Unconfirmed reports from abroad attributed the easier basic metal price to the withdrawal of support of one of the tin pools. Copper derivatives remained unchanged, with blue vitriol slow. Antimony metal was sluggish.

Alums.—A highly irregular demand characterized the market for the sulphate article last week, but prices were fairly steady. Of the 3,117,414 pounds exported in November, Canada consumed 3,001,917 pounds; Mexico, 12,000 pounds; Cuba, 70,000 pounds; Argentina, 22,000 pounds; Brazil, 3,447 pounds, and Australia, 1,300 pounds.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—This situation showed little variation from the previous week, with sellers calling the market firm. Of the November exports of 41,225 pounds, British Honduras consumed 1,056 pounds; Canada, 250 pounds; Panama, 21,615 pounds; Mexico, 1,236 pounds; Bermudas, 926 pounds; Argentina, 3,790 pounds; Colombia, 3,231 pounds; Peru, 10,449 pounds; Venezuela, 1,867 pounds; China, 11,000 pounds, and Philippine Islands, 11,000 pounds.

Ammonia Aqua.—A slightly better demand was in evidence here, with the market displaying a steady tone. Sellers reported that the slight upturn in buying could be attributed to the resumption of activities in certain textile districts at the turn of the year. Prices were without change.

Ammonia Bicarbonate.—A sizable quantity of material has been written on 1933 contracts, the price schedule of less than car lot quantities having been advanced as of January 1 as a result of the placing of quotations on a delivered basis.

Antimony.—Local market for the metal failed to awaken from its apathetic condition, but prices were holding farily steady, being influenced to a large extent by the cables from the primary market.

Barium Salts.—Producers of the chloride material reports that a slight expansion developed in the buying at the turn of the year, but consumers were adhering to a cautious policy in the ordering out of material, but prices were unaltered. There was little to report in the peroxide material, with the market for the hydrate noting a fair demand. Some sections of the glass trade were operating at representative levels. All prices were without change.

Bauxite.—This market continued extremely quiet throughout the period under review, and sellers were asking the prices of $5 to $8 per ton, according to quantity.

Bleaching Powder.—Actual demand was confined within narrow limits last week, with the price undertone firm. Of the November exports of 63,807 pounds, Roumania purchased 5,000 pounds; Canada, 16,955 pounds; Mexico, 5,550 pounds; Cuba, 25,087 pounds, and Philippine Islands, 9,220 pounds.

Blue Vitriol.—Dealings here were characterized as slow again last week, with the tone of the market termed steady and prices were without change. Of the November exports of 138,652 pounds, Canada consumed 52 pounds; Costa Rica, 450 pounds; Mexico, 5,380 pounds; Bermudas, 450 pounds; Haiti, 1,270 pounds; Argentina, 88,000 pounds; Bolivia, 30,150 pounds; Colombia, 4,130 pounds; Philippine Islands, 8,100 pounds and Cuba, 450 pounds.

Calcium Carbide.—A fair demand coming from some consuming industries was offset by a slowing down in other directions, but prices were well maintained. Of the November exports of 112,986 pounds, Mexico purchased 71,980 pounds; Venezuela, 14,388 pounds; Colombia, 6,194 pounds; Argentina, 4,950 pounds; Netherland West Indies, 3,740 pounds; Nicaragua, 6,015 pounds, and Honduras, 1,390 pounds.

Chlorine.—This market appeared firm at the price of $1.75 per 100 pounds for tankcar shipments which was established January 2. Producers reported that a slight upturn occurred in the release of shipments against cylinder contracts, with the dealings featured by the firm character of the undercurrent. Of the November exports of 637,383 pounds, Canada purchased 588,750 pounds; China, 19,500 pounds; Philippine Islands, 4,500 pounds; Colombia, 6,700 pounds; Chile, 1,000 pounds; Cuba, 3,000 pounds; Newfoundland and Labrador, 3,000 pounds; Mexico, 2,246 pounds; Panama, 4,890 pounds and Guatemala, 1,447 pounds.

Copper.—Domestic copper market showed little change from the previous week, with the market extremely quiet. Prices were more or less nominally quoted at 5c. to 5¼c. per pound, delivered Connecticut Valley base, depending upon date of delivery. In the foreign markets the sharp break in the price of tin in London metal exchange was an influencing factor in the bringing about of a recession in the price for copper there. The outside market was quoted at 5.10c. per pound, c.i.f. European ports.

Copperas.—Although no marked improvement developed in the call for

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Soda tungstate, technical, 3c. per lb.
Tin tetrachloride, anhydrous, 190 points

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.2	152.2	152.2	151.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.2	99.2	99.2	101.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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this commodity last week, sellers described the market as displaying a firm tone. This firmness continued to be the outgrowth of the dull character of conditions in the steel trade, with operations last week estimated at 14 percent of capacity as compared with 13 percent in the previous week. Prices showed little variation from the previous week.

Fluorspar.—Due to the sluggish condition existing in the steel trade as well as a dull demand coming from other consuming channels, the market here was decidedly slow, and prices were about the same as noted previously.

Glauber's Salt.—Revival of activities in some directions brought about a slightly improved demand here at the turn of the year, but consumers were content to cover for immediate needs, with the result demand was irregular, but prices were decidedly firm.

Lead Acetate.—While sellers here could not point to any decided betterment in the call, the market maintained a steady tone and sellers were asking the quotations in order previously.

Nickel Chloride.—This market appeared steadier during the week, with no further change in prices. Quotations for the salt remained unchanged, with a fair amount of buying in evidence.

Phosphorous.—The market for the red article was rather slow last week, with sellers asking 40c. to 45c. per pound, according to quantity. There was little to report in the market for the yellow item, with sellers naming 27½c. to 32½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Potash Caustic.—Some buyers were replacing extremely year-end inventories, but the general buying indicated, however, that the hand-to-mouth policy would be extended until some betterment appears on the business horizon. Prices were unchanged.

Potash Permanganate.—Pharmaceutical manufacturers and other usual buyers of this commodity were replacing a representative demand at times during the week and prices were firm at the quotations in force for sometime past.

Soda Ash.—With the resumption of activities in certain sections of the textile industry, coupled with a fair call against contracts from miscellaneous directions, the market here displayed a steady tone and no change was uncovered in the quotations. Of the November exports of 1,928,153 pounds, Argentina consumed 896,100 pounds; Mexico, 228,498 pounds; Canada, 417,098 pounds; Brazil, 20,000 pounds; Chile, 32,400 pounds; Colombia, 55,960 pounds; Union of South Africa, 28,760 pounds; Sweden, 51,850 pounds, and United Kingdom, 24,000 pounds.

Soda Bicarbonate. — Demand here continued irregular throughout the week just ended, but prices were well maintained. Of the November exports of 1,207,173 pounds, Canada purchased 982,041 pounds; Mexico, 88,500 pounds; Hongkong, 22,400 pounds; Union of South Africa, 34,650 pounds; Colombia, 33,254 pounds; Costa Rica, 7,500 pounds and Dominican Republic, 2,340 pounds.

Soda Caustic.—While some industries were replenishing low year-end stocks, consumers for the most part were endeavoring to conform shipments to actual production wants and prices were steady. Of the November exports of 13,034,906 poundds, Japan consumed 4,435,200 pounds; Philippine Islands, 1,310,550 pounds; Brazil, 1,230,067 pounds; Argentina, 1,529,676 pounds; Mexico, 1,086,003 pounds; Canada, 839,937 pounds; Netherland East Indies, 684,600 pounds; British India, 349,535 pounds; Haiti Republic, 420,000 pounds, and Colombia, 212,017 pounds.

Soda Cyanide.—A comparatively dull demand was recorded here last week, with sellers endeavoring to close up the writing 1933 contracts and prices were without change. Of the November exports of 30,386 pounds, Honduras consumed 33,286 pounds; Mexico, 33,286 pounds; Philippine Islands, 8,000 pounds; Peru, 5,360 pounds; Canada, 11,000 pounds, and British West Indies, 2,240 pounds.

Soda Phosphate.—The market for the di-basic material appeared slightly more active during the week, but no change developed in the prices. The market for the tri-basic material was quoted nominally at $2.40 per 100 pounds, for car-lot bag shipments. Of the November exports of 396,811 pounds, Canada consumed 363,589 pounds; Spain, 11,375 pounds; Panama, 3,600 pounds; Venezuela, 4,550 pounds; Cuba, 1,300 pounds, and Netherland West Indies, 1,200 pounds.

Soda Sal.—Little activity was shown on the demand side of this market last week, but sellers were adhering to former prices. Of the November exports of 439,687 pounds, Canada purchased 364,0_0 pounds; Cuba, 38,075 pounds; Republic of Haiti, 5,484 pounds; Dominican Republic, 38,075 pounds, and Panama, 10,850 pounds.

Soda Silicate.—With the mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries, the market experienced an irregular demand, but no change in price was disclosed. Of the November exports of 4,351,670 pounds, Canada purchased 3,999,308 pounds; Newfoundland and Labrador, 147,670 pounds; Colombia, 5,251 pounds; Philippine Islands, 45,15 pounds, and Cuba, 47,396 pounds.

Soda Stannate.—Producers announced late in the previous week that the price for January would be the same as the price schedule that prevailed throughout December. Renewal of the price could be traced to the steady tone noted in the basic metal market during the final month of the year.

Soda Tungstate.—Sellers were quoting the market for the technical material 3c. per pound lower at 57c. to 67c. per pound, accordng to quantity. Demand was characterized as spotty.

Tin Salts.—Sellers of tin crystals reported that the prices of 24c. to 24½c. per pound would be extended until January 11. Price for tin oxide were also repeated for January. This action was attributable to the fact that the price for Straits tin held fairly steady throughout December. A slight reaction in the price of the basic metal caused a fractional decline in the market for tin tetrachloride anhydrous Wednesday, with sellers naming 13.37½c. per pound. The market on Tuesday was listed at 14.27½c. per pound.

Zinc Salts.—Business here continued along routine lines, with the consumers on all sides adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy at the start of the new year, but the prices for the various zinc salts held unchanged.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Acids

Resumpton of activities upon the completion of year-end inventory taking in some consuming quarters brought about a fair demand for certain acids durng the week just closed, but consumers generally were not inclined to replenish stocks to any extent other than for immediate production needs. It was clearly evident that the hand-to-mouth buying would be in order until some definite betterment appears in the trend of general business. Demand being placed for the finished articles of the plating trade by the automobile industry brought about a fair demand again for chromic acid, being attributed directly to the sea-

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sonal production schedules in the automobile industry. Sulphuric acid recorded an irregular demand, with prices holding at unchanged levels. Textile trade covered for immediate production needs, with some sections of that industry operating a rather high level. Tartaric acid was dull, but no change occurred in the quotations. Oxalic acid was firm, with the call spotty.

Acetic.—With some branches of the textile industry operating at a rather high seasonal level, demand here measured up satisfactorily and prices were firm. Of the 1,780,956 pounds imported in November, Canada shipped 1,780,911 pounds of acetic or pyroligneous acid, with 45 pounds coming from United Kingdom.

Boric.—With some consumers showing more concern over the completion of the year-end inventory taking, plus a general tendency on the part of other buyers to limit purchases to actual wants, the market here was rather slow, but prices were well held. Of the 182,034 pounds exported in November, France purchased 45,200 pounds; United Kingdom, 67,800 pounds; Canada, 20,841 pounds; Australia, 19,738 pounds, and Japan, 11,200 pounds.

Chromic.—Production schedules in the automobile industry were at a high seasonal level, causing a fair demand for certain products of the plating trade and a fair demand for chromic acid, and no change was disclosed in the prices.

Citric.—This market continued quiet again last week, with sellers naming prices in force previously, and a steady undertone ruled the dealings.

Formic.—Leather trade continued to hold to the attitude of limiting shipments to actual production requirements, but prices here were well sustained. Germany shipped 44,722 pounds here in November for the total amount of imports.

Hydrocyanic.—There was little interest noted here, with small-lot orders making up the call; but sellers continued to quote the market at 80c. to $1.30 per pound.

Lactic.—Resumption of operating activities, with the completion of the year-end inventory taking in certain consuming industries, resulted in a fair demand here, and prices were unaltered. Of the 39,696 pounds imported in November, Germany shipped 35,680 pounds, and Netherlands, 4,016 pounds.

Muriatic.—A slight expansion in buying occurred here coincident with the start of the new year, but buyers were not stocking beyond general needs, and prices were without change. Of the November exports of 137,587 pounds, Cuba purchased 66,700 pounds; Dominican Republic, 39,115 pounds; Canada, 8,208 pounds; Colombia, 9,474 pounds; Ecuador, 4,160 pounds; Venezuela, 2,876 pounds, and Bolivia, 2,520 pounds.

Nitric.—Usual buyers were placing a fair call here, with the market holding steady. Of the November exports of 35,267 pounds, Canada consumed 17,767 pounds; Cuba, 14,260 pounds; Mexico, 757 pounds; Colombia, 654 pounds; Ecuador, 340 pounds, and Venezuela, 200 pounds.

Oxalic.—Business here showed signs of improvement at times during the week, but the slight betterment in the buying was short-lived, but no change developed in the quotations. Germany shipped 110 pounds here in November, constituting the total imports.

Sulphuric.—Industrial situation revealed little change at the start of the new year, with automobile industry continuing to supply a good call for this material. However, buyers in all quarters of the market showed little evidence of expanding commitments beyond actual needs, not being inclined to replenish depleted year-end stocks until some betterment appears in the trend of general business. Steel mill operations were placed at 14 percent of capacity, as compared with 13 percent in the previous week. Of the November exports of 395,958 pounds, Cuba consumed 268,669 pounds; Peru, 82,367 pounds; Venezuela, 9,580 pounds; Canada, 8,997 pounds; Colombia, 2,333 pounds; Panama, 3,635 pounds; Salvador, 2,344 pounds, and Mexico, 2,822 pounds.

Tartaric.—An extremely quiet week was experienced here during the course of the initial week of 1933, but sellers reported the price position was unchanged, although market was under the influence of keen competition. Of the November imports of 144,484 pounds, Germany shipped 89,032 pounds and Italy, 55,452 pounds.

Insecticides

Actual buying in the market for fungicides and insecticides aggregated a small amount again last week, with producers being more concerned with the writing of 1933 contracts. At the same time some buyers were engaged in the clearing up of the task of annual inventory taking. The price position of the market remained unchanged with a steady to firm tone governing what little activity was in evidence. Sellers of paradichlorobenzene were writing contracts on the basis of the prices in the 1932 contracts. New York Cotton Exchange service reported that the supply of American cotton was about the same as last year, but much larger than two years ago, totaling 21,259,000 bales, as against 21,581,000 bales a year ago, and 16,367,000 bales two years ago. Calcium arsenate continued slow, but prices were well maintained. Little activity was noted in lead arsenate.

Arsenic.—Buying of the white material failed to gather momentum during the course of the week just closed, but prices were well sustained. Little activity was shown in the red material, with usual buyers ordering out in a frugal manner.

Calcium Arsenate. — An occasional small-lot order constituted what little buying was in evidence here, but no change in prices occurred. The total world supply of cotton on November 30, including the estimated unpicked portions of the world crop, was approximately 32,168,000 bales, as against 32,529,000 on the corresponding date last year, and 28,992,000 two years ago.

Lead Arsenate. — This market continued quiet through the week just closed, with producers endeavoring to complete the writing of 1933 contracts, and the tone of the market was steady.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Sellers here were renewing 1933 contracts, with some sellers reporting that a fair volume of material is on the books for delivery during the current year. Quotations were 15c. to 23c. per pound, according to quantity.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Goulard & Olena Sales Meeting

Goulard & Olena, Inc., chemical manufacturer, this city, had a four-day meeting of its sales force during the week of December 26. Representatives of the company from Cleveland, Baltimore and Norfolk, as well as the home office force, attended. Sales for 1933 shipment were reported to be larger than those in the preceding season. The company later had a sales meeting and dinner for the staff of H. Kornahrens, this city, which has been engaged to sell the G. & O. line. A display of the full line will be made at the National House Furnishing Show in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, January 8 to 14.

Soaps, Cleansers Output Lower in Canada in 1931

Official figures on the production of soaps, cleaning preparations, and washing compounds in Canada in 1931 give the total value as $17,047,452, slightly more than $1,000,000 less than the total for 1930 and about $2,000,000 less than that for 1929.

Sixty-nine establishments were engaged in the manufacture of soaps and cleansers in Canada in 1931, their aggregate capitalization being $15,322,398. Employees numbered 1,699, and salaries and wages totaled $2,487,237. Materials for manufacturing cost $7,990,246, and the value added was $9,057,206. This latter figure was the highest on record for the industry.

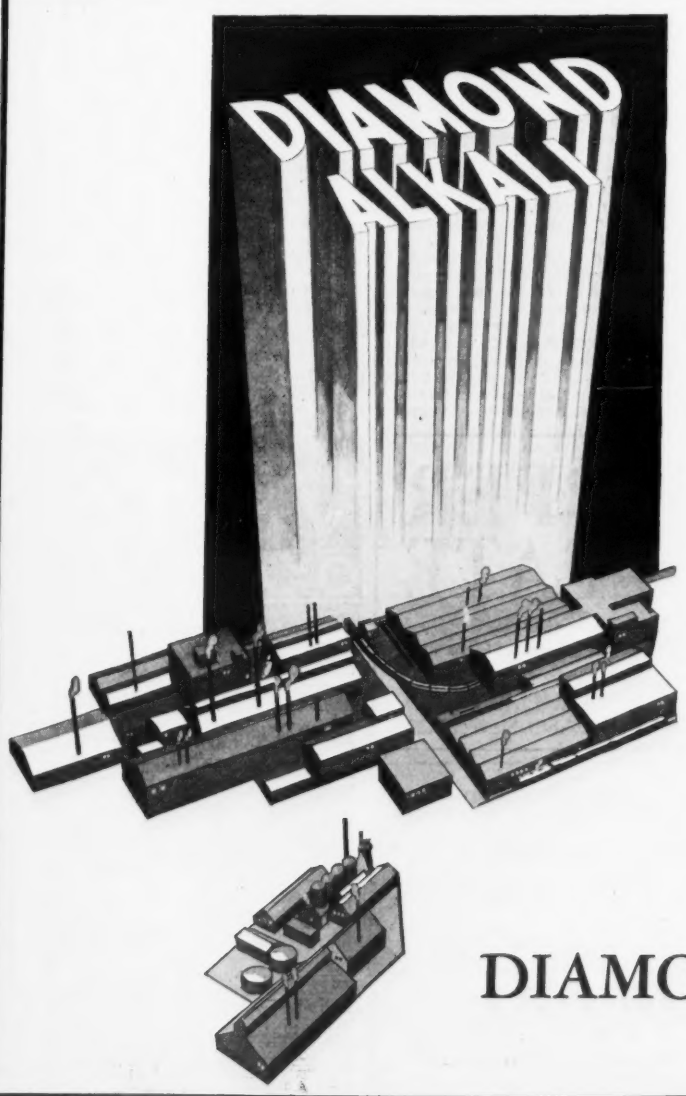
Of the sixty-nine plants, forty were engaged primarily in the manufacture of soaps and cleaning preparations, their output in 1931 being valued at $16,386,113. The twenty-one establishments in Ontario employed 1,055 persons and produced goods worth $12,643,706, or 77 percent of the total. There were eleven plants in Quebec, three in Manitoba, two in Saskatchewan, and one each in British Columbia, Alberta, and New Brunswick. Twenty-nine establishments making washing compounds employed 139 workers and had an aggregate output valued at $661,339. There were twelve such plants in Quebec, thirteen in Ontario two in Manitoba, and one each in Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The major products of the industry were:—Household and laundry soaps, 58,088 tons, valued at $7,462,274; toilet soaps, 13,624 tons, valued at $4,509,052; soap powder, 7,648 tons, valued at $1,179,739. Exports of soaps had a total value of $727,828; imports were $934,666.

The following chemicals were consumed by the Canadian industry in 1931:—

	In soaps and cleaning preparations.		In washing compounds.	
	Tons.	Cost at Works.	Tons.	Cost at Works.
Calcium chloride..	640	$78,513	306	$19,259
Caustic potash....	124	14,402	...	...
Caustic soda.....	7,882	438,063	282	20,524
Chlorine	6	1,065	189	79,914
Fuller's earth.....	246	6,264	...	...
Salt	1,619	15,462	77	3,409
Soda ash.....	4,144	127,449	771	28,578
Soda silicate.....	12,884	190,603	35	1,136
Trisodium phosphate	591	40,593	...	...

The Mintra Painters rolled a score of 2,803 pins December 28 against 2,568 for the Bills' team in the Western Bowling League, Denver.



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Soda Sulphate in Nickel Refining

The Dominion Sodium Refineries, Fusilier, 200 miles northwest of Regina, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is reported to be filling an order for 2,500 carloads of sulphate for an Ontario nickel firm. The sulphate is used in a new process of refining nickel. The order is said to assure continuous operation of the soda concern's plant for four months.

Britain Frees Iron Bromide Imports

The British Treasury has issued an order, effective December 29, 1932, exempting iron bromide from import duty. The bromide is classified as an alternative raw material with respect to bromine which had previously been placed on the free import list.

Ammonia Carbonate Not Dumped

There is no justification for issuing an antidumping order against carbonate of ammonia from England and Scotland, the Secretary of the Treasury decided January 5. Appraisers have been withholding customs liquidation on such imports because of a suspicion of dumping, and these entries may now be liquidated.

Sulphuric Acid as Weed-Killer

Solutions of sulphuric acid, of 8 to 14 percent strength, are reported by the director of the French National Agronomy Institute to have been found effective for the destruction of a large variety of weeds and for combating wheat smut. The acid is especially recommended for destroying weeds in wheat fields, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Paris. The action of the acid in weed eradication is not as a poison but as a dehydrating agent, and is more effective in proportion as the parts touched are young, tender and full of water. Action of the acid on soil is considered to be beneficial. Additional details are available in the translation of the French report at the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Organic Accelerators in Rubber Industry

(Continued from page 15)

Study of Anilin Compounds

Attention was again turned to anilin, which seemed to offer fairly satisfactory possibilities as a commercial accelerator. It was cheap, but toxic when inhaled or brought in contact with the skin. Could it not be combined with some other material to form a solid body low in toxicity which preferably would melt at the temperature of vulcanization to form a liquid soluble in the rubber? It was hoped that such a material might be even more effective as an accelerator than anilin itself. The chemical having these desired properties was found to be thiocarbanilide, the reaction product anilin with carbon bisulphide. When it was mixed with various wild rubbers, zinc oxide, and sulphur, the rate of cure was greatly increased and the physical properties as evidenced by high tensile strength were remarkably good. Even the extracted Pontianac rubber, which when mixed with zinc oxide and sulphur would not give under any condition of vulcanization a product having high commercial value, responded strikingly to this accelerator. For example, if 3 percent of thiocarbanilide were added to the standard tread batch, a maximum tensile strength of 2,500 pounds per square inch was developed on vulcanization for sixty minutes at 287 deg. F. On doubling the amount of thiocarbanilide, the time of vulcanization was reduced to ten minutes and a tensile strength of 3,000 pounds per square inch was developed. The tremendous decrease in time of cure which was effected by the use of this accelerator gave promise of great commercial value, but of equal importance were the improvement in physical properties of rubber so vulcanized, and the more uniform behavior of various grades of rubber when cured with this accelerator.

It now becomes necessary to choose the best chemical for experiments on a commercial scale. Such a material should be reasonably cheap, nontoxic, either a liquid or a solid easily reduced to a fine powder, reasonably powerful as an accelerator, and easily manufactured by employees with but limited intelligence. Thiocarbanilide seemed at that time to meet these requirements and accordingly a small plant was built for its manufacture. In September, 1906, this material and also anilin were employed experimentally in the manufacture of tires. Thiocarbanilide was used as the accelerator in the tread portion of the tire and anilin in the rubber compound which was calendered on the fabric.

Tests for Aging Changes

In view of the unfavorable experience in the use of mercuric iodide, careful attention was given at this time to note any tendency toward rapid perishing on aging resulting from the use of these two accelerators. Samples of vulcanized rubber containing varying amounts of accelerator and sulphur, cured for varying periods of time, were stored in the dark and were also exposed to the outside atmosphere for a period of nearly a year. Examinations were made periodically of the physical properties of these samples. At the same time, sections of tires were stored away for aging tests and were periodically examined. It became apparent that these two materials were not only accelerators of vulcanization, but also good preservatives of vulcanized rubber; in modern terms, they were fair antioxidants. Tires were put into service in different parts of the country where they were exposed to varying climatic and road conditions. From time to time, as the promise of success became more apparent, larger and larger numbers of tires were manufactured containing these two accelerators and the cheaper grades of rubber. Finally, in the latter part of 1907, anilin and thiocarbanilide were used in all the tires manufactured by the Diamond Rubber Company, as well as in the better grades of solid tires and mechanical goods. At that time my active interest in the discovery of new accelerators ceased and henceforth I turned my attention to their manufacture and practical application.

The research work above described developed some surprising results. The original purpose was to find some ingredient which would impart to rubber goods made from the cheaper grades of rubber the superior wearing qualities then obtainable only from fine para. While this was being accomplished it was discovered that these same ingredients imparted to compositions made from the best grades of rubber a 20 percent increase in tensile strength and a material reduction in the time of cure. Today, for example, some articles such as automobile inner tubes are being cured in as short a period as seven minutes; passenger car tires which formerly required three hours now require only a one-hour cure.

Later, as a result of the growth and development of the plantation industry, the price advantage of the wild rubbers was reversed in favor of the plantation grades. There still remained, however, the technical advantage of improved physical properties and shorter periods of cure which resulted from the use of organic accelerators in rubber products.

The use of anilin and of thiocarbanilide, both in the plant of the Diamond Rubber Company and of the B. F. Goodrich Company following their merger in 1912, continued for some ten years. Anilin was found especially desirable in the rubber compounds used for impregnating the fabric portion of pneumatic tires, because it made the uncured rubber soft and tacky enabling it to penetrate thoroughly the meshes of the square woven fabric used in those days. In 1912, the Diamond Rubber Company largely replaced anilin with para-amonidimethylanilin, after its superior qualities as an accelerator had been discovered by Dr. David Spence. Later, thiocarbanilide came to be used extensively throughout the industry in the manufacture of mechanical goods, solid tires, and the treads of pneumatic tires. During its peak consumption it is probable that two thousand tons were used annually in the rubber factories throughout the world, and, although superseded by better accelerators, it is still used in small amounts.

Many Accelerators Developed

It will be appreciated that the early work here described was only the beginning of a great development in the use of organic accelerators. Since that time several hundred have been brought to light by many workers in various places and many of these are of special value in attaining specific results in the production of rubber goods. It is significant that most of these modern accelerators are derived from anilin.

A discovery of this kind could not long be kept secret in a great manufacturing center like Akron. With the shifting of men from one factory to an-

(Continued on page 53)

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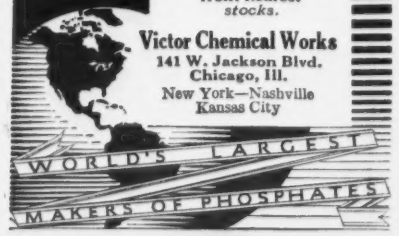

Coaltar Chemicals

Demand for Benzene About Equals Production -- Good Seasonal Call for Toluene--Naphthalene Holds Firm -- Creosote Oil Dull -- Cresylic Acid Steadier

The 1933 year did not have a very auspicious beginning in the market for the coaltar chemicals from a demand standpoint. Consumers for the most part were adhering to the policy of hand-to-mouth buying of the basic products until such time as a more definite idea could be obtained regarding the trend business would develop. However, sellers in all quarters of the market reported the undertone firm, particularly in toluene, benzene and xylene, as well as naphthalene. Demand for the intermediates continued irregular, with values about the same as noted previously.

With the automobile industry maintaining a good seasonal operating ratio, movement of toluene remained as the outstanding feature here. At the same time shipments of benzene to the rubber trade and other routine consumers was characterized as fair, with the general demand about equal to the actual production. An idea of that production might be gathered from the fact that steel mill operations last week were estimated at 14 percent of capacity as compared with 13 percent in the previous week. And the amount of benzol recovered for the first eleven months totaled 44,028,000 gallons as compared with 71,404,000 gallons in the corresponding period a year ago. Thus the factor of a low production coupled with the presence of a fair demand resulted in a firm tone in the market for benzene. Iron Age also indicates that pig iron production in December was 44⅜ percent lower than the previous December at 546,080 tons and compares with 631,280 tons in November, 1932.

The outlook for the steel industry depends largely on the development of a demand from miscellaneous sources, such as was experienced last Autumn, otherwise the industry must depend on the call coming from the automobile and canning industries. These two influences were said to have been entirely responsible for the rise in the operating ratio last week. In connection with pig iron operations in December it was pointed out that ten furnaces were putout or banked and one was blown in, making a net loss of nine stacks. Part of this loss in active furnaces was accounted for by the holiday banking and probably will be offset by early resumption. At the same time it was shown that pig iron production did not aggregate 1,000,000 tons in any one month during 1932 whereas production in 1931 fell below that amount in December to 980,376 tons.

Sellers of phenol reported that the completion of inventory taking in some quarters of the pharmaceutical trade brought about a good demand. Certain division of the textile industry were also said to be holding up fairly well. Creosote oil continued slow, with the public utility, telegraph and major railroad systems refraining from purchasing other than urgent requirements. Cresylic acid was steadier. Buying of the intermediates continued irregular. Phthalic anhydride remained firm.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—Although there was little buying for the purpose of replenishing stocks, sellers reported that the market held decidedly firm, inasmuch as the movement of material to consuming channels was about equal to the actual production. Steel mill operations last week were estimated as 14 percent of capacity as compared with 13 percent in the previous week. Slight advance in the steel mill ratio could be attributed to the purchasing of tin plate and auto materials. Iron Age reported that unless steel demand from miscellaneous sources shows a gain similar to that of last Autumn, it seems likely that mills will remain for some time dependent on the motor car container industries for their main support. Final figures on pig iron production shows output last month of 546,080 tons, or 17,615 tons a day, as compared with 631,280 tons a day, in November. Of the November exports of 183,732 gallons of benzol, Spain purchased 149,376 gallons; Canada, 427 gallons; Mexico, 55 gallons; Cuba, 10,030 gallons; Netherland West Indies, 12,950 gallons; Argentina, 5,513 gallons; Brazil, 3,644 gallons; Colombia, 100 gallons; Philippine Islands, 1,090 gallons and Australia, 907 gallons.

Coaltar.—Business here was considered dull for an initial week of the year, and sellers were naming $8 per barrel for the refined material. A steady tone ruled the dealings.

Creosote Oil.—Little improvement was recorded here last week, with some consumers still occupied with the task of inventory taking and showing no inclination to expand purchases beyond actual needs, with the result the market developed a rather dull pace at times during the week. Prices remained unchanged. Of the November exports of 4,147 gallons, Venezuela purchased 1,166 gallons; Colombia, 40 gallons; British West Indies, 2,726 gallons; Mexico, 53 gallons and Canada, 162 gallons.

Cresol.—A flurry of buying orders came into this market at the start of the week, but it was evident that consumers were gauging purchases by actual needs, but the market remained unchanged from a price standpoint.

Cresylic Acid.—A slight betterment on the buying side coupled with a better tone in the rate of exchange on the pound sterling gave this market as a whole an improved appearance, and prices were steady. Of the 405,279 pounds imported in November, Germany shipped 35,820 pounds and United Kingdom, 369,459 pounds.

Naphthalene.—Sellers of the imported merchandise reported the market dull, but no change in price occurred, with a firm undertone in evidence as a result of the limited output abroad. Total November imports of 799,215 pounds came from Germany. Although the market for the domestic material was likewise slow, sellers were adhering to former prices for the flake and ball articles as well as other items listed in this market

Phenol.—Some divisions of the textile industry were reported holding up reasonably well and a fair demand was in evidence from the pharmaceutical manufacturers who have completed the work of annual inventory taking, and sellers described the market as steady.

Toluene (Toluol).—A firm price tendency was apparent here again last week. Releases coming from the automobile industry indicated that a good rate of operations was still in force there, with the producers making an effort to completely stock dealers before the opening of the New York Show January 7. Early estimates continued to place the December production at 125,000 units which would be in excess of the seasonal rise in automobile output in July of approximately 118,000 units.

Xylene (Xylol).—Demand was highly irregular throughout the period under review, with consumers on all sides proceeding rather cautiously in the ordering out of material, but prices were well maintained.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Coaltar bases are presenting a rather firm front, and with many contracts made on virtually the same basis as last year, sellers are encouraged over the outlook. The supply is still quite restricted and the demand is holding up fairly well on the whole, with motor makers and others taking fair amounts out of the market. Ruling quotations are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 20c. per gallon; motor benzene, excluding tax, 15c. to 16c.; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Demand here was highly irregular again last week, but prices held unchanged at 85c. to 95c. per pound for the refined material and 75c. per pound for the technical item.

Benzoic. — Little betterment was

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

KOPPERS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
10° AND INDUSTRIAL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
PROMPT SHIPMENTS IN TANK CARS
KOPPERS PRODUCTS COMPANY
1205 KOPPERS BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

CHEMICALS
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Alpha Naphtylamine
Benzidine Base distilled
G-Salt
R-Salt
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• • •

Committee on Unemployment and Relief for Chemists and Chemical Engineers

300 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

shown here, with the market inclined to drag along at times during the week, but prices were without alteration.

Chlorosulphonic. — Textile trade were showing little interest except for actual wants, but prices remained unchanged.

Gamma.—This market was decidedly dull throughout the week under review, but the tone of the market was termed steady and prices were about the same as previously.

Picric. — Conditions here showed little change from recent weeks, with demand spotty and prices holding fairly steady at previously established levels.

Salicylic. — This commodity was meeting with a fair demand during the week and sellers were adhering firmly to 40c. per pound for the technical merchandise.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — This market showed little broadening during the week just ended, with sellers naming 80c. to 85c. per pound for the refined material and the technical article passed at 60c. to 65c. per pound.

Anilin Oil.—An irregular demand was noted here again last week, but a prominent feature in the dealings was the firmness of the undercurrent and prices held unchanged.

Benzidin Base. — There was little activity noted here, but a firm tone ruled the dealings and prices held unchanged at 69c. to 72c. per pound.

Betanaphthol. — While this market experienced some rather slow periods during the period under survey, demand was of a volume sufficient to give the market a steady tone and prices were unaltered.

Dinitrobenzene. — Conservative orders were noted here, with consumers entering the market for actual requirements only, but the market maintained a firm tone and unchanged price levels.

Nitrobenzene. — Usual buyers supplied a fair call here, with some consumers replenishing depleted stocks and prices were in conformity with the schedule in force previously.

Nitrotoluene. — Activities of the week were of a routine nature, with the result that prices held steady at the levels of 17c. to 18c. per pound.

Orthotoluidin. — While sellers here could not point to any particular betterment in the buying sides, the undertones was described as firm and price of 22c. per pound prevailed.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Continuance of a good demand from the automobile manufacturers upon the finished articles of the lacquer manufacturers, coupled with a fair call from other directions gave this market a good appearance and prices were repeated.

Schaeffer's Salt.—This market failed to be enlivened from a slow demand, but no change was disclosed in former quotations, with sellers quoting 53c. to 57c. per pound.

Coaltar Colors

Resumption of activities in certain sections of the textile trade resulted in a fair movement of the colors last week, and prices were held steady to firm. Reports on the rayon trade indicated that operations were still at a representative level, with some silk mills in the nearby districts also operating at a good level. Raw silk imports during December were 10.2 percent lower than during December, 1931, according to the Silk Association of America. Deliveries to mills showed a decrease of 16.3 percent. November imports of coaltar colors amounted to 477,688 pounds, with the bulk of material coming from Germany and Switzerland. November exports amounted to 1,024,405 pounds, with China contracting for 450,829 pounds; Canada, 209,737 pounds and Japan, 37,560 pounds.

DuPont Issues Dye Folder

A four-page folder of unique design has been issued by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. dyestuffs division urging the use of du Pont fast dyes and stating that more and more the wave of demand for fast color wash fabrics spreads throughout the country with retailers joining hands in the demand. The folder contains statements from the leading department stores in most of the large cities of the country emphasizing the idea that fast colors of quality are desired in the fabrics handled by those stores. By specifying the use of vat dyes, it is pointed out by the company, wash fabrics that are fast to repeated washings, exposure to sunlight and perspiration can be obtained whether the request comes from a retailer, wholesaler, dress manufacturer, or finisher.

Creosote Oil Pact in Europe

The German press reports the existence of an international convention on creosote oil, comprising Germany, France, England, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The convention, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the trade commissioner at Berlin, is believed designed to regulate prices and to control production and markets. It is also reported that the wish is expressed in certain quarters to extend this convention to include other coaltar products, such as road-tar, binder pitch, anthracene and naphthalene. The subject was brought up at a recent meeting of international interests in Brussels, but no progress was made toward effectuation.

Philadelphia Chemical Club Elects

At its annual meeting in December the Chemical Club of Philadelphia elected the following officers:—President, J. M. Rosenberger, of Smith, Kline & French, Inc.; vice-president, T. F. Meehan, of James Good, Inc.; secretary, G. B. Heckel, jr., of "Drugs, Oils, and Paints"; treasurer, S. C. Harris, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company.

John D. Ross, formerly traffic manager for the General Chemical Company, has joined the W. E. Hedger Transportation Corporation, 120 Wall street, this city, as vice-president in charge of traffic.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

Trading Moderately Active on Orders Carried Over From December -- Spring Dating on Lead Products Invoices Appears--Imported Zinc Oxides Cheaper

By comparison with the preceding week, shipments of paint, varnish and lacquer chemicals were moderately active during the opening week of the new year. Last week's added flux was not essentially an indication of a reversal from the long existing dormancy but was explained by sellers as an activity resulting from carry-over orders placed in December with specifications for shipment and invoicing in January. Many buying factors who had held off purchasing just prior to the end of the year ordered out small quantities last week.

Lead corroders were unable to point to any improvement in the call for lead pigments following the price slashes in those products on December 30. The frequently mentioned and long looked-for "spring dating" announcement was made by one corroder to cover jobbers' and dealers' orders for white lead-in-oil and other products in kegs to be made between now and April 1. Orders placed in January, February and March, will be invoiced as of March 31. Not all corroders were openly offering the Spring dating concession, however, and one leading factor reserved this concession for jobbers and dealers of respected credit standing.

The principal price movement during the period under review was in imported zinc oxides, which were lower. Imports of zinc oxides continued in rather heavy poundage, with more than a half-million pounds having been imported during November, and competition was rather sharp. The lowered market on foreign oxides, however, did not disturb the position of the domestic products.

Gum prices were in a characteristically nominal position and business continued small. Colors were quiet and without open changes.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Zinc oxides, imported, ¼c. per pound.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.2	131.2	132.5	134.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead passed through another period of quiet last week. On Thursday and Friday the inquiry was slightly more active than the early part of the week, but very little actual business developed at the week's close. The prices were steady, with 3c. per pound named at New York and 2.875c. per pound at East St. Louis. World lead output in November totaled 105,543 short tons, against 108,808 tons in October and 119,398 tons in November, 1931, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The United States output in November was 24,465 tons, against 21,092 tons in October. Total production of lead in the world for the first ten months of 1932 was 1,189,736 tons.

Slab zinc was also quiet during the period under review. Very few bookings were reported. The price, which has been unchanged for several weeks, exhibited steadiness last week at 3.125c. per pound in East St. Louis and nominally 3.475c. per pound in New York.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 31 to January 6, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0300	$0.02875	.. .. ..
*Monday	....	....	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0300	.02875	10 13 9
Wednesday	.0300	.02875	10 7 6
Thursday	.0300	.02875	10 8 9
Friday	.0300	.02875	10 5 0

* Holiday.

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 31 to January 6, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.03475	$0.03125	.. .. ..
*Monday	....	....	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.03475	.03125	14 18 9
Wednesday	.03475	.03125	14 8 9
Thursday	.03475	.03125	14 11 3
Friday	.03475	.03125	†14 12 6

* Holiday.
† Second session.

Pigments

The sweeping reduction of prices for lead pigments, which occurred on December 30, were unproductive of much in the nature of a spur to trade and only a small volume of post-inventory buying was reported by the corroders. The dry lead products received the favor on the small addition of business noted, while lead-in-oil was hardly more active than during the holiday period. In company with the reduced prices named on December 30, one corroder announced the "spring dating" concession that had been looked for. The "spring dating" allowance to jobbers and dealers covered orders for white lead-in-oil and other products in kegs at current prices, placed after December 30, 1932, and prior to April 1, 1933, which will be billed as of March 31, 1933. A leading corroder was not openly offering "spring dating" this year, except to those jobbers and dealers with satisfactory credit ratings.

White Lead.—The new prices for dry material established on December 30 were 6c. per pound for basic carbonate and 5½c. per pound for basic sulphate. Lead-in-oil was priced at 11c. per pound in steel kegs in quantities less than 500-pound lots and at 8.553c. per pound in car lots of 15 tons minimum. Spring dating of invoices on orders placed prior to April 1 was offered by one corroder to jobbers and dealers of lead-in-oil. Other corroders were offering this concession subject to credit rating.

Red Lead.—The dry product in casks was not hastened toward consuming centers by the recent reduction in the price. Corroders reported a slow and dragging call throughout last week. The price was 6½c. per pound, which was the reduced level established on December 30. Lead-in-oil was also moving no faster than prior to the sharp price reduction which occured on December 30.

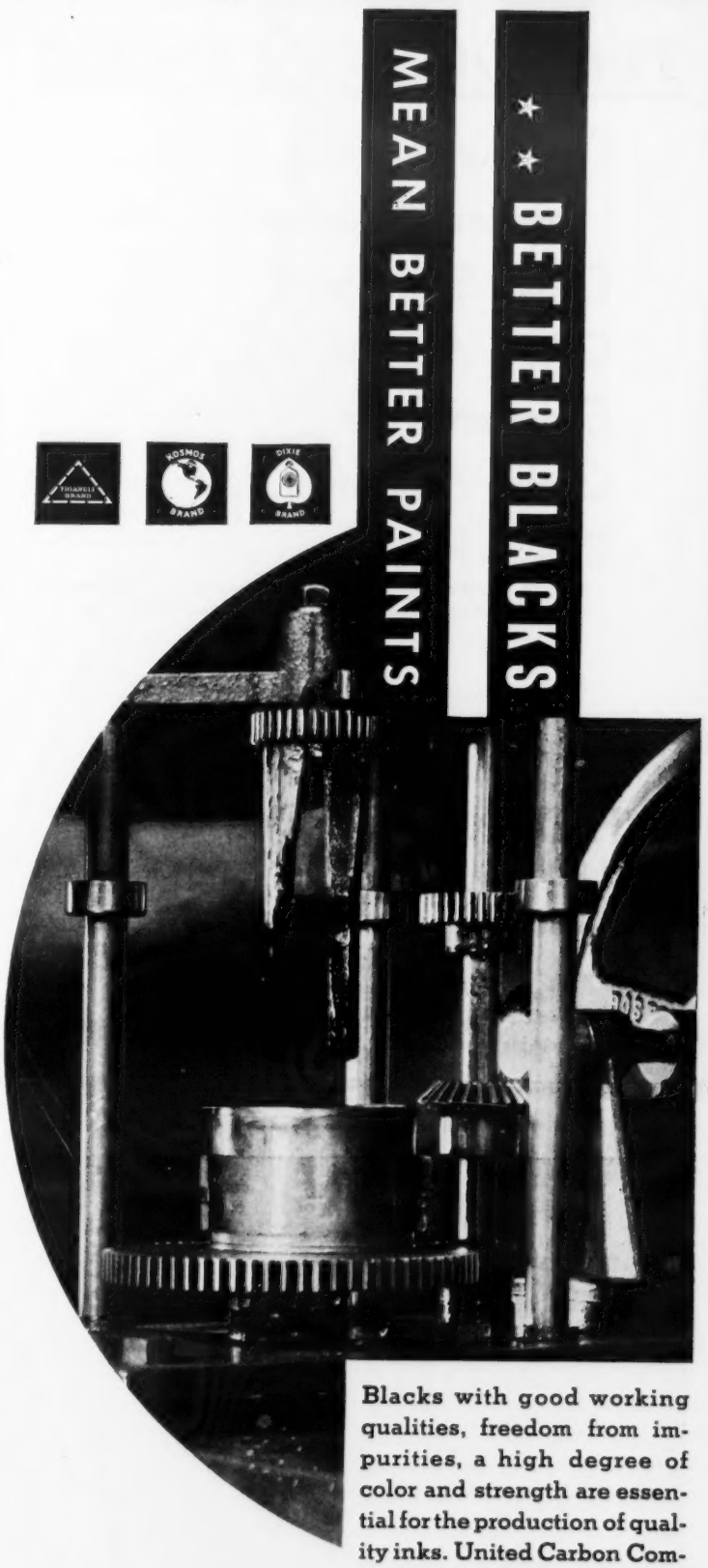
Litharge.—Like other lead products, a slow, straggling movement was all that the corroders could report for the opening few days of January. Prices remained at the levels established on December 30 of 5½c. per pound for commercial in casks and 7.372c. to 9½c. per pound for material-in-oil in steel kegs, according to quantity.

Lithopone.—Prices continued unchanged at the basis of 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound for quantities of two tons and upward. The opening few days of the year did not provide much new activity in the market.

Orange Mineral.—Prices for both grades of the domestic product were held at the levels established just prior to the turn of the year. Material made from white lead was named at 10½c. per pound and material made from red lead was quoted at 9c. per pound.

Titanium Pigment.—Consumption of these pigments in 1932 was slightly greater than the preceding year's takings, according to lead sellers. December was a slow month and January to date has been poor. However, there were some fair-sized orders on sellers' books for January-February delivery and when grinding operations are resumed, the market should show a fair degree of activity. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Current Prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5



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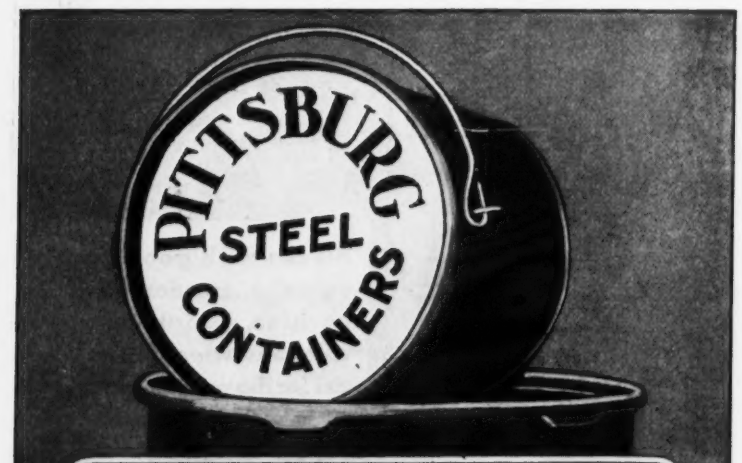

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Zinc Oxide.—Quotations named by importers last week were based at 9c. ex-dock for green seal and 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound ex-warehouse; red seal, 8c. per pound ex-dock and 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, ex-warehouse; and white seal, 10¼c. per pound ex-dock and 10½c. per pound, ex-warehouse. These prices were ¼c. per pound less than previous figures. Imports have been growing within recent months and according to the Department of Commerce 555,819 pounds were received here during November. Of that amount the United Kingdom supplied 299,643 pounds; Canada, 80,784 pounds; Belgium, 79,404 pounds; France, 39,682 pounds, and the remainder in scattering poundage from several countries. The growing competition from imported oxides has had no apparent effect upon the prices for the domestic article, which were reported as firm and unchanged last week.

Barytes.—The market has not evidenced any material improvement since the turn of the year. Here and there larger shipments were noted, but consisted of material previously ordered for shipment and entry on 1933 records. November imports of 8,972 tons were comprised by 8,879 tons from Germany and the remainder from Italy.

Dry Colors

Shipments of color supplies showed a slight gain over the preceding week, but this improvement was not to be taken as a basic betterment, according to trade factors. The added shipments merely represented materials ordered previously to be shipped and billed in 1933. As a rule, paint grinders have not yet commenced grinding operations for Spring needs, and a more accurate idea of the market's January possibilities can be had later. The major portion of trade contracts have been signed, and withdrawals against the new agreements should be well under way within a week or ten days. There were no price movements in the color group last week.

Carbon Black.—A limited number of tire manufacturers were reported as having taken on larger black stocks during the opening few days of January. As a whole, however, the week was not much better than its precedessor. The prices for all grades continued unchanged.

Chrome Greens.—There were no open changes in the prices for these colors last week and, sharing the position of other colors, the demand side of the market showed a slight lift as orders previously placed moved out for invoicing and entry onto 1933 records.

Chrome Yellow.—There was not much difference in conditions surrounding this market with those enveloping other colors. Makers of the c.p. product quoted the schedule and reported a fair movement by comparison with the preceding week.

Iron Blues.—The prices remained steady at 33½c. per pound on contract, and 35c. per pound on open order. Demands were still rather light, although moderately improved over the preceding week. Imports of blue pigments in November, according to the Department of Commerce, totaled 21,988 pounds, of which 16,700 came from England.

Iron Oxides.—There were no changes in the prices last week. As previously mentioned, Indian reds were rather soft on competition from abroad. Iron oxide imports continued to increase during November, totaling 793,328 pounds against 789,077 pounds in October. England supplied 210,335 pounds against 293,660 pounds in October, while Spanish oxide imports totaled 252,596 pounds against 413,724 pounds in October, according to the Department of Commerce. Canada supplied 262,295 pounds in November.

Ocher.—Quotations for French were unchanged, and the prices for the domestic article were also unaltered last week. Imports of ochers and siennas in November registered a gain, according to the Department of Commerce, with 639,492 pounds brought into the country against 629,741 pounds in October. French shipments were only 495,104 pounds in November against 545,655 pounds in October.

Toner Reds.—The price situation was a steady one last week, with sellers holding to the established schedules on all grades. The demands were somewhat broader in the past week, having been comprised of shipments that were ordered in December for January shipment.

Colors in Oil

The movement of oil colors showed a small pickup during the few days following the turn of the year. The market, insofar as the local territory was concerned, was still described as slow, but shipments were slightly broader than during the holidays. Prices for oil colors will henceforth be

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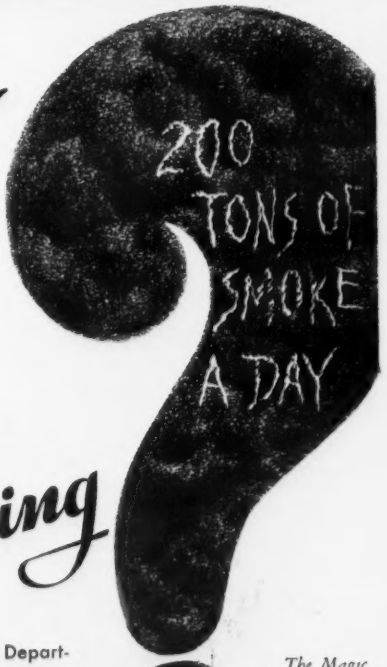

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Varnish Gums

Importers reported a slightly broadened movement of small orders last week. They hastened to add that the aggregate for the week did not amount to much, but was moderately better than in the pre-inventory period. Quotations on spot were unchanged and wholly nominal. Prices in foreign markets were also held firmly, but there were virtually no orders going out to primary market suppliers.

Copals.—The market was flat last week, although the dealers here stated that there was some business in small-sized orders. Large-sized buyers were inactive. The prices for all grades were without a change and continued nominal on the absence of sizable trading. Gum receipts at Antwerp from the Congo during November were 620 metric tons against 732 tons in October.

Dammars.—Small-sized orders continued to keep the market in a state of flux, but according to dealers, the aggregate volume of gum sold during the intial week of the new year was not very heavy. Quotations for both Batavia and Singapore gums continued in a nominal position at their long existing levels.

Elemi.—There were no transactions of consequence in this gum last week. The prices were purely nominal on the continued absence of demand for the gum.

Kauri.—The regular buying trade failed to evidence much interest in the market last week. Quotations on spot for both brown and white gums were repeated from former levels. The primary market was also unchanged in quotation.

Sandarac.—This gum continued at 23c. to 23¼c. per pound and failed to receive very much attention from the consuming trade during the opening week of the year.

Other Paint Materials

A slightly better activity in small-order business was also noted last week by the suppliers of mineral whites and other products included in this grouping. The sellers, however, stated that it was largely due to small post-inventory needs, as buyers had held off during the final days of December in order to have their current raw material needs invoiced and received in 1933. Prices lacked an important change.

Casein.—The market was still quiet last week, but prices held firmly in all directions. Domestic 20-30 mesh was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and the 80-100 product was named at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound.

Rottenstone.—Demands were light and rather spotty last week, but the conditions on the buying side of the market have not affected prices for either the domestic or foreign product.

Silica.—Here and there movements out of sellers' hands showed a slight improvement during the past week. The improvement was described mainly as post-inventory business held over until after the turn of the year. Quotations for all grades were repeated.

Talc.—Prices for domestic at both Eastern and Western mills were continued without shift. Canadian was also unchanged on spot and imported grades continued to show price evenness under a rather spotty movement of materials toward consumption.

Driers

Metallic soaps and drier materials underwent another quiet period last week although by comparison with the holiday week, the demand was improved. Buyers who had held off in the days prior to the turn of the year came into the market for moderately sized lots but this was sufficient to lift the market from a characterization of quiet. A better idea of January possibilities will probably be learned next week. Stearates, oleates and others in this grouping were unchanged in price last week but several were rather soft under continued competition.

Glues

Animal glues opened the year quietly. Like in other commodities a few orders carried over from December which were specified for shipment in January, were shipped out but there was very little new business during the opening days of the new year. Stocks of hide and bone glues continued heavy and competition was rather keen but neither reflected in the quoted prices last week, perhaps because of the lack of business available.

Metal Leaf

The opening of the new year did not disturb the metallic leaf market from its seemingly characteristic position of idleness. The prices for silver, aluminum and other leaf were soft and flexible under competition. Gold leaf however, remained firm.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer materials noted a slight expansion in demand at the turn of the new year. This slight pickup could be attributed to some consumers replenishing depleted year-end stocks, but for the most part it was evident major buyers were intending to extend the policy of hand-to-mouth buying during the initial month until a better view was available on the trend business would develop during the current year. Continuance of rather high seasonal operating schedules in the automobile industry as well as in the rayon industry were the stimulating factors from a demand standpoint. The undertone in the market remained firm, with no change uncovered in the price position. December automobile production was expected to aggregate 125,000 units. It was reported that the exports of rayon yarns through October more than doubled the volume of the same period of 1931, being also considerably higher than any previous year.

Acetone.—Turn of the new year served to bring about a slight betterment in the call, but no change developed in the quotations, with a steady tone in evidence.

Butyl Acetate.—The market in this direction was spotty throughout the greater portion of the period under review, but sellers described the undercurrent as steady and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Butyl Alcohol.—Some improvement was said to have developed in the call here, due to the replacement of supplies at the turn of the new year, and prices were firmly held. Of the November exports of 127,016 pounds, United Kingdom received 56,000 pounds; Canada, 58,742 pounds and Japan, 11,200 pounds.

Ethyl Acetate.—Character of demand here indicated that consumers were intent on covering for nearby requirements only for the most part, with some consumers showing a tendency to build up depleted year-end stocks. Prices were without change. Germany shipped 5,289 pounds here in November, constituting the total imports for that month.

Nitrocellulose.—While demand contnued highly irregular, sellers reported that a satisfactory volume of business was transacted last week, and the market was featured by the presence of a firm tone.

Window Glass

Demands against manufacturers stocks of window glass continued in

(Continued on page 27)

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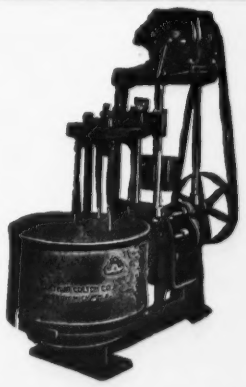

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Naval Stores

Generally Steady Tone in Southern and Local Markets --Narrow Changes in Turpentine and Rosin Prices-- Primary Receipts Somewhat Larger Than Expected

There was little change in the character of business in the local market for naval stores last week. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters but purchasing was generally limited to unimportant quantities, buyers in many instances still being engaged with the work of inventory taking and not inclined to add to their holdings although supplies on hand are believed to be extremely light. Changes in prices were narrow.

Southern advices furnished nothing particularly interesting in the way of market news concerning turpentine. Sales to domestic buyers continued light as many in the trade had expected they would during the opening week of the new year. With business suspended abroad for the year-end holidays, foreign trade also remained quiet.

Changes in turpentine prices in Southern markets were confined within narrow limits, the undertone at Savannah and Jacksonville being steady or firm. Receipts in primary markets recently, though not heavy, have been somewhat larger than expected. Arrivals in the three principal markets for nine months of the naval stores year ended with December, however, were over 100,000 barrels smaller than in the corresponding period in the previous year, and it is expected by some that the movement during the remainder of the season will show a decrease in comparison with the same quarter last season.

Rosin quotations did not vary much during the week in primary centers though the dark grades had a downward trend at times as offerings were somewhat larger than expected, while demand continued light. Offerings of medium and pale grades were moderate. Stocks in the three principal markets in the South at the close of the calendar year were about 150,000 barrels smaller than in the previous year, and there was an expectation that a further widening of the difference was likely to be witnessed during the final quarter of the naval stores season.

Although business in naval stores failed to show any improvement last week, there was a disposition in local quarters to take a rather more cheerful view of the outlook, some expansion being anticipated with the advance of the new year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 5c. to 20c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
88.5	**88.7**	**85.2**	**90.2**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

The market here for turpentine was a quiet affair last week, consumers still being disinclined to increase the size of their takings in the absence of any material change in conditions prevailing in Southern markets. Daily sales at Savannah and Jacksonville were small. Offerings were moderate, however, and changes in quotations were narrow with the undertone of primary centers steady or firm. The statistical situation underwent little change. Receipts were somewhat larger than expected, but shipments were fair.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6, 1933.

The turpentine market was quiet, with the undertone steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	...
*Monday	..	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	37½	46	266	527	20,322
Wednesday	37½	45	213	...	20,535
Thursday	37¾	15	163	65	20,633
Friday	38	50	95	7	20,721

* Holiday.

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 5, 1933.

Receipts and offerings of turpentine were light or moderate. The market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	37½	26	142	85	44,335
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	...
*Monday	..	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	38	36	193	140	44,388
Wednesday	37¾	40	153	...	44,541
Thursday	37¼	...	104	230	44,415

* Holiday.

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, Dec. 31, 1932.

Trade in turpentine was quiet during the past week. The market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	*	...	...
Tuesday	58	...	27,162
Wednesday	143	...	27,305
Thursday	28	...	27,333
Friday	47	...	27,380
Saturday	29	336	27,053

* Holiday.

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Turpentine is showing a little new firmness in the market, with quotations a little ahead of those at year-end. Buying cannot be said to have picked up in any major form, but some sellers say they detect indications of a slightly better tone in dealings at large and some of them are a little encouraged to expect a better situation. Retailers continue to keep their stocks at low levels. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 47c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 52c.; single drums, 50c.; single barrels, 55c.

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	62	6
Monday	*	
Tuesday	63	6
Wednesday	63	6
Thursday	63	6
Friday	64	0

* Holiday.

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Jan. 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	20,667	21,509	31,981

Rosin

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market for rosin. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters, but purchases were confined to small lots, consumers still being disinclined to buy ahead. Variations in prices were narrow in company with Southern markets, where offerings of most grades were comparatively light. Receipts in the three principal markets in the South during nine months of the naval stores season showed a decrease of more than 300,000 barrels as compared with the same time in the previous season.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6, 1933.

The rosin market had a steady tone. Changes in prices were moderate. Trade was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	...	$1.70	$1.65	$1.60	$1.60
D	...	...	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.80
E	...	...	2.40	2.35	2.30	2.30
F	...	...	2.55	2.50	2.57½	2.60
G	...	...	2.60	2.55	2.57½	2.60
H	...	...	2.62½	2.65	2.60	2.60
I	...	...	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
K	...	...	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.15
M	...	...	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
N	...	...	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.80
W. G.	...	...	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
W. W.	...	...	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
X	...	...	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
			Barrels			
Sales	...	...	211	615	551	330
Receipts	...	...	1,157	1,159	801	508
Shipments	...	...	3,987	1,080	222	7
Stocks	...	...	156,149	156,228	156,807	157,308

* Holiday.

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Rosin is reported on a somewhat irregular price basis, in comparison with a week ago, but there is no indication of any wide disparity of quotations. In fact, sellers seem quite willing to mark time without trying to load up buyers or to make sacrifice efforts to move products at much lower prices. Some indication has come into the market of a certain amount of buyer-interest, but material sold in the aggregate is still limited strictly. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $4.20 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $5.10; M grade, $6.15; W. W. grade, $7.60.

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 6, 1933.

Offerings of all grades of rosin were moderate, and the market retained a steady tone, although trade was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	*Sat.	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$1.75	...	...	$1.75	$1.65	$1.65
D	2.00	...	...	1.90	1.80	1.80
E	2.40	...	...	2.40	2.35	2.20
F	2.55	...	...	2.55	2.50	2.55
G	2.60	...	...	2.60	2.55	2.50
H	2.62½	...	...	2.62½	2.65	2.65
I	2.65	...	...	2.65	2.65	2.65
K	3.10	...	...	3.10	3.10	3.10
M	3.65	...	...	3.65	3.65	3.50
N	3.85	...	...	3.85	3.85	3.85
W. G.	4.45	...	...	4.45	4.45	4.45
W. W.	5.10	...	...	5.10	5.10	5.10
X	5.10	...	...	5.10	5.10	5.10
				Barrels		
Sales	305	...	...	407	220	118
Receipts	972	...	...	1,273	981	459
Shipments	240	...	...	4,603	1,705	4,391
Stocks	156,005	...	...	152,675	151,951	148,019

* Holiday.

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, Dec. 31, 1932.

Receipts of rosin continued light. The market was steady, with trade quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels *Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	...	218	607	35	167	176
Shipments	...	200	...	105	693	1,415
Stocks	...	18,857	19,464	19,394	18,868	17,629

* Holiday.

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	14	3	24	0
Monday	*	..	..	..
Tuesday	14	3	24	0
Wednesday	14	3	24	0
Thursday	14	3	24	0
Friday	14	3	24	0

* Holiday.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—The market retained a steady tone, although there was no material change in the character of business. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters for small quantities.

Pitch. — Business continued quiet, consumers being interested merely in small lots with the aggregate movement of such quantities unimportant. The market was steady.

Rosin Oil.—There was no broadening of trade last week. Reports were current of a rather better inquiry, but purchasing was limited to small quantities to fill immediate needs. Quotations were maintained.

Tar.—Prices remained about where they were in the previous week, the tone of the market being steady. Trade was generally reported as quiet.

Thus.—Demand was light, but supplies are small and the market retained a steady tone.

Glidden Co. Net Profit Doubled in Fiscal Year

The pamphlet report of The Glidden Company, Cleveland, for the fiscal year ended October 31 shows a consolidated net profit of $531,435, after interest and depreciation but before subsidiary preferred dividends. This compared with a net profit of $201,380 in the preceding fiscal year. Sales for the fiscal year amounted to $22,259,953 as against $28,505,172 in the 1931 fiscal year.

The consolidated balance sheet as of October 31, 1932, shows current assets of $10,768,384, including $2,231,553 in cash, and current liabilities of $913,136. On October 31, 1931, current assets, including $3,341,836 cash, amounted to $12,637,043, while current liabilities were $856,059. The profit and loss surplus was $2,920,165 as of October 31, including $46,252 net addition for the year just ended.

Adrian Joyce, president, stated in his remarks to the stockholders that:—

The continued decline in commodity prices, together with the decline in volume of sales, have accentuated the problems of operations. Fortunately, our long established budgetary control system has stood the test of the depression, and the officers feel that we can continue to look to the future with confidence. The happenings of the past three years have proven the wisdom of diversifying our products. This diversification has resulted in our earning a profit in each year of the depression.

The company has been successful in increasing the number of its customers and has added new and important lines of manufacture, which, with the return of better conditions, will insure added volume and normal profits.

Varnish gums standardization is to be pushed further in the Dutch East Indies. The trade organization has asked the government for a grant of 18,750 florins for one year's work of this sort and has requested a subsequent annual grant of 7,500 florins for research work.

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

Window Glass

(Continued from page 26)

seasonally slow fashion last week. The opening of the year failed to bring about any change in the situation nor were prospects for business over the remainder of the month particularly bright. The production of window glass in 1932 was estimated in one direction at approximately 4,000,000 boxes.

Birmingham Paint Club Elects New President

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 3, 1933.

The Birmingham Paint and Varnish Club has re-elected officers and re-dedicated itself to the best service of the trade in Birmingham. Julian M. Phillips, veteran local agent of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, was elected president to succeed W. A. Currie, manager of the paint department of the Moore-Handley Hardware Company, who has retired after several years' service as president. A warm tribute was paid Mr. Currie by the club for his devotion to its best interests. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, John Cleage, jr., general manager, Benson Paint & Varnish Company; secretary, Robert G. Britton, manager Sherwin-Williams Company, and treasurer, John E. Montgomery, jr., Young & Vann Supply Company.

The club proposes to have a select membership of those who will pledge themselves to live up to the best business practices. It has in the past sponsored a number of successful clean up campaigns and the proposal to have a similar event this year on a large scale will be brought up soon at a luncheon meeting. The need of so many home owners to have their property repainted and redecorated now is pointed out. The club also proposes to have some sort of social program, with the idea of knitting its members closer together. A golf tournament was one idea that was suggested.

It was noted that the ranks of the paint dealers in the city have thinned during the year, some of those passing out, including the following:—Dixie Paint & Varnish Company, Butcher Tool & Hardware Company, and Feltus Brothers Wallpaper Company. The Butcher concern had a disastrous fire and was thrown into receivership. Harris Brothers Wallpaper Company consolidated with Birmingham Paint & Glass Company.

Butanol Folder Issued

With a beautifully colored reproduction of a painting of Lake Louise in the Rocky Mountains, appearing on the front cover, a folder has been issued by the Commercial Solvents Corporation, this city, advocating the use of its butanol and butyl acetate in the formulation of lacquers. It is pointed out that lacquers made with these products produce a sheen of beauty similar to the glasslike surface appearing on Lake Louise when the sun rays strike it at the proper angle, making a sight long to be remembered. Butanol, it is stated in the folder, holds solvents and diluents in perfect balance and has ability to prevent moisture blush, orange peel and wrinkling among other things.

R. F. Johnston Paint Salesmen Meet

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4, 1933.

In preparation for the bringing out of several new products in the spring, the R. F. Johnston Paint Company held a four-day convention of its salesmen at the Hotel Alms, December 27, 28, 29 and 30. The company gathered its sales representatives from all parts of the country for the series of lectures and discussions which were given under the general supervision of President R. F. Johnston. On December 30, the salesmen of the Foy Paint Company, which controls the Johnston company, joined in the sessions. A dinner attended by the executives and sales representatives of both concerns concluded the convention.

Trade News Briefs

The plate glass tariff hearing, scheduled for February 3, has been postponed until March 7 by the United States Tariff Commission.

Bristles exported from Latvia have been subjected to an export tax of 4 lats per gross kilo in a movement to aid Latvian brush makers. The duty applies to bristles not worked or sorted.

Carbon black imports into Germany during the first ten months of 1932 amounted to 4,530 metric tons, compared with 5,143 tons in the corresponding period in 1931. Of the 1932 imports, the United States supplied 4,392 tons.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Flaxseed Prices Irregular within Moderate Limits--Trading in Futures Quiet -- Cash Seed in Good Demand and Firm -- Linseed Oil Prices Advanced

Domestic markets for flaxseed were quiet last week but the prevailing tone was firm, especially in the case of cash seed which continued to meet with a good demand. Trading in futures was rather quiet, commission houses having few orders. There was more or less purchasing by cash interests, however, while crushers were inclined to purchase on easy spots. On upturns recent buyers in some cases liquidated and there was a certain amount of selling on hedges though no pressure from the latter source developed.

Cash premiums were generally well maintained. Demand was principally for account of crushers though there was also buying by cash houses for shipment to outside points. Receipts in terminal markets were moderate while the country movement was small as farmers were inclined to curtail marketing after selling more freely for a time in order to secure funds for the holidays.

Linseed oil prices were up with trade quiet. Cake and meal were somewhat more active and quotations were advanced moderately.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
January 5	.....	36,203
Total	.....	36,203

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Jan. 6, 1933.

The tight situation in December flaxseed reported in this market several weeks ago was confirmed last week, when the contract soared to $1.18½ per bushel and closed out the month at that figure Saturday, Dec. 31. This price, compared with $1.03 at the end of November. The May and July futures stiffened up in sympathy with the current month, but not to such an extent. Deliveries on December contracts during the month were officially reported at 239,000 bushels after the close Saturday.

Cash demand has been fair to good, with choice seed premiums stiffening and ruling at 3 cents over at the end of last week. Offerings are small, however, and business volume is light.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.13⅞	$1.10⅞	$1.10½
*Monday	...	...	...
Tuesday	1.12¼	1.10¼	1.10¼
Wednesday	1.15	1.12	1.10¼
Thursday	1.16⅜	1.13⅜	1.12½
Friday	1.19½	1.15½	1.15

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	17,631	....	....	....
*Monday	...	....	....	....
Tuesday	10,156	....	....	....
Wednesday	6,749	2,202	....	1,034
Thursday	....	662	....	....
Friday	3,337	....	....	....
Totals	37,873	2,864	....	1,034
Prev. week	78,733	9,695	6,969	3,985
From Aug. 1	3,729,702	3,191,752	3,219,678	2,986,003

* Holiday.

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1933.

Cash flax is still in good demand and very firm in tone compared with May futures. Out of town crushers were a trifle more interested in offerings this past week and there was a steady demand from cash houses for shipment to various outside mills. Offerings are fairly liberal, heavier than expected generally. Evidently the farmers sold some seed to get money for the holidays. In the past few days there has been very little movement from farms anywhere. Through central North Dakota there is more inclination to sell than there is most anywhere else. Minnesota farmers are selling virtually nothing at the moment and no great quantity of seed is moving in either South Dakota or Montana. Average quality of arrivals here is rather poor.

There is a good demand for choice seed coming from mixers and shippers while local crushers are taking second best quality at the cheapest prices they can buy it.

Deliveries on local December contracts for the month totaled 65,000 bushels, 8,000 bushels being tendered on Friday. So far the seed is still in storage. Considerable of the total represented re-deliveries.

Trade in futures is improving gradually. Cash houses have been the steadiest and most persistent buyers. There has been a little country hedging of late and some liquidation of long stuff developed on rallies. Crushers seem to want offerings just under the present level of prices but cash houses prevent the market from dropping any lower. Speculative interest in futures is very limited. Occasionally there is some trade that looks like it might be speculative, as it usually comes from an uptown commission house.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at 1c. to 3c. over May mostly, choice bringing 4c. over.

The liberal open interest in Duluth December flax futures was cleaned up without the market developing fireworks. The advance there the last day had little influence in the local market.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.15	$1.10	$1.11
*Monday	...	...	...
Tuesday	1.13½	1.09½	1.10½
Wednesday	1.15¼	1.11¼	1.12¼
Thursday	1.17	1.12	1.13¼
Friday	1.18½	1.13½	1.13¾

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended January 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	6,350	*	6,280	*
Monday	*	11,220	*	....
Tuesday	18,000	2,040	6,440	....
Wednesday	6,000	3,060	3,220	4,000
Thursday	13,000	4,080	6,440	3,000
Friday	8,000	9,180	9,660	2,000
Totals	51,350	29,580	32,040	9,000
Prev. totals	2,326,050	2,899,930	923,440	653,280
From Sept. 1	2,377,400	2,929,510	955,480	662,280
Pub. stocks	645,000	531,120	....	....

* Holiday.

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	1,000	.....
Monday	*	.....
Tuesday	6,000	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....
Thursday	2,000	.....
Friday	1,000	2,000
Total	10,000	2,000

* Holiday.

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Jan. 6, 1933.

The market for flaxseed futures was quiet and irregular, changes in prices being moderate. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$0.74¼	$0.77¼	$0.77⅞
*Monday	...	...	...
Tuesday	.73⅜	.76⅜	.76⅞
Wednesday	.74⅞	.77⅞	.78⅝
Thursday	.76	.79	.78⅝
Friday	.78⅛	.80⅝	.80⅞

* Holiday.

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended December 30 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	527,650
Interior elevators	92
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	121
Total	527,863

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	7,226
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	7,226

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	.....

Indian Flaxseed Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	4,000	8,000	4,000
Continent	32,000	.....	60,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Totals	36,000	8,000	64,000

Since April 1—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	432,000	698,000
Continent	1,664,000	3,016,000
Totals	2,096,000	3,704,000

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The prevailing tone was firm. Opening prices per bushel on February contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	*..	*..
Monday	*..	$0.65⅛
Tuesday	$0.60¾	.64¾
Wednesday	.60⅝	*...
Thursday	.60⅝	.64⅝
Friday	*..	.63⅝

Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	59,000	165,000	441,000
United Kingdom	51,000	177,000	83,000
Continent	449,000	441,000	319,000
Orders	768,000	913,000	1,433,000
Others	.....	.....	20,000
Totals	U.S. 1,327,000	1,696,000	2,296,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	5,512,000
Previous week	5,512,000
Last year	2,756,000

* Holiday.

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton	
	La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	48⅜	£11
*Monday	..	..
Tuesday	8⅜	11
Wednesday	8⅜	11
Thursday	8⅜	11
Friday	8⅞	11

* Holiday.

Linseed Cake and Meal

The local market for cake and meal had a steadier tone, this being attributed to the firmness of seed prices in domestic markets and to a rather better inquiry for cake, sales of the latter product being reported at an advance of 25c. to 35c. per ton. Quotations on meal produced from domestic seed were advanced 50 cents per ton. Offerings for prompt and nearby delivery were light.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1933.

The improvement in meal demand after Christmas was hardly noticeable. There was a little but the fresh buying did not clean up all of the supply available while the mills were closed down between holidays. Buyers continued to take most of their requirements in mixed car lots. Very few full car lots were taken even after inventories were well over with. Weather conditions are not extreme through the northwest but there is considerable snow on the ground and feeders have to have some meal to keep their cattle in condition. There still is no call from dairymen due to a desire to increase milk yields.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are just a little more prompt than they have been but remain backward in the main.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, 34 protein test or better, $19 to $19.50 per ton; 30 percent protein, $15 to $15.50 per ton, and mixed grade, $21 to $21.50 per ton.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended January 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	412,775	*.....
Monday	*.....	1,046,728
Tuesday	241,800	282,100
Wednesday	322,400	403,000
Thursday	241,800	461,730
Friday	241,800	422,980
Totals	1,460,575	2,616,538
Previous totals	12,281,029	64,374,785
Totals to date	13,741,604	66,991,323

* Holiday.

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Linseed meal continues slow and the price structure is staying at the low point reached in many months past. Business is extremely slack and the quotations of most sellers probably could be somewhat bettered with orders in hand. Offerings of material continue to be reported from resellers. Round lot buying is virtually non-existent in this market. Some factors in the market believe some improvement is possible in the near future. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $19 per ton, nominal; car lots, $19 to $20; less than car lots, $21 to $22.

Linseed Oil

The local market for linseed oil was quiet last week so far as new business was concerned, though an increase was noted in withdrawals on contracts previously placed. An increase in shipping instructions was also reported at some outside points. Here the market had a firmer tone and quotations were raised 2 points by crushers, 7.4c. per pound being named for oil in cooperage, car lot basis, and 6.8c. per pound in tankcars.

In the absence of any improvement in new business, competition among sellers continued to be noted and quotations were subject to shading, supplies still being available at about 2 points under list prices. Consumers who have completed the work of inventory taking in some cases were inclined to call for deliveries on unfilled contracts, but, as already intimated, the volume of new orders received was apparently no larger than in recent preceding weeks, many consumers still being disinclined to provide to any extent for future requirements in the absence of any material change for the better in the condition of business in industries in which linseed oil is used as a raw product.

The seed situation was continued to be featured by a good cash demand at

(Continued on page 38)

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

World Flaxseed Outlook

Greatly Reduced Supply Indicated by Crop Estimates

Present indications are that the world flaxseed crop for the current season will be materially less than the 155,000,000-bushel crop last year. Estimates of the crop for the twelve countries reporting to December 30, 1932, total 85,582,000 bushels, or about 71 percent of the total amount harvested by these same countries last year, says the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This total includes the important flax producing countries of the world except France, Uruguay, Poland, and Russia. The acreage planted to flax in Poland this year is estimated to be the same as last year, 252,000 acres. Uruguay has increased the acreage devoted to flaxseed by approximately 44,000 acres, making a total of 487,000 acres. Official estimates for Russia and France are not available now. Although the acreage planted to flaxseed in Russia is reported to be larger this year than last, general conditions have not been wholly favorable to the crop.

Flaxseed production in Argentina, according to the first official forecast, shows a substantial decrease this year. It is estimated at 53,146,607 bushels, which is approximately 36,000,000 bushels less than the revised estimate last season. Crop conditions are reported to be poor in the province of Entre Rios, in the northern part of Santa Fe, and in some portions of the southern section of Buenos Aires. In the other sections of Buenos Aires, in the province of Cordoba and in the southern part of Santa Fe, conditions vary from fair to good. The territory of Pampa, alone, has very good crop conditions.

The estimate production of flaxseed in the United States was again revised downward. According to the December 1 estimate, the outturn for the current season is 11,841,000 bushels, compared with the revised estimates of 11,798,000 bushels in 1931 and 21,287,000 bushels in 1930. The drought during July and August in North and South Dakota and Montana, together with the damage by grasshoppers, caused extensive abandonment of acreage which, in spite of an average yield of 5.7 bushels per acre, has reduced the output to within 43,000 bushels of last year's small crop. According to the official estimate, the production of flaxseed in Italy this year, which is set at 188,000 bushels, shows a slight increase over last year's output of 184,000 bushels but is still well below the production in previous years. Weather conditions are favorable in India and the flaxseed crop is reported to be well up to average.

Shipments of flaxseed from Argentina continued on a comparatively heavy scale during the first quarter of the present crop year, exceeding those of a year ago by approximately 4,700,000 bushels. European consumption has been unusually large as a result of the prevailing low prices. Such heavy shipments indicate that, even with the large crop of last season, the amount of Argentine flaxseed carried over this year will be comparatively small. From September 1 to December 3 Argentina shipped 21,091,000 bushels, compared with 16,322,000 bushels in the same period in 1931. Shipments from India from September 1 to December 3 were only 764,000 bushels, against 1,125,000 bushels in the corresponding months last season. Canadian shipments continued to be restricted by the short crop with no shipments during November, and only 363,000 bushels exported in the first quarter of the present crop year, against none last season. Shipments from the leading exporting countries for the period from September 1 to December 3, 1932, totaled 22,218,000 bushels, compared with 17,447,000 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

Imports of flaxseed into the United States during September and October, 1932, amounted to 1,040,000 bushels, or only one-third of the amount imported for the same month in 1931. On the other hand, the takings of the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Germany were considerably larger in the first two months of the present crop year than in the corresponding months last season. During September and October the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Germany imported 3,159,000 bushels, 3,513,000 bushels and 3,396,000 bushels, respectively, compared with 2,243,000 bushels, 2,942,000 bushels and 1,456,000 bushels in the previous season. Imports of flaxseed into Belgium in September were less than a those a year ago, totaling 512,000 bushels, against 536,000 bushels.

Commercial stocks of flaxseed in the United States December 17 were 1,136,000 bushels, compared with 954,000 bushels in the corresponding week in 1931 and 1,316,000 bushels in 1930. Stocks in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada December 9 were 1,272,224 bushels, against 1,332,818 in 1931 and 2,049,730 in 1930.

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Some Shading of Spot Prices for No. 3 Grades of Carnauba but Brazil Was Firm to Strong--Japanese Consumption of Japan Wax Heavy--Camphot Active

The market for gums and waxes during the past week was fairly steady, with the exception of slightly lower quotations having developed for the No. 3 grades of carnauba wax, guaiac resin, olibanum tears, and asafetida African beeswax was fractionally higher, but demand was very light. Some gain in sales of waxes was reported by one prominent dealer, the increase being for spot and future deliveries. Primary market prices for all items were mainly steady.

The carnauba wax market was exceptionally firm in Brazil; some described the primary market as being very strong. The fact was that shippers in Brazil rejected all bids cabled firm and involving substantial quantities of carnauba wax. They reported European countries paying full prices asked in Brazil, and took a firm view on the market. The No. 3 grades were shaded fractionally on the spot, the turn in favor of buyers having been attributed by some to a desire of some importers to liquidate some of their spot holdings. However, most sellers were firm at prices previously quoted on the No. 3 grades. Imports of carnauba wax in 1932 were about 20 percent less than they were in 1931.

Japan wax was firmer and somewhat higher in Japan, but the spot market was unsettled and highly competitive. Japanese consumption of this wax has increased because of the large needs of the munition and artillery manufacturers.

Asafetida gum was down a trifle, mainly because some quarters assumed a more aggressive and competitive attitude on the market. Guaiac resin was cheaper for the same reasons. Arabic held steadily at recent quotations, and some quarters declared that minimum spot prices were out of line with replacement costs cabled toward the close of the period under review.

Camphor came in for a very steady demand. The widespread presence of the influenza in a mild form has increased the call for powdered camphor especially. The views of Japanese shippers continued to be firm, notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese yen was lower at times during the week. Local stocks were reported moderate in size. Gamboge was unchanged, with some sellers failing to meet the minimum spot prices named. Mastic was steady. Demand for high quality karaya continued to be very good, giving full support to quotations. Tragacanth was in slow request and the undertone of the market was comparatively easy.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Beeswax, African, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Asafetida, lump, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3 North Country, ¼c. per lb.
No. 3 chalky, ¼c. per lb.
Guaiac resin, 2c. per lb.
Olibanum, tears, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
63.9	64.4	67.1	90.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Stocks, as shown by inventories so far completed, fail to disclose surplus holdings in most directions. Furthermore, based on replacement costs, losses to be written off are comparatively small. The failure of dealers to stock much more merchandise than actually needed has been an advantage for inventory purposes. Prices were quite steady, though the support from buyers was still irregular.

Arabic.—The spot market for cleaned amber sorts was 6c. to 6½c. per pound, though reports of offerings at 5¾c. per pound were noted. One prominent quarter stated late in the week that, based on cables just in hand, 7c. per pound would be the idea of prices in that direction.

Asafetida.—Lump was priced at 15c. to 17c. per pound, named according to seller and quantity. Powder held steadily on the basis of 25c. to 28c. per pound. The movement was against the pressing, though jobbing, requirements of a limited number of buyers.

Benzoin.—The steady character of undertones on spot was a feature most of the time last week. Although demand failed of expansion, a very fair number of jobbing orders were placed on the basis of full prices as quoted in the open market: no shading was done.

Camphor.—Exchange on the primary market was sharply lower last week. Spot prices held fairly steady and leading dealers in the article reported a better than fair amount of interest, inquiry and orders throughout the entire period. November imports from Japan totaled 46,296 pounds of crude and 61,530 pounds of refined camphor. Germany exported 30,282 pounds and Italy 22,047 pounds of synthetic in that month.

Gamboge.—Prices were free from further decline and not all sellers of this article have seen fit to meet the reductions made in other directions. However, the market was strictly routine as to activity throughout the week and conditions certainly favored buyers with firm orders in hand.

Guaiac.—Resin was lower at 18c. to 20c. per pound and at the decline the price position was not well supported; demand was occasional and was governed by needs that buyers could not longer delay in covering.

Karaya.—Prices held steadily and demand continued to be very good so far as the call from the manufacturers of wave-set solutions. Importations in November totaled 221,665 pounds.

Mastic.—Sales at 27¾c. to 28c. per pound continued to confirm the market prices established during the previous trading period. The number of jobbing orders reaching spot distributors of the material was fair in size.

Olibanum.—Tears were slightly lower at 9c. to 19c. per pound, the range covering the wide range in quality of material available in the spot. Siftings held unchanged at 5½c. to 7c. per pound. Demand was for prompt needs only.

Shellac

Business in the shellac trade continued along strictly jobbing lines. Reports from the consumption areas showed that while stocks of shellac in the hands of users were not large at inventory time, they were still sufficient to meet requirements in the present much reduced and, in fact, very small voulme. Few manufacturing consumers have contracted very far ahead. In the view of some, that fact should be considered an item of potential strength; given a revival of demand for manufactured products, the sale of shellac would unquestionably rise, as the present commitments of buyers would not be sufficient to care for a much increased consuming requirement. Calcutta showed no net change on the week, and to a very considerable extent the prices named by agents in this market were nominal; all of them were anxious to entertain any reasonable bid for an import parcel. London was down slightly at the close of the week. Spot quotations continued unchanged.

Calcutta Shellac Exports

Quotations for pure T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	Per pound— Jan. 6.	Dec. 30.
January	10⅝c.	10⅝c.

The quotation in cents was subject to a discount in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports of market conditions were as follow:—

	Per pound.	Market.
December 30	10⅝c.	Steady
*December 31	..	.....
*January 1	..	.....
*January 2	..	.....
January 3	10⅝c.	Quiet
January 4	10⅜c.	Quiet
January 5	10⅝c.	.....
January 6	10⅜c.	.....

* Holiday.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charge):—

	January 6. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	December 30. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
March	48	10.4	50	10.9
May	49	10.6	51	11.3

The quotations in cents per pound were subject to a discount in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	—Per hundredweight— March.	May.
December 30	50s.	51s.
*December 31	..	..
*January 1	..	..
*January 2	..	..
January 3	50s.	51s.
January 4	49s.	50s.
January 5	49s.	50s.
January 6	48s.	49s.

* Holiday.

Waxes

Bees.—The market was very dull on spot, little interest in either spot or future deliveries being reported. African wax was fractionally higher, with the inside price being noted at 13½c. per pound, with the range to 14c. covering questions of quantities required. No other changes in quotations were noted.

Candelilla.—Trade was somewhat quiet and most orders were confined to jobbing quantities. The replacement quotations were said to be quite steady in the primary market. Stocks here were ample in size.

Carnauba.—Cabled advices from Brazil revealed a very firm market; some importers described the situation as being strong. Shippers refused to accept bids, adhering firmly to their cabled prices and reporting European countries to be buying at full quotations. Some quarters reported a gain in sales following the turn of the year, but others said trade was sluggish. Those experiencing better demand laid it to the fact that numerous buyers had allowed stocks to run very low with a view to writing a small inventory. The demand was for spot and forward deliveries. Imports in 1932 totaled 33,305 bags, compared with 40,959 bags imported in 1931. Quotations for No. 3 grades on the spot were slightly lower, reflecting a tendency of some to increase their business. Prices were:— No. 1, 22c. to 23c. per pound; No. 2 yellow, 21c. to 22c.; No. 2 North Country, 14c. to 15c.; No. 3 chalky, 11¾c. to 12c.; No. 3 North Country, 11¾c. to 12c.

Japan.—The spot market was in contrast with that in Japan. Prices at the source of supply were firm and somewhat higher, with Japanese consumption running high because of the needs of the munition and artillery manufacturers. The local market was called "sloppy" because of light demand and rather plentiful stocks. Quotations were 6c. to 6½c. per pound.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative office of the bureau and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Aniline dyes:—Agency, Noorkoping, Sweden (2589).
Barbers' supplies:—Agency, Manila (2611).
Bottlers' supplies and soda fountain specialties:—Agency, Manila (2611).
Brushes for polishing:—Agency, Montreal (2615).
Caustic soda:—Purchase, Santiago, Chile (2593).
Chemicals, industrial:—Agency, Guayaquil (2592).
Cosmetics, including perfumes, talcum and face powders, lotions, lipsticks, rouges, and similar items:—Purchase and agency, Manila (2570).
Cottonseed oils, and oils for soap manufacture:—Agency, Alexandria (2576).
Drug sundries and toilet preparations:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (2590).
Explosives:—Agency, Shanghai (2598).
Face powder:—Agency, Montreal (2566).
Fodder cakes, soybeans, and other items:—Agency, Rotterdam (2579).
Hair dye, platinum blond:—Purchase or agency, Oslo, Norway (2571).
Lard:—Agency, Caracas (2573).
Lard:—Purchase and agency, Copenhagen (2595).
Lime kilns:—Agency, Jerusalem (2606).
Medicines, prepared:—Agency, Nova-Goa, India (2565).
Medicines, prepared; cosmetics, and toilet preparations:—Agency, Toronto (2567).
Nitrocellulose lacquers:—Agency, Sao Paulo (2591).
Oil-paint-making machinery:—Purchase, Caracas (2635).
Oilseed cakes, and soybeans:—Agency, Hamburg (2583).
Oilseeds, soybean:—Agency, Rotterdam (2578).
Oilseeds:—Agency, Hamburg (2583).
Oilseeds:—Agency, Rotterdam (2579).
Paint oils and pigments:—Purchase, Caracas (2635).
Paint sprayers:—Agency, Sao Paulo (2591).
Paints, ready-mixed:—Purchase, Port au Prince, Haiti (2566).
Paraffin for candles:—Agency, Medellin, Colombia (2637).
Paraffin, 50 tons monthly:—Purchase, Guadalajara, Mexico (2636).
Pharmaceutical specialties, liver extracts, and horse serum and blood:—Agency, Palermo (2569).
Pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations:—Agency, Guayaquil (2592).
Quebracho extract:—Agency, Stockholm (2621).
Rosin:—Agency, Bergen, Norway (2588).
Rosin, grades I and J:—Purchase, Santiago, Chile (2593).
Soaps and soap products:—Agency, Manila (2611).
Soda ash, and chemicals for soap manufacture:—Purchase and agency, Medan, Sumatra (2572).
Sulphur:—Agency, Stockholm (2621).
Sulphur, crude:—Purchase, London (2624).
Turpentine:—Agency, Amsterdam (2623).
Waterproofing materials for canvas:—Purchase, Montevideo (2625).

'Ginger Jake' Sellers Are Sentenced to Jail

In the Federal District Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., Judge Campbell sentenced to jail three men on January 4, who had been found guilty of shipping adulterated fluid extract of ginger to western points. Harry Lesser and Forrest E. Jones, each received a sentence of one year and eight months, and Philip Lahn was given a term of one year to five months in prison. Jones and Lesser were also ordered to pay fines of $2,500 each.

While the defendants were only charged specifically with violation of the Federal pure food and drug act, the government contends the adulterated ginger extract formed the base of a drink known as "ginger jake" which caused many persons to lose their lives or to suffer from permanent paralysis.

Trial of the defendants occupied more than three weeks and witnesses were subpoenaed from as far west as Los Angeles to testify as to shipments of the adulterated fluid. Government agents told of taking samples and government chemists testified concerning its poisonous qualities.

Peppermint oil production in Poland, although still largely in the experimental stage, is running about 15,000 pounds a year.

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Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

LEADERSHIP

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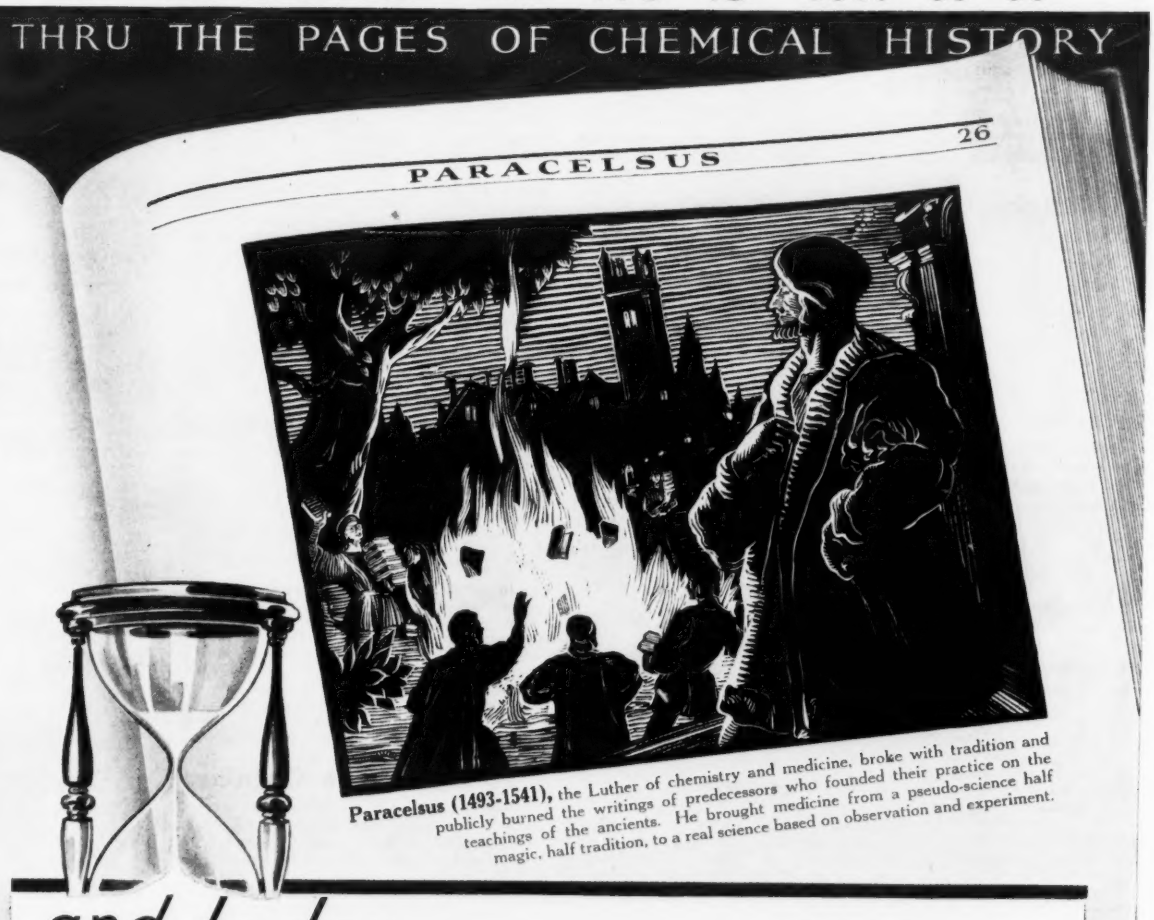

Paracelsus (1493-1541), the Luther of chemistry and medicine, broke with tradition and publicly burned the writings of predecessors who founded their practice on the teachings of the ancients. He brought medicine from a pseudo-science half magic, half tradition, to a real science based on observation and experiment.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Keen Competition Between Importers and Domestic Makers Brings Further Cut in Strychnine Prices--Menthol Strong When Mild Boom Expands in Japan

The feature of the drug and fine chemical market last week was the continuation of the battle for control of strychnine alkaloid and sulphate prices. Atropine sulphate was noted somewhat lower. Agar agar continued to be unsettled and subject to light demand under highly competitive circumstances. Menthol showed strength of a pronounced sort. Seasonable items such as ammonia chloride, codeine salts, creosote and guaiacol products, and methyl salicylate moved in very good volume when the general situation in business was considered. Acetylsalicylic acid, acetanilide, phenobarbital, and quinine were also prominent in transactions during the period.

The price war on strychnine prices carried values down 2c. more during the period. Leading producers reported sharp and incisive competition by prominent sellers of imported material.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Atropine alkaloid, 50c. per oz.
Strychnine, alkaloid, powdered, 2c. per oz.
sulphate, 2c. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
174.1	174.1	174.9	175

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

The situation brings to mind the charges of dumping strychnine on this market that were made a considerable time ago.

Japanese products enjoyed quite a boom in Japan notwithstanding the continued decline in the exchange value of the Japanese yen coincident with the resumption of war-like activities by Japanese soldiers in the Province of Jehol; these activities carried Japanese soldiers within the Great Wall that Runs Down to the Sea. Menthol was strong at the source of supply. In this market, unsold stocks were believed to be light and demand was reported increasing by reason of demand for manufactured products used to combat the widespread presence of the common cold and a mild form of the influenza.

Quicksilver seemed to be working toward a considerably stronger position. Estimates made in New York last week placed the domestic mines producing metal at this time not in excess of five. Demand was light during the period under review, but prominent operators here look for a substantial revival of sales following the middle of the month. Chances favored foreign quicksilver playing an increasingly active part in the market in this country unless conditions change materially.

Acetphenetidin.—While expansion in demand parallel with the rounding of the new year will await completion of inventories, the movement has still been very fair in volume when trade during the past three months is considered. Prices were very steady. The outlook was said to be fairly good.

Acid Acetylsalicylic. — The prevalence of a slight epidemic of the influenza in mild form has induced some increase in the deliveries of this article to manufacturing consumers and distributors. The undertone of the market appeared to be quite steady.

Acid Citric.—The principal producers of this material in this country are looking forward with some degree of hope for an improvement in sales during the consuming season that must be prepared for in the not far distant future. Competition is bound to be keen, but some quarters feel that prices will not be depressed further.

Agar Agar.—Demand was confined to small proportions and with stocks considerably in excess of the current movement, the price structure of this material was indeterminate except with a firm order in hand. The tendency in practically all quarters was toward shading.

Alcohol.—Favorable weather conditions, as concerned temperatures, has accounted for a steady drop in stocks held by jobbing distributors of antifreeze material. This was counted a factor likely to work for general improvement in the market as it approaches the period when demand slumps and deliveries decrease proportionately. It was felt last week that the unsold surplus of supplies would probably not amount to a quantity sufficient to be a disturbing factor in the market. At the moment, prices were very steady and no suggestions of unsettlement were noted. Quotations for denatured alcohol to be delivered during the period January 1 to March 31, 1933, are as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
*C. D. No. 5 drums, car lots	38.5
5 to 19 drums	44.5
1 to 4 drums	46.5
S. D. No. 1, tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
15 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

* Credit of 1c. per gallon given on purchases of car lots or more.

Aloin.—The fact that declines in the cost of raw material have been a feature in the market for that commodity has tended to check competition and price concessions in the sale of aloin. The movement continued in low volume but the call was somewhat steadier than it had been.

Ammonia Chloride.—This seasonable article moved very well under the influence of a deal of restocking by prominent users and sellers of the article. Prices were thoroughly well supported at 13c. to 14c. per pound for the U.S.P. granular article.

Antipyrine.—A well controlled and fairly active market prevailed locally. While many orders involved none but small quantities of the merchandise, in point of total volume of trade the movement compared well with that in recent weeks. Prices were well stabilized.

Atropine.—Alkaloid was offered at $5 to $5.25 per ounce and was somewhat lower than had been quoted. Sulphate remained unchanged at $1.75 to $1.80.

Barbital.—Competition from phenobarbital has reduced materially the sale of barbital, but prices have been so thoroughly lower as to create resistance to further movement in buyers' favor.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—A steady and fairly stable market was reported by the leading sellers of metal. The movement was reported to be very fair and well up to the records in recent weeks. Salts reflected the position of raw material. Demand was little changed at any time, the call coming in steadily for quantities of conservative size.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Metal was steady and free from fluctuation in price, the market being well maintained at 55c. to 60c. per pound. Salts were somewhat quiet as to demand, but, because of the unchanging cost of raw material, production costs were such as to discourage the granting of price concessions even under circumstances where quantities might have been a special inducement in that direction.

Cantharides.—Stocks in most quarters were low; some dealers were without supplies of Chinese goods and in no direction were Russian flies being offered in normal quantities. Prices were very firm and subject to an advance should demand expand.

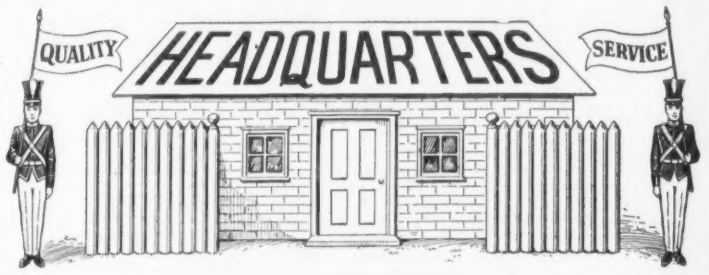
Castor Oil.—The market was reported to be steady and in fairly satisfactory position. The fact that prices for raw material have been more stable than they had was counted an element favorable to the maintenance of current price levels for oil. The trade as a whole was awaiting developments during the first part of January in order to give it some ideas as to the outlook for consumption during the balance of the first six months of the year.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Castor oil is quiet at the start of the year. Buying at present is of the same limited type which was noted toward the close of 1932, being slow and cautious, with prices unchanged. Quotations are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 9⅜c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅜c.; five-gallon tins, 11¾c.; one-gallon tins, 13¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.

Cocaine.—The movement was very fair and in keeping with expectations that usually prevail during the Winter

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

SCHOFIELD-DONALD CO.
INCORPORATED
154 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY



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CALCINED MAGNESIUM U.S.P.
—FOR MILK OF MAGNESIA—
A POPULAR PRODUCT OF SPECIAL MERIT

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
FINEST U. S. P. AND TECHNICAL GRADES
FOR ALL PURPOSES

MAGNESIUM OXIDE
A STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY

SOLE AGENTS FOR:
THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., Ltd. Washington Station-England "PATTINSON'S" MAGNESIAS
THE WESTERN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd. Scotland "THISTLE BRAND" MAGNESIAS

FINE
HEYDEN
CHEMICALS

Formaldehyde Para Formaldehyde
Hexamethylenetetramine
Acetyl Salicylic Acid Salicylic Acid
Sodium Salicylate Methyl Salicylate Minor Salicylates
Creosote Creosote Carbonate Guaiacol
Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
Benzaldehyde Benzyl Chloride
Glycerophosphates Silver Salts

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
50 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK
180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago
Factories:
Garfield, N. J. Perth Amboy, N. J.

period, when consumption usually shows some gain. Prices were steady to firm.

Cocoa Butter.—Irregular and mainly jobbing demand ruled for this item, and on the whole the situation seemed to favor buyers with firm orders in hand. Quotations covering bulk butter in car lot quantities were 9¼c. to 10c. per pound, according to seller.

Codeine Salts.—Conditions have favored an excellent movement in this item, especially as concerned sulphate and phosphate. The presence of the influenza in a mild form, but spread rather broadly over the country, has caused some increase in deliveries. Prices were firm.

Creosote.—The U.S.P. article, as well as carbonate, enjoyed a satisfactory call throughout the past week. In fact, sales this Winter have been in more generous volume than they were last year during the corresponding period of time. Prices were highly stabilized.

Ephedrine.—The market appeared to be somewhat less subject to competition in the form of price shading and special discounts. The structure of values was more clearly defined and with demand reported to be present in very fair-sized volume, the market undertones have undergone considerable improvement.

Glycerin.—Business has been mainly hand-to-mouth for a long time past and nothing at this time suggests an early change in the situation. The New York market is somewhat unsettled by the presence of fairly large quantities of chemically pure material imported from Europe. This material is being offered at less than the American refiners' prices of 10¼c., drums, and, if continued for long, may affect the refiners' quotation. Not all sellers of imported goods are cutting the domestic producers' quotation, however. Offerings made to New York by foreign shippers work out at approximately 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Soaplye was quoted locally at 4c. to 4½c. per pound, depending on seller, quantity, and quality. Dynamite in car lots was noted at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound when business was in sight.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Leading factors in the glycerin trade say they do not anticipate that lower prices for the finished product will make any substantial change in the price aspect of the glycerin market, at least so far as can be foreseen. They point out that current glycerin prices do not admit of much if any reduction considering the firm status of the crude glycerin market. The market is holding steady on a fair volume of trade. C. p. is maintaining a good tone. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 4¾c. to 5c.; c. p., car lots, 9¾c. to 10c.; c. p., returnable drums, 10¼c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5c. to 6c.

Guaiacol. — Seasonable demand has been improved by the presence of influenza in a mild form and distributed fairly well throughout the cold weather States. The movement has been good and stocks have not been much more than sufficient to supply requirements of buyers. Prices remained very firm.

Methyl Salicylate.—Prices continued firm on an unchanged basis. Business has been fairly good in keeping with the stimulation of demand usually current during the winter months. Competition was negligible.

Menthol. — The spot market was firm at a minimum of $3.25 per pound, with stocks short in the hands of practically all sellers. Reports from Japan indicated a strong market there and the tenor of the advices led to the view that shippers were possibly cooperating with a view to keeping the market strong. An indication of the strength is the fact that over a period of approximately four months, c.i.f. prices in Japan have been advanced fully $1.10 per pound. Most of the larger consumers in this country appear to be well stocked with menthol, but many of the smaller ones are requesting importers to anticipate delivery dates specified in contracts.

Phenobarbital. — The market was steadily active along lines indicative of a demand well maintained and even somewhat expansive in some quarters. Prices were well sustained at $6.50 to $7.50 per pound, depending on quantity.

Quicksilver. — The spot market was $48 to $49 per flask. While demand was slack, indications were that a pickup might come about the middle of the month. With domestic production at low ebb—some estimate the total of mines still operating at not more than five—it is possible an actual shortage may come in the future. Also, it is far from imbrobable that European metal may play an important part in sales if the shortage is accompanied by a widening of consumption requirements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1933.—The quicksilver market here during the last month has been inert, and the week just closed presented no change. The market does not appear to be any too well stabilized and prices cannot be said to be any too uniform among sellers. The tone is somewhat softer and it is possible to pick up odd lots at prices often lower than the $49 figure quoted by leading sellers. Inquiry from New York is very light.

Quinine.—The movement was of seasonable sort, though it was not so large as to bring it up to what had been considered normal requirements of the country. Official prices for sulphate were held at 40c. per ounce and in resale quarters, spot deliveries could be had for approximately 39c.

Rochelle Salt. — The market was somewhat unsettled by reason of the keen competition prevailing in the sale of most tartar products. However, quotations continued to be noted at 12½c. per pound.

Santonin.—The strengthening and advance in spot prices in the past was attributed last week to the fact that cheap prices from foreign shippers had been withdrawn under a co-operative agreement entered into with a view to returning quotations to a position yielding greater profits. The spot market was $65 to $70 per pound.

Seidlitz Mixture. — Unsettlement in the prices for all tartar products still prevailed, but quotations officially named for this article were still 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound. Demand was rather quiet and covered prompt requirements only.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	..	..	..
*Monday	..	..	..
Tuesday	19¼	24½	16½
Wednesday	19½	24⅞	16⅝
Thursday	19⅞	25⅛	16⅞
Friday	19¾	25	16⅛

* Holiday.

Strychnine.—Quotations for alkaloid and sulphate were 2c. lower toward the end of last week. Alkaloid, powdered, was 28c. per ounce; crystals, 38c.; sulphate, powder, 25c; crystals, 35c. The decline extended the reductions begun recently when two successive cuts in quotations were made; this was the third. The weakness of the market was caused by competition that has been increasing steadily for at least six months; domestic producers had predicted sharp reductions before the end of 1932. The competition is between sellers of imported material and producers of the material in this country. It recalls the charges of dumping made quite a time ago by domestic interests who cited importers to the Tariff Commission.

N. Y. Drug Bowlers

The scores rolled in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York Monday evening, December 19, were as follows:—

	Pins.		Pins.
Yates Drug (*6)...	828	E. Air Trans.....	759
Carbide & Carbon.	882	Cyanamid (40).....	854
Carbide & Carbon.	875	E. Air Trans. (103).	752
Yates Drug (7)....	102	Cyanamid	96
E. Air Trans. (62).	860	Cyanamid	820
Carbide & Carbon.	895	Yates Drug (108)...	802
Squibb & Son.....	923	Church & D. (26)...	917
R. & H. (18).....	914	Mallinckrodt	866
Squibb & Son.....	953	R. & H. (29).....	821
Mallinckrodt	849	Church & D. (15)...	821
Squibb & Son.....	934	Mallinckrodt (11)..	907
R. & H. (03).....	856	Church & Dwight..	789

* Handicaps.

The present standing of the teams is as follows:—

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Score Incl. Hdcp.
Carbide & Carbon.....	21	9	1054
Squibb & Son.....	21	9	1046
Church & Dwight.....	15	15	971
Yates Drug & Chem.....	14	16	963
Roessler & Hasslacher.....	14	16	925
Eastern Air Transport.....	13	17	1010
American Cyanamid.....	12	18	984
Mallinckrodt Chem.....	10	20	993

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Largest Producers and Refiners of
Chemically Pure Glycerine
PACKED IN DRUMS AND CANS
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Secondary Amyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
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SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
San Francisco

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HOLBROOK, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Drug, Chemical Section Annual Meeting Jan. 12

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its annual meeting and election of officers Thursday evening, January 12. The meeting, which will be the forty-second annual session, will be held at the Drug and Chemical Club, 85 John street, this city, where dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. with Percy C. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., presiding. Mr. Magnus has been chairman of the section for the last two years. The program of business follows:—

Report of the chairman, Percy C. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard.

Report of executive committee, S. W. Fraser, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Report of representative of section in general board, Charles A. Prickitt, The Upjohn Company.

Report of membership committee, J. J. Reiner, Lehn & Fink Products Company.

Report of legislative committee, Dr. Henry C. Lovis, Seabury & Johnson.

Report of committee of manufacturing chemists, A. A. Wasserscheid, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

Report of committee of manufacturing pharmacists, Elmer H. Hessler, G. S. Stoddard & Co.

Report of committee of wholesale druggists, Jean E. Speckel, McKesson-New York Drug Company.

Report of committee on essential oils, Frederick Watermeyer, Fritzsche Brothers.

Report of Committee on insecticides and disinfectants, John Powell, John Powell & Co.

After the presentation of these reports, the nominating committee will submit its report, recommending the officers and executive committee for the year 1933. This will be followed by the usual voting and installation of officers.

Pickett Leaves U. M. M. A.

James F. Pickett has resigned as secretary of the United Medicine Manufacturers of America. He was an officer of the association continuously since its organization in 1921, four years as president and eight years as secretary. Mr. Pickett will resume activities in the commercial field.

Trade News Briefs

German glycerin exports in the first eight months of 1932 were 325 tons of crude (41 tons to the United States) and 1,805 tons of refined. The total was more than 1,500 tons less than that in the corresponding period in 1931. Imports of crude glycerin totaled 2,767 tons, compared with 1,310 tons in the 1931 period.

Alcohol production in Czechoslovakia has been officially fixed at 970,000 hectoliters for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1933. This is an increase of 250,000 hectoliters from the quota for the preceding year. The increase is designed to meet the need arising from the requirement that alcohol be mixed with gasoline used as a motor fuel.

E. R. Squibb & Sons will obtain control of the 32-story Squibb building at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth street, this city, in which the firm has offices, through a foreclosure proceeding in which the building was sold to a corporation formed as a part of a reorganization plan by two bondholders' committees, the latter being E. R. Squibb & Sons and the Mary Mason Jones estate. The corporation has been entitled the Jones Estate Corporation and under the plan E. R. Squibb & Sons will receive about 80 percent of the common stock to be issued and will name seven of the nine directors.

Yeast Patents Involved in Suit

A suit has been filed in the Federal district court, Newark, N. J., by Standard Brands, Inc., against the National Grain Yeast Corporation, Belleville, N. J., it being alleged that the defendant has infringed several of plaintiff's patents which cover valuable improvements in the manufacture of yeast. The alleged infringements referred to patents No. 1,449,103, No. 1,449,105, and No. 1,449,106, which patents have been upheld as valid in previous litigation in the Federal court at Baltimore. The plaintiff asks for injunctions against further infringements together with recovery for alleged past damages.

Britain Changes Chemical Duties

Hydroquinone, acetphenetidin, and resorcinal have been made subject to the British key industry duty of 33⅓ percent on synthetic organic chemicals. These products had been exempted from this duty. The 1933 schedule of exempted chemicals includes about seventy-five articles, continuing these exemptions from last year. The three chemicals removed from the exempt list are no longer suject to the general tariff duty of 10 percent.

Essential oils exports from Jamaica in the third quarter of 1932 comprised 1,560 gallons of oil of orange, 170 gallons of oil of lime, and 247 gallons of oil of pimento.

Obituaries

(Continued from page 14)

Scottish family which settled in the United States about 1740. After completing his education in the public schools and at Baldwinsville Academy he became a traveling salesman and in 1889 he and a brother, the late Eugene Reed, acquired the glass company which has since borne the family name. Surviving are three sons, Arthur F. Reed, president of the company; Fred E. Reed, secretary and treasurer of the company, and Otis D. Reed. Seven grandchildren also survive.

S. Rosenbaum

Solomon Rosenbaum, founder and president of the Reliance Varnish Company, Newark, N. J., died unexpectedly of a heart attack December 30 in Paris while at luncheon with a friend. Mr. Rosenbaum was born in Nuremberg and was sixty-eight years old. He came to the United States about fifty-five years ago and subsequently founded the Reliance Varnish Company. His residence was in this city. His wife died six years ago and a son, James H. Rosenbaum, vice-president of the Reliance Varnish Company, survives.

James C. Kelly, a sales representative for the Hilo Varnish Company, in the New York area since 1916, died unexpectedly of a heart attack December 30 while attending a meeting of the company's sales department at the company offices in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Kelly was fifty-eight years old and his residence was in this city. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Knights of Columbus. Surviving him are his wife, Mrs. Anastasia A. Buckley Kelly; a daughter, Mrs. Peter J. White; and a son, James C. Kelly.

William B. McVicker, president of the W. B. McVicker Company, manufacturing chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y., died unexpectedly December 28 in the Nassau Hospital, Mineola, L. I., eight hours after he had been found unconscious in his home in Malverne, L. I. He was seventy years old. His wife, Mrs. Eloise McVicker, survives him.

The Texas Corporation and the Socony-Vacuum Corporation have completed tentative plans for the joint erection of a large petroleum refinery in Argentina to cost approximately $3,000,000. The companies have been reported as seeking to obtain assurances from the Argentine government that there will be no increase in the duty on crude oil if the refinery should be built. Heavy import duties on refined petroleum products entering Argentina is said to be the reason for the refinery project.

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Marble Nye Co.
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Three Hundred Fourteenth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the number of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

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Analysis

Reagent for—
- Identifying coloring matters
- Making staining solutions

Cement

Ingredient (French (666186) of—
- Sorrel cement

Reagent in—
- Hardening plaster casts

Ceramics

Reagent in making—
- Ceramic products

Chemicals

Clarifying agent in chemical processes and in purifying organic and inorganic chemical products

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307)
- Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270)
- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 281307)
- Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471)
- Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
- Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307)
- Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471)
- Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471)
- Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471)
- Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270)
- Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307)
- Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
- Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471)
- Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, alcohols, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 306471)
- Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471)
- Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270)

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the manufacture of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, such as—
- Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
- Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane
- Amylamine from pyridin
- Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction
- Aminophenols from nitrophenols
- 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
- Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles
- Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles
- Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
- Piperidin from pyridin
- Pyrrolidin from pyrrol
- Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin

Starting point in making—
- Aluminum acetoformate
- Aluminum sulphoacetate
- Pure alumina for making rubber appliances and artificial corundum and artificial precious stones

Construction

Hardening agent in—
- Plastering

Ingredient of—
- Concrete mixtures and plastering compositions containing Portland cement (Brit. 258320)

Dye

Reagent in making—
- Color lakes
- Various dyestuffs

Electrical

Ingredient (Brit. 249016) of—
- Electrolytes for lead plate storage batteries

Explosives

Ingredient of—
- Composition used in making matches

Food

Ingredient of—
- Baking powders

Reagent in making—
- Confectionery
- Oleomargarin

Glues and Adhesives

Ingredient of—
- Marble cements
- Porcelain cements
- Vegetable glues and adhesive preparations

Ink

Reagent in making—
- Writing inks

Jewelry

Reagent in making—
- Artificial precious stones

Leather

Reagent in—
- Tanning
- Tawing

Miscellaneous

For hardening specimens for microscopy

Ingredient of—
- Coating compositions (US 1787425)
- Fire-extinguishing compositions
- Fireproofing compositions
- Linings for safes
- Polishing compositions (US 1774221)
- Waterproofing compositions

Reagent in—
- Galvanostegy
- Taxidermy
- Treating objects of art or articles used for decorating purposes, which are made from plaster mixed with a solution of dextrin and molded into shape and then treated

Paint and Varnish

Reagent in making—
- Pigments

Paper

Ingredient of—
- Sizing compositions

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as astringent, emetic, styptic, irritant, purgative, and diuretic

Photographic

Reagent for—
- Hardening the gelatin coating of plates, films, and papers
- Recovering silver from dilute photographic emulsions (French 483100)

Printing

Reagent in—
- Process engraving and lithography

Sugar

Reagent in—
- Clarifying sugar juices

Textile

Dyeing

As a mordant

Finishing

Ingredient of—
- Fireproofing compositions
- Preservative compositions for treating knitted fabrics
- Waterproofing compositions

Manufacturing

Reagent (French 601297) for—
- Treating acetate rayon to preserve its luster

Printing

As a mordant

Woodworking

Ingredient of—
- Fireproofing compositions
- Waterproofing compositions

Sodium Myricylsulphonate

(Miricilesolfonico di Sodio Miricilsulfonico de Sosa, Myricylsulfonsauresnatrium, Myricylsulfonsauresnatron, Myricylsulphonate Sodique, Myricylsulphonate de Sodium, Myricylsulphonate de Soude, Natriummyricylsulfonat)

Chemical

Ingredient of—
- Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series
- Emulsions of various chemicals

Starting point (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsifying agents and dispersing agents, used in the preparation of emulsions of various chemicals
- Various derivatives

Disinfectant

Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified germicidal preparations

Dye

Emulsifying agent in making—
- Color lakes

Fats and Oils

Emulsifying agent in making—
- Boring oils (Brit. 360539)
- Drilling oils (Brit. 360539)
- Emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils
- Greasing compositions (Brit. 360539)
- Lubricating compositions
- Solvents for fats
- Wire-drawing oils (Brit. 360539)

Ink

Ingredient of—
- Emulsified writing and printing inks

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal preparations

Leather

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified compositions for the treatment and softening of leathers

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Degreasing compositions for various purposes
- Emulsions of various substances

Paper

Ingredient of—
- Emulsified compositions used for the treatment of paper and pulp products

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsions containing petroleum and petroleum distillates

Perfume

Emulsifying agent in making—
- Cosmetic preparations

Plastics

Emulsifying agent in making various plastic compositions

Resins and Waxes

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsions of natural and artificial resins
- Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes

Rubber

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Rubber emulsions and compositions

Soap

Ingredient of—
- Emulsified cleansing and detergent preparations

Textile

Dyeing

Ingredient (Brit. 360539) of—
- Baths used for dyeing various mixed textiles, such as rayon and cotton
- Dispersed dye baths

Finishing

Ingredient (Brit. 360539) of—
- Emulsified coating compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and the like
- Emulsified sizing compositions containing starches and other sizes
- Emulsified washing compositions containing soaps

Manufacturing

Ingredient (Brit. 360539) of—
- Dispersions used for fulling operations
- Dispersions used for the carbonizing of wool
- Dispersions used for washing wool and degreasing raw wool
- Emulsions used for removing waxes fats, and hemicellulose from cottons
- Mercerization baths
- Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics

Printing

Ingredient (Brit. 360539) of—
- Emulsified printing pastes

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Volume of Sales Somewhat Larger Than Might Be Expected--Inventory Returns Confirm Report of Small Stocks and Scarcity of Certain Items at Some Centers

Business in the botanical drug market was still under the handicap of inventory operations on the part of sellers and buyers alike. Trading was compressed within not better than fair sized volume so far as prompt shipment goods were concerned but there was a very fair amount of buying for later deliveries. When all things are considered, the volume of sales current at the present time is almost satisfactory—though it is, of course, less than dealers could wish and yet possibly somewhat larger than they might reasonably expect during the first week of this year.

All reports from foreign markets stress the idea that the holdings in the hands of European shippers are quite the lowest in many years. This information is accompanied by price views that tend to support the allegation. However, it is significant that stocks of European botanicals in the hands of dealers in this country are meeting demand very well notwithstanding the fact that the holdings are generally small and items in short supply are far more numerous than buyers' probably believe.

The test of the situation as regards supply at home and abroad is the volume of demand. Given a normal movement of botanical merchandise into consuming quarters, the shortage of stocks in numerous materials would be promptly revealed to buyers. Prices could hardly be held at the extremely low levels at which requirements are being supplied at the present time.

It is not considered likely that demand will undergo a sharp and feverish expansion but it is felt that improvement lies ahead. This view of the market is based on estimates of consumers' stocks as predicated on knowledge of their normal takings of this and that material. More buying should be the result of consumption even at its current rate and it is this demand that dealers look for with more than eagerness in order that they may keep volume to satisfactory levels and overhead as low as possible.

Stock taking in some quarters has led to revaluations of merchandise. The changes involved a substantial number of items, yet the entire group contains few articles of major importance in the botanical drug trade.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Cumin seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, medium bold, ½c. per lb.
medium, dark grinding, ¼c. per lb.
bright grinding, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Althea root, cut, 2c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 1c. per lb.
Canary seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 3, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia buds, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Cocillana bark, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Cramp bark, geunine, 1c. per lb.
so-c-alled, 1½c. per lb.
Doggrass root, cut, 2c. per lb.
Elecampane root, 1½c. per lb.
Elm bark, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ¼c. per lb.
Henna leaves, whole, ½c. per lb.
Kamala, 1c. per lb.
Kava kava root, ½c. per lb.
Larkspur seed, 1c. per lb.
Linden flowers, with leaves, 1c. per lb.
Manna flake, large, 5c. per lb.
Mullein flowers, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Nux vomica, powdered, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppy, ¾c. per lb.
Lampong, ¾c. per lb.
Lampong, ¾c. per lb.
Tellicherry, ½c. per lb.
white, Japan Muntok, ¾c. per lb.
Singapore Muntok, ⅞c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Sabadilla seed, 2½c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Senna leaves, Alexandrian, ½c. per lb.
T. V. siftings, 1½c. per lb.
Skullcap, Eastern, 3c. per lb.
Western, 1c. per lb.
Soapbark, cut, ½c. per lb.
powdered, ½c. per lb.
Spearmint, leaves, 2c. per lb.
Stillingia root, ½c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, ½c. per lb.
Unicorn root, false, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
62.5	64.2	63.6	69.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Fir.—More stability in prices was noted, but, so far as the movement into consumption was concerned, the market was quiet to dull, with trade being confined mainly to jobbing quantities that covered the immediate needs of manufacturing consumers.

Peru.—The undertone of the market continued to be steady by reason of the moderate sized stocks available in practically all quarters on spot. Business was still well within jobbing size.

Barks

Barberry.—The collection was sufficiently moderate in size to create an undertone of firmness as regards the price position of this material on the spot. As to demand, it was very light in most quarters, while others reported it to be nil.

Black Haw.—Inquiry has yet to develop along lines normally to be expected with the turn of the year. However, local dealers said that values were already so low here as to make further weakness quite unlikely at this time. Stocks were ample.

Elm.—The movement was fairly good and some sellers reported it to have gained moderately during the past week. Prices proved to be very steady and competition was negligible. Powder was shaded to 13c. to 15c. per pound.

Sassafras.—More interest in sizeable quantities has been shown by some of the larger manufacturing consumers who had not covered their needs freely. The outlook for a fair-sized consumption of select bark was believed to be improved. Prices were well maintained.

Soap.—Cut and sifted was lower at 5½c to 6c. per pound, and powdered was available at 9c. to 10c. per pound, both quoted according to seller. Crushed bark and whole material, too, were unchanged. Demand was routine.

White Pine.—The widespread presence of influenza in a mild form, plus a marked increase in the number of common colds throughout the states with inclement weather has caused an increase in consumption of mixtures with white pine compound. Continued development in this wise is expected to raise the sale of bark.

Wild Cherry.—Fair demand accompanied firm prices, with the outlook very fair for continued improvement within moderate limits as the year advances.

Entries at the Port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, psyllium and sesame seeds since the week of April 20, and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags	
	Entered.	Detained.
Anise	2,262	855
Caraway	24,364	14,342
Celery	2,779	448
Coriander	5,414	246
Cumin	1,022	407
Dill	1,078	240
Fennel	484	318
Mustard	19,815	2,764
Poppy	34,769	2,930
Psyllium	20,447	14
Sesame	.....	2,893
Totals	112,434	25,457

Beans

Calabar.—Business was routine and the market as a whole failed to develop signs of even pending change. Quotations were very steady on the basis of 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Vanilla.—The prospects continued to favor a crop of Mexicans that will be smaller. Estimates set the decrease in production at 40,000 to 50,000 pounds. Some expect that this many eventually bring about a revaluation of shipment beans on the basis of somewhat higher prices. The spot market continued to be quiet. Demand for good to excellent quality merchandise was fairly good. The French markets seemed to be well supplied with lower gradings of the Bourbon beans but high quality merchandise was not in excessive supply and prices for the same were quite steady.

Berries

Cubeb.—The undertone was fairly steady in a market of restricted and limited consumption requirements. No further recessions in prices have been reported.

Juniper.—A return to jobbing business in more liberal volume was noted and the local price situation was steady and free from any tendency toward shading when berries of normal to excellent quality were concerned.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Lack of expanding demand was absolutely without adverse effect on the price views held in this market. Values were very firm in keeping with the prevailing situation as concerned buying replacement stocks in the primary market. The movement into consumption was equal to recent volume.

Linden.—Flowers with leaves were lower at 12c. to 13c. per pound but the merchandise without leaves held unchanged at 14c. to 15c. per pound. Demand was solely for the immediate needs of a restricted number of smaller manufacturing consumers.

Mullein.—One quarter offered spot goods at 90c. per pound but others wanted upwards of 95c. per pound for round quantities. The interest of manufacturing consumers has not developed since the usual slowing down of request incident to the end of the year period.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Leaves were offered at 10c. to 13c. per pound according to seller and quality of the material. The movement into consumption was equal to that normal for the article at this time of the year. Stocks were ample but not excessive in size.

Henna.—Whole was shaded to the basis of 6½c. to 7c. per pound under the influence of the always present and severe competition for new business. Powder held at 9c. to 13c. per pound as to quality and seller and demand for the same was steady, well

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Tested Botanically
HOPKINS BRAND
ANALYZED - STANDARDIZED
Tested Chemically
CRUDE DRUGS
Aloes
Areca Nuts
Balsam Tolu
Blue Flag
Calamus
Chamomile
Cubeb Berries
Deertongue Leaves
Elm Bark
Fennel Seed
Gentian Root

Henbane
Kola Nuts
Lobelia
Mandrake
Nutgalls
Orange Peel
Pichi Tops
Rhubarb
Scullcap
Wild Cherry
Uva Ursi
Tested Microscopically
Tested Physiologically
J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
NEW YORK

Vanilla Beans--Tonka Beans
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 55 Vandam Street, New York

CRUDE DRUGS
WHOLE AND MILLED
PEEK & VELSOR, INC., NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1840 100 GOLD STREET

PYRETHRUM PRODUCTS
• STANDARDIZED • POWDERED
• HIGHEST TOXIC VALUE • GRANULATED
• CONSTANT UNIFORMITY • CONCENTRATED OIL EXTRACTS
Leaders in Pyrethrum Products for Almost a Half Century
McCORMICK & CO., INC.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

THE INITIAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY
CRUDE DRUGS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—WHOLE OR MILLED
BOTANICAL DRUGS TESTED
The largest stocks and greatest assortment. Complete facilities for testing and verifying. Milling facilities unexcelled. Foreign buyers in the producing centers. A collection mill and warehouse, where the majority of domestic botanicals grow. Export facilities unsurpassed. A price list embracing every standard botanical.
ARABIC, KARAYA AND TRAGACANTH GUMS
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY, Inc.
Warehouses and Mills: Weehawken, N. J., Asheville, N. C.
132 Nassau Street New York City

maintained, and even subject to some increase.

Senna.—Haif leaf Alexandrian leaves were noted at 8c. to 9c. per pound. Pods were shaded to 8½c. to 9c. No. 1 T. V. material was available at 9c. to 10c. Other qualities of senna were unchanged as to price. Competition was said to be more active than usual.

Skullcap.—Eastern herb was priced 25c. to 28c. per pound and the Western was available at 14c. to 17c.; both quotations were somewhat lower than had been reported. The range covered differences in sellers' views.

Spearmint.—According to seller and quality of the material offered, prices ranged 16c. to 22c. per pound with business reported done at both ends of the range. However, the deliveries to buyers were indicative of continued jobbing requirements on the part of most purchasers.

Stramonium.—Fair sized quantities went into the hands of buyers on the basis of the minimum spot quotation of 9½c. per pound. As to seller, the range was to 10c. Spot stocks were found to be ample in such local inventories as have been taken thus far.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Chinese flies were very firm, some quarters being without supply and demand being filled mainly in one quarter. Russian flies were practically out of spot stock.

Kamala.—Spot quotations were shaded to 20c. to 22c. per pound but not all sellers were meeting the inside figure on the material. Demand was irregular and small, bringing increased competition between local dealers when firm orders were in sight.

Manna.—Large flakes were obtainable at 40c. to 45c. per pound and were in fair supply at the lower quotation. Small flakes were unchanged at 25c. to 27c. per pound. The range was quoted as to seller. Jobbing business was fair.

Roots

Althea.—The market was 14c. to 16c. per pound as to seller but the call from buyers was not expansive. Stocks held by the manufacturing consumers appeared to be caring easily for their actual needs.

Arrowroot. — The local price was lowest at 6½c. per pound when the material was packed in bags. Barreled material was minimum at 8½c. Trade was concentrated in a few quarters, there being but a single large importer of the merchandise.

Doggrass. — The range locally was 11c. to 13c. per pound as to seller and quantity. The movement was light and brought the shading of quotations that accompanied the competitive position of the material on spot.

Elecampane.—The inactivity of demand was evidenced when some sellers with better than a good stock of the material offered spot deliveries at 5½c. per pound. The range was to 6½c. as to seller.

Kava Kava. — Sales confirmed a shading of prices to the basis of 13½c. to 14c. per pound and the situation was still unsettled at a late hour in the period. Business had been considerably below normal.

Sarsaparilla. — Mexican root was priced 13c. to 14c. per pound and buyers had no difficulty in obtaining ample supplies of the material for prompt delivery. American root was noted at 15c. to 16c. per pound and the Honduras material was quoted 55c. to 60c. per pound, a fair interest in this high quality merchandise being displayed.

Squill. — The movement was seasonable and quite satisfactory. Prices were steady to firm under the influence of an absence of competition.

Stillingia. — Demand was sluggish and a check on the market indicated an easing of sellers' views to the basis of 6c. to 7c. per pound.

Unicorn. — False unicorn root was priced 25c. to 28c. per pound, according to seller. True unicorn root was unchanged at 15c. to 17c. per pound. Both quotations were ranged according to sellers' minimum views. A routine and always hand-to-mouth demand prevailed last week.

Seeds

Canary.—Because of somewhat more favorable prices being cabled from the replacement market, spot quotations declined fractionally. Argentine was held unchanged at 2⅞c. to 3¼c. per pound; Morocco, 3c. to 3½c.; Turkish, 3⅛c. to 3½c. An application for a higher duty on imports was reported to have been filed with the Tariff Commission by a Montana seed company.

Caraway. — Business was done at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound, the range prevailing as to quantity. The replacement prices showed no change but local competition was more prominent.

Celery. — The presence of a moderate quantity of released material under conditions indicating a need to liquidate the supply resulted in spot quotations dropping sharply to 37c. to 38c. er pound. Foreign shippers offered little at any time last week.

Coriander.—Competition was slightly more prominent under the influence of a very limited call for the article. Prices receded fractionally to the basis of 6¾c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Cumin.—Morocco was up fractionally to the basis of 8½c. to 9c. per pound, owing to the strengthening of demand for spot goods and a somewhat firmer undertone prevailing at the source of supply.

Fenugreek.—The ruling holding fenugreek seed dutiable at 25 percent as a spice seed, rather than, as heretofore, free as a drug, was published December 29. The duty, therefore, will become applicable after 30 days after that date or after January 28.

Mustard.—Dutch yellow was lower at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound. Other varieties of this seed were without change. The market has been eased somewhat by the fact that arrivals from abroad are coming in with less foreign matter, thus reducing the number of parcels detained by the Department of Agriculture.

Poppy.—Turkish was lower at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound. Dutch was unchanged at 9½c. to 10c., and German was noted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, unchanged. Hungarian material was pushed actively for sale, spot and forward, on the basis of a fair interest being shown in the article. Quotations for Hungarian locally supplied were 9¼c. to 9¾c. per pound.

Rape.—Belgian seed was available at 3⅝c. to 4c. per pound, a new proposal in this market. Dutch and German were noted at 4½c. to 5c. and 4¼c. to 4¾c. per pound respectively.

Spices

Cassia.—Inactivity in the market led to occasional concessions in spot quotations. No. 3 Batavia was down to 5¾c. to 6c. per pound. Buds were also lower at 13c. to 13½c. Other kinds were unsettled but without open change in spot prices. Demand was strictly jobbing.

Clove.—Zanzibar material was lower at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, and although quotations for the article from Madagascar were unchanged at 10⅝c. to 11c., the position was unsettled and generally committed in favor of buyers with orders to place.

Ginger.—African turned in favor of buyers and tentative prices were proposed at 4c. to 4¼c. per pound while awaiting bids from buyers; the latter were lacking. Medium bold Jamaica root was higher at 13c. to 13½c. per pound; bright grinding was advanced to 11c. to 11½c.; and dark grinding was noted up to the basis of 10¼c. to 10¾c. The strengthening of Jamaica root was caused by somewhat larger interest and an absence of surplus stocks.

Pepper.—Black Alleppy was lower at 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound; Lampong was cheaper at 7½c. to 8c. and Tellicherry was noted at 9¼c. to 10c. White Java Muntok was reduced to 9½c. to 10c. per pound and Singapore Muntok was shaded to 9½c. to 10c., too. Red peppers held unchanged. The consuming market for all grades was very narrow.

Pimento.—Sales were made at a decline of ¼c., the going price being 4¼c. to 4½c. per pound throughout the past week and sellers were disposed to entertain bids should quantities required reach totals of attractive size.

Blacks Output in 1931

In the census of manufactures taken in 1932, by the Census Bureau, bone black, carbon black, and lampblack to the value of $10,230,287 at factory prices were manufactured in the United States in 1931, a decrease of 50.6 percent as compared with $20,703,698 reported for 1929, the last preceding census year. Of the 1931 total, $9,118,811 was contributed by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of these commodities and $1,111,476 by establishments engaged primarily in other lines of manufacture. The total is made up as follows:—Bone black, 33,214,240 pounds, valued at $1,288,298; carbon black, 280,907,000 pounds, $8,621,000; lampblack, 3,424,048 pounds, $320,989. Statistics for 1931, with comparative figures for 1929, are given in the following tables; all figures for 1931 being preliminary and subject to revision:—

	1931.	1929.
Bone black, carbon black, and lamp black, made in all industries, total value	$10,230,287	$20,703,698
Made in the bone-black, carbon-black, and lamp-black industry	$9,118,811	$18,462,283
Made as secondary products in other industries	$1,111,476	$2,241,415
Bone black—		
Pounds	33,214,240	54,277,051
Value	$1,288,298	$2,490,090
Carbon black*—		
Pounds	280,907,000	283,806,000
Value	$8,621,000	$17,028,360
Lampblack—		
Pounds	3,424,048	10,765,492
Value	$320,989	$1,185,248

* From reports of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Alcohol

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 24, schedule 9415, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for quantities of alcohol for eastern and western yards.

Caustic Soda

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 17, schedule 9420, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 1,000 pounds of caustic soda for Portsmouth, 10,000 pounds for Brooklyn, 20,000 pounds for Philadelphia, 5,000 pounds for Norfolk, 30,000 pounds for Sewall's Point, 36,000 pounds for San Diego, 75,000 pounds for Mare Island, 24,000 pounds for Puget Sound and 3,000 pounds for the Canal Zone.

Charcoal

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bids are wanted January 31, circular 30, by the chemical warfare service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for 32,500 pounds of crude coconut charcoal.

Cork

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 24, schedule 9425, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 1,300 pounds of paint mixing ground cork for Boston and 800 pounds for Mare Island; and for 6,500 square feet of compressed sheet cork for Mare Island and 14,600 square feet for Puget Sound.

Drugs and Chemicals

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted January 12, procurement 374, by the procurement division, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 1,008 quart bottles of castor oil.

Bids are wanted January 11, procurement 364, by the procurement division, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 200 50-pound containers of glycerin and 1,000 5-gallon containers of liquid petrolatum.

Bids are wanted January 11, procurement 372, by the procurement division, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 2,400 tin containers of seidlitz powders, 140 5-pound cartons of olive oil castile soap, 700 1-pound containers of sodium borate, 800 2-pound tin containers of purified talcum, 500 pounds of camphor, 576 4-ounce packages of prepared agar, 1,000 1-pound tin containers of sodium bicarbonate, 600 1-pound jars of zinc oxide ointment, and 100 1-pound cartons of zinc stearate.

Bids are wanted January 13, procurement 389, by the procurement division, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 3,000 tubes of morphine sulphate hypodermic tablets, 1/6 grain, 20 in a tube.

Bids are wanted January 16, procurement 388, by the procurement division, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 300 1-pound bottles of sodium perborate.

Bids are wanted January 16, procurement 386, by the procurement division, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 300 pint bottles of elixir terpin hydrate, 800 pint bottles of elixir terpin hydrate and 1,000 pint bottles of aromatic elixir.

Bids are wanted January 18, procurement 378, by the procurement division, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 1,000 5-pound tin containers of white petrolatum.

Enamels

District Commissioners, Washington

Bids are wanted January 20, by the district commissioners, room 329, District Building, Washington for roadsign and marker enamels for the District of Columbia Penal Institute, including 800 gallons of white enamel, 500 gallons of yellow enamel, 200 gallons of black enamel, 200 gallons of red enamel, and 200 gallons of green enamel.

Fuel Oil

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 27, schedule 9440, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 330,000 gallons of grades A and C bunker fuel oil for delivery at Gulf ports.

Gasoline

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

Bids are wanted January 10, circular 405, by the United States engineer office, Memphis, for 32,000 gallons of gasoline.

Lard Substitute

Quartermaster, Ft. Robinson

Bids are wanted January 15, circular 10, by the quartermaster, Fort Robinson, Neb., for quantities of lard substitute.

Quartermaster, West Point

Bids are wanted January 20, circular 26, by the quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., for quantities of lard substitute.

Linseed Oil

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 17, schedule 9419, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for large quantities of raw and boiled linseed oil for eastern and western yards.

Roofing Compounds

Army Quartermaster, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted January 10, circular 89, by the quartermaster supply depot, Twenty-first and Johnston streets, Philadelphia, for 600 pounds of asphalt plastic cement, 1,500 pounds of coaltar saturated rag felt for roofing and waterproofing, and 5,400 pounds of coaltar pitch.

Scouring Compound

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 24, schedule 9424, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 14,400 pounds of scouring compound for the Great Lakes station; and 2,200 pounds for Mare Island, Calif.

Soda Ash

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 17, schedule 9418, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 67,000 pounds of powdered soda ash for eastern and western yards.

Valve Grinding Compound

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 17, schedule 9400, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous quantities of valve grinding compound for delivery at east and west coast points.

Contracts Awarded

Acetylene and Oxygen

U. S. Engineer, Philadelphia

Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, procurement 221, December 20, 20,000 cubic feet of oxygen, 85 cents; 10,000 cubic feet of acetylene, $1.55; 2,000 cubic feet of oxygen, 85 cents; and 1,000 cubic feet of acetylene, $1.95.

U. S. Engineer, Galveston

Gregory Auto Supply Company, Galveston, procurement 99, December 19, oxygen, $1.49 per hundred cubic feet; acetylene, $2.45; and carbide $5.50 per hundredweight.

Magnolia Airco Gas Products Company, Houston, oxygen $1.34 and acetylene $2.75 for Port Arthur; oxygen $1.75 and acetylene $3.33 for Corpus Christi; and oxygen $1.10 and acetylene $2.25 for Harrisburg, Texas.

Carbon Tetrachloride

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

Carden-Drury Chemical Works, Philadelphia, procurement 230, December 27, 200 gallons of carbon tetrachloride, 83.4 cents a gallon; 1 percent.

Chemicals

Quartermaster, Ft. Monroe

Awards under procurement 26, December 22, for chemicals were as follows:—

Peeble Chemical Company, 2,250 pounds of liquid chlorine, 7.5 cents; 1 percent.

Charles Lennig & Co., 50,000 pounds of aluminum sulphate, 1.4 cents; 1 percent.

Heffelfing Company, 20,000 pounds of hydrated lime, 0.006 cents.

Grasselli Chemical Company, 3,000 pounds of nuchar actuated carbons, 6.98 cents.

Gasoline and Oils

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Awards under circular 120, opening December 12, for fuel oil, engine distillate, kerosene, and lubricating grease, for a period of six months, all deliveries in Louisiana unless otherwise stated, were as follows:—

Mexican Petroleum Corporation of Louisiana, bunker C fuel oil for Franklin, $1; for Morgan City, 1.097; for Houma, $1.082.

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, bunker C fuel oil for Abbeville, $1.07; for Baton Rouge, 80 cents; engine distillate for Abbeville, 8.75 cents.

Victory Oil Company, engine distillate for New Orleans, 4.75 cents; for Harvey, 6 cents; for Houma, 7.25 cents; for Morgan City, 7.75 cents; for Franklin, 8 cents; for Plaquemine, 8 cents; for Burwood and Port Eads, 5.75 cents; and lubricating grease, f.o.b. point in New Orleans district, in half barrels, 8 cents.

Pan American Petroleum Corporation, engine distillate for Lockport, 7 cents.

Gulf Refining Company, motor fuel for New Orleans, 7.5 cents; for Harvey, 7.5 cents; for Lockport, 8.5 cents; for Houma, 9 cents; for Morgan City, 8.5 cents; for Franklin, 8.5 cents; for New Iberia, 7.5 cents; for Abbeville, 8.5 cents; for Plaquemine, 8.5 cents; for Burrwood and Port Eads, 8.5 cents; for New Orleans, 9.5 cents; for Harvey, 9.5 cents; for Lockport, 10.5 cents; for Houma, 11 cents; for Morgan City, 10.5 cents; for Frankyin, 10.5 cents; for Franklin, 10.5 cents; for New Iberia, 9 cents; for Crowley, 10.5 cents; for Jennings, 9 cents; for Lafayette, 9 cents; for Lake Charles, 9 cents; for Lake Arthur, 9 cents; for Abbeville, 10.5 cents; for Baton Rouge, 10.5 cents; for Plaquemine, 10.5 cents; for Hammond, 11 cents; for Slidell, 10.5 cents; and marine kerosene for New Orleans, 7 cents; for Lockport, 8 cents; for Houma, 8 cents; for Morgan City, 8 cents; for Franklin, 8 cents; for New Iberia, 8 cents; for Abbeville, 8 cents; for Plaquemine, 8 cents, and for Burrwood and Port Eads, 7 cents.

The Texas Company, motor fuel for Gueydan, 11 cents.

Jackson Oil Company, marine kerosene for Harvey, 7 cents; and lubricating grease, f.o.b. New Orleans district in 25-pound cans, 7 cents; in 10-pound cans, 8 cents; and in 5-pound cans, 9 cents.

U. S. Engineer, Kansas City

Henry H. Cross Company, procurement 324, November 28, 250,000 gallons of fuel oil, $0.0693, f.o.b. Smackover.

U. S. Engineer, Savannah

Gulf Refining Company, procurement 86, December 22, 300,000 gallons of diesel oil, $10,500.

Gulf Refining Company, procurement 87, December 21, 50,000 gallons of fuel oil, $1,665.

U. S. Engineer, Louisville

Indian Refining Company, procurement 131, December 15, 5,000 barrels of fuel oil, $1.95, f.o.b. Paducah, Ky.; 1 percent.

U. S. Engineer, Providence, R. I.

Gulf Refining Company, procurement 19, December 24, 800,000 gallons of bunker C fuel oil, 80 cents per barrel of 42 gallons.

U. S. Engineer, Jacksonville, Fla

Mexican Petroleum Corporation, procurement 231, December 22, 8,000 gallons of fuel oil, 70 cents.

Mineral Lard Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

G. Whitfield Richards, Inc., Philadelphia, procurement 233, December 23, 1,200 gallons of mineral lard oil, 17.25 cents a gallon; 2 percent.

Paints

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

Farrell-Calhoun Company, Memphis, procurement 381, December 20, 3,500 pounds of zinc oxide, $323.40; 1 percent.

True Tagg Paint Company, procurement 381, December 20, 20,000 pounds of red lead, $1,270.

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Sherwin-Williams Company, requisition 741½, December 12, 1,800 gallons of red iron oxide primer, $1.82 a gallon.

Sherwin-Williams Company, requisition 821, December 19, 350 gallons of bituminous coaltar paint, 40 cents a gallon, and 100 gallons of thinner, 40 cents a gallon.

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Sherwin-Williams Company, procurement 3596, December 9, white enamel for Norwalk, Conn., $800.55, and green enamel, $762.80; 1 percent.

Sulphuric Acid

U. S. Engineer, Washington

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, procurement 66, December 15, 600 tons of sulphuric acid, $9.39.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Cold-Pressed and Distilled California Orange Oil Reduced -- Cananga Cut -- Camphor Oil Products Weak--Peppermint Holds Firm--Turkish Geranium Up

Activities connected with the taking of annual inventories continued to have a deterrent effect on demand for most essential oils. Stock-taking was reported to be fairly complete and many were busy with the additional working up of the figures obtained with a view to preparing annual statements at as early a date as possible.

Reports at hand now indicate that stocks of essential oils in this market are very conservative in size. By the exercise of judgment and care in stocking most items throughout 1932, most of the trade go into 1933 with supplies at a minimum. Furthermore, it is more than probable that losses on inventory account will be far less this year than at any corresponding time during the depression. As to profits ultimately to be discovered, a number of concerns were frank to declare that they would be nominal; the question with such dealers was how small losses might be, not how great were profits. It is probable that losses this year will not be so great as heretofore.

The market during the past week yielded some soft spots. All citrous oils were weak. Bergamot, lemon and orange were subject to almost violent competition and it may be borne in mind that this weakness comes at the new crop period, using the term in a somewhat wide and inclusive sense. California distilled orange oil was sharply lower and the cold-pressed material was down somewhat. West Indian and Messina oils were all "soft" with actual minimum prices to be determined solely with firm orders in hand. Cedarwood, cedarleaf, wormseed, wormwood, erigeron and cananga were all on the easy side.

In contrast were the higher cables for Turkish geranium oil and the exceedingly firm position of peppermint and spearmint. Citronella was also exceptionally steady in the primary markets: shippers were disposed to reject bids and to await the development of demand to justify their maintenance of quotations. Algerian and Bourbon geranium oils were firmer at the sources of supply and at least steady on spot.

Clove was unsettled and competitive; a further decline in raw material costs did little to stem the distressing competition that has driven values down to a point where profit vanishes. Anise and cassia reflected the maintained cost of replacement goods. All camphor products were under keen competition; the domestic makers found foreign material a sharp competitor with artificial sassafras and safrol manufactured in this country.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Cananga, native, 5c. per lb.
rectified, 15c. per lb.
Orange, California, distilled, 25c. per lb.
expressed, cold-pressed, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
53.2	53.2	55	63

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Anise.—Business was steady, but in light volume because of the jobbing character of most orders for this item. Prices were well maintained and not all sellers met the minimum quotations noted.

Bay.—Stocks in the primary market were light and the output another year will likely be much less than normal, as much of the area whence the raw material is obtained was destroyed by a cyclone some time ago. Spot quotations were steady.

Bergamot. — Competition was very keen and the pressure of merchandise on the market was considerably in excess of the consuming requirements of buyers at this time. Open quotations were not changed further, but in most quarters they were subject to shading.

Birch Tar.—Business was very light in most directions and in some it was reported to have been nil during the past week. Prices were about steady, as stocks unsold at this time are comparatively small. They are not being replaced liberally, either.

Bois De Rose.—Spot prices were very firm and the upward tendency in values was pronounced. The minimum price for Brazilian oil was 90c. per pound, but some quarters would not go lower than $1.10. Cayenne oil was priced at $1.85 to $2.10. The replacement offerings were very small and foreign prices were uniformly high.

Cade.—Jobbing orders gained moderately with the turn of the year and the release of buyers from the need of keeping stocks as low as possible because of inventory considerations. Prices steadier and then became firmer.

Cajeput.—The price structure failed to reflect the fact that some quarters inventories rather more of this item than had been estimated previously. However, the available stocks were by no means excessive in size and conditions were mainly favorable for a somewhat improved demand for the material.

Camphor.—Competition was sharp and incisive with the situation being aggravated by a sharp decline in the exchange value of the Japanese yen. Spot quotations were not officially changed, but reported suggested that firm orders might be placed under favorable considerations.

Cananga.—Native was lower at $1.70 to $1.80 per pound, and the rectified material was also slightly cheaper at $2.10 to $2.25; the range covered differences in sellers' views as to quantity. Replacement costs were firm, contrasting somewhat with the competitive character of the spot market.

Caraway.—Steady undertone ruled and consumption was maintained in a fair-sized volume throughout the past week. Quotations held to the basis of $1.40 to $1.45 per pound.

Cardamom. — Further shift in the cost of raw material failed to come, and prices for oil remained steady and free from competition on the basis of $13.50 to $15 per pound, quoted according to most sellers. One dealer, offering a special quality of merchandise, quoted $24.

Cassia.—Shipment prices held firmly and spot quotations were free from weakness—although they were quite low considering the position of the replacement market at the present time. Movement to soap manufacturers was reported as being not too active.

Cedarleaf.—Further declines failed to develop, but the market was far from being steady. The competition was extraordinarily keen in company with the fact that a considerable variation in the quality of material available existed locally.

Cedarwood. — Sales were slow and confined for quantities indicative of a not expansive requirement on the part of the leading manufacturing consumers. Quotations were 24c. to 31c. per pound.

Citronella. — Cables from Ceylon failed to show any change in the market there. The situation seemed to be one of firmness, with sellers showing reserve and awaiting the time when actual needs shall force more liberal buying of shipment quantities. Java oil was steady at the recent recovery in quotations.

Clove. — Raw material showed another easier turn toward lower price levels during the past week, and that fact certainly failed to work for any improvement in the highly competitive situation in clove oil in this market. Absence of normal demand tended to aggravate the competitive position locally.

Coriander.—Sales were in jobbing volume most of the time last week and conditions did not promise an early shift in the total of trade at the present time. Inventories in this market showed stocks at a comparatively low level.

Croton.—Consumption was at low ebb and some quarters had a weak view on prices. However, in contrast with that was the fact that the absence of demand has caused sellers

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Boston - Philadelphia - Chicago

FRITZBRO CONCENTRATES

LEMON *LIMES ORANGE

Stand midway between the whole natural oils and the terpeneless oils, combining the most valuable features of both. They are:

CONCENTRATED—STABLE—NATURAL

Ask for samples and full details.

*New item just introduced

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INCORPORATED

TORONTO NEW YORK CHICAGO

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Sole Agents for the United States and Canada

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ESSENTIAL OILS

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D&O ESTABLISHED IN 1798 *The Standard of Quality!*

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OIL SASSAFRAS ARTIFICIAL

SAFROL

HELIOTROPINE

We supply any of these in any desired quantity at lowest prices

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY

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who had exhausted their stocks to leave them unreplenished. Prices were not changed.

Cumin.—The need for this article was limited to a few orders that involved comparatively small quantities of the item. Prices were steady in the absence of stocks more than moderate in size.

Erigeron.—Demand was about nil, and while stocks were not increased much by production, based on consumption over the past year, the available supplies should prove ample for all requirements. Pricewise, the market was dull at $1 to $1.30 per pound.

Eucalyptus.—Products containing this item have an especially active call at the present time because of the demand for antiseptic solutions wherewith to combat the common cold and the mild form of the influenza that is prevalent over considerable areas of the country. Prices for oil were very steady last week.

Geranium.—Latest cables offering Turkish material carried substantially higher quotations on shipment parcels. The spot market was firmer with upward tendency. Algerian and Bourbon oils were steady, but a considerable competition was indicated by the wide range in prices asked locally.

Lemon.—The market was weak; some called it "sloppy" and indicated that orders in hand would find sellers highly competitive and inclined to meet the price ideas of buyers. Spot quotations held without change, but the range was wide and left plenty of margin for the meeting of consumers' views.

Lemongrass.—Prices from the replacement market were down slightly during the week, but not to an extent indicative of basic turn toward real weakness at the source of supply. Spot sellers found the call light, but they repeated previous quotations.

Lime.—Business was done within the conservative limits prevailing over a considerable period of time. Prices ranged widely as to seller and quality of merchandise offered. Those merchants featuring superior products ignored competing material and maintained a level of what seemed to be high prices in very firm fashion.

Orange.—Two features were noted, both being related to the sale of California oil. Distilled orange oil was reduced sharply to the basis of 45c. to 48c. per pound, depending on quantity. Cold pressed oil was lower at 85c. Messina and West Indian oils were without change as to price but the local position was soft and the tendency was to accept reasonable bids. Demand was inactive.

Palmarosa.—Replacement quotations were higher without those on spot doing better than to become firmer and upward in tendency. Demand was irregular and fluctuating within jobbing limits.

Patchouli.—The decline was checked at the end of the previous week and a favorable symptom was the failure of all sellers to follow the movement in favor of buyers. Some expect recovery once demand shall have undergone even moderate expansion.

Pennyroyal. — The market showed some signs of weakness and on the whole the situation was favorable for placing of substantially sized orders at attractive prices when the business was firm in hand. Domestic and imported goods were steady as to price.

Peppermint.—The spot market was firm in keeping with prices maintained in the primary market. Some concern was felt regarding prices wired by a national press news agency to its subscribers. The price was $1.60 per pound and purported to be the prevailing price in New York. The New York market was $1.70 to $1.85 per pound for natural and $1.95 to $2 per pound for redistilled material. The prices asked of local dealers by primary market shippers was higher than the news agency New York "quotation."

Sandalwood.—Some very fair business has been done with pharmaceutical houses, especially in oil sold under the Mysore label. The competitive character of the market prevailing by reason of the presence of USP oil sold under other labels was no less active than it had been.

Sassafras.—Foreign competition in the sale of artificial oil was rendered more discouraging by the decline in the exchange value of the Japanese yen. The intent of Japan is to ship manufactured products rather than raw materials when possible. Camphor oil is the raw material produced through the manufacture of camphor in Japan. The situation affects a substantial domestic industry which had been a liberal buyer of Japanese camphor oil. Domestic producers have filed a complaint with the Bureau of Customs regarding recent imports and a study looking to adequate tariff protection will be made.

Spearmint.—Steady demand for moderate sized quantities was reported and prices here and in the primary market, too, were well maintained, free from competition and bolstered by the absence of more than conservative stocks on spot.

Wormseed.—Demand is proving to be very light and prices were reported as being maintained with some difficulty owing to the need for cash that leads occasionally to shading the generally quoted price of $1.85 to $2.10 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—The stability in prices for raw material kept quotations for anethol steady notwithstanding the not very active call for spot deliveries. Some interest in futures was disclosed.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Demand was rather quiet but the undertone of the market was steady in keeping with the absence of change in production costs of the material based on the prevailing and future delivery cost of raw material.

Methyl Salicylate.—Seasonable demand was very good and the undertone locally was one of considerable strength based on the fair sized movement of production and the absence of competition.

Safrol.—The spot price was 19c. to 21c. per pound for material of domestic manufacture. Competition from foreign manufactured goods rendered the situation one of considerable discouragement and concern to the domestic industry. The cost of foreign made goods was rendered cheaper by the decline in exchange last week.

ESSENTIAL OILS

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make— quality

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AMYL FORMATE OENANTHIC ETHER
AMYL VALERATE ETHYL VALERATE
AMYL CAPROATE

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The Northwestern Chemical Company
The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World
WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Bergamot Oil Consortium Limited in Making Sales

Following the order whereby the Italian bergamot oil industry was again put on a free trade basis, the Official Gazette No. 280, of December 5, published a royal decree law, No. 1527, of November 10, 1932, whereby the stock of bergamot oil held by the consortium for sale for the account of the producers, is declared to be the property of the consortium at the price of 7 lire per Calabrian pound (same as Sicilian pound). This fixed price of 7 lire per pound represents about one-half of the present market price for bergamot oil, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the trade commissioner at Rome. The advances already paid out to producers by the general bergamot warehouse against warenouse warrants will be reimbursed to the general warehouse by the consortium up to the amount of 7 lire per Calabrian pound.

It is futher provided that the bergamot oil will then be sold for what it will bring under guarantee that it will be used for other purposes than as a perfume material. The Ministry of Corporations has appropriated 5,000,00 lire to cover the cost to the consortium of taking over and disposing of the stocks of bergamot oil. From the day of the publication of the decree in the Official Gazette, the consortium is prohibited from entering into any business transactions, except such transactions as are connected with the disposal of the stock of oil in question.

Safrol Imports Detained Pending Their Valuation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1933.

Liquidation of entries of safrol have been withheld by the customs appraiser in New York pending the receipt of further information concerning the value of the product, it was learned here today at the Bureau of Customs. The action is not based on a declared suspicion of dumping.

Domestic producers of safrol, camphor oil, artificial sassafras oil and other camphor oil products have complained to the Bureau of Customs about recent imports of these products from Japan. They do not specifically charge dumping, and while the bureau has not investigated, officials believe the depreciation of Japanese currency is responsible for low-priced imports. The bureau has referred to the Tariff Commission requests for an investigation with the view of recommending duties, or increased duties, on these related products.

Tar and Ammonia Output Of Gas Industry in 1931

Preliminary figures of the Bureau of the Census as to the by-products output of the manufactured gas industry in the United States in 1931 show a total production of 190,451,802 gallons of tar, which compared with 209,408,472 gallons in 1929, the last preceding census year. Output of ammonia products included a total of 37,852,903 pounds of ammonia (NH_3) content, as against 36,216,150 pounds in 1929. Comparative figures of quantities and values of these and other products are presented in the following table:—

By-Products Output of Manufactured Gas Industry

	1931.	1929.
Tar—		
Total production, gals.	190,451,802	209,694,472
For sale—		
Gallons	149,891,320	163,694,890
Value	$6,631,144	$8,169,807
Water-gas tar—		
Gallons	59,747,486	74,466,951
Value	$2,305,970	$3,266,381
Coal-gas tar—		
Gallons	89,201,614	88,149,260
Value	$4,253,640	$4,816,008
Oil-gas tar—		
Gallons	942,220	1,078,679
Value	$71,534	$87,418
Consumed in plants, gallons	40,560,482	45,713,582
Ammonia products—		
Total ammonia (NH_3) content—		
Pounds	37,852,903	36,216,150
Value	$1,720,916	$2,173,491
Reported as—		
Ammonium sulphate (for sale)—		
Pounds	112,718,691	92,826,531
Value	$1,455,815	$1,727,540
Ammonia (NH_3) (for sale)—		
Pounds	9,673,231	13,009,518
Value	$265,101	$445,951
Crude light oil—		
Total production, gals.	6,884,489	5,272,006
For sale—		
Gallons	3,924,621	505,954
Value	$289,072	$40,294
Plant consumption and loss, gallons	2,959,868	4,766,052
Light-oil derivatives—		
Total production, gals.	4,880,764	9,270,077
For sale—		
Gallons	3,142,022	4,414,324
Value	$488,219	$944,628
Plant consumption and loss, gallons	1,738,742	4,855,753
Drip and holder oil—		
For sale—		
Gallons	3,499,218	4,746,977
Value	$242,836	$375,896
Naphthalene, crude—		
Total production, lbs.	1,017,005	3,063,738
For sale—		
Pounds	775,885	2,995,121
Value	$11,502	$50,529
Plant consumption and loss, pounds	241,120	68,617
Other by-products of gas manufacture, value	$1,336,686	$1,967,980

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Linseed Oil

(Continued from page 28)

firm prices, premiums over futures being well maintained. The Buenos Aires market apparently had a rather firm tone. Further damage to the crop in Argentina was reported from abnormally high temperatures. Consumption of linseed oil abroad is reported to be still on a large scale. Effective January 1, importations of flaxseed grown outside the British Empire will be taxed 10 percent by the English Government, while linseed oil will be subject to a duty of 15 percent.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1933.

The linseed oil market took a slight turn for the better just before the end of the year. The inquiry broadened out noticeably and more car lot sales were made. Interest in large lots for deferred shipment continued very moderate to light. Few of the buyers seem to be in a mood to commit themselves for much oil for any specified delivery. Sales of the past few days concerned small car lots, cooperage mostly, for shipment in the very near future. In fact, some of the orders were accompanied by shipping instructions. The buyers did not have to take a chance on this fresh supply arriving before their inventories were completed.

The improvement in shipping instructions was more marked than was the improvement in fresh business. Some of the buyers had contracts open for January shipment and waited until the last miunte before furnishing instructions. The real improvement in both sales and instructions came two or three days before the end of the year.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 7c. per pound, tankcar lots 7c. per pound and warehouse lots 7.4c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended January 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	304,783	*
Monday	*	354,172
Tuesday	139,790	311,290
Wednesday	515,444	122,250
Thursday	268,147	231,987
Friday	190,442	95,305
Totals	1,418,606	1,115,004
Previous totals	18,379,267	18,589,069
Totals to date	19,797,873	19,704,073

* Holiday.

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Linseed oil prices are slightly higher here, with the coming of some firmness in the flaxseed market. The business being done on these somewhat firmer quotations of course is rather strictly confined to a low total, with most orders for small lots. Nevertheless the large sellers say they are well content with conditions, in view of the general business situation. A fair amount of inquiry is reported. Ruling prices of leading sources are:—Tankcar, 6.4c. per pound; barrels, car lots, 7c.; warehouse deliveries, 7.4c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1933.

Linseed oil continues to be in good demand, but the volume of contracts last week was apparently not up to that of the previous one. Tankcar quotations are strong at 6.7c. per pound, and warehouse lots have advanced slightly to 7.9c. and the whole market is alive to a better feeling. Meals are quoted at $24 per ton for domestic and $23 for Japanese.

London Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	16	10½
*Monday	..	..
Tuesday	..	..
Wednesday	..	..
Thursday	..	..
Friday	..	..

* Holiday.

Wilson & Co. Income

For the fiscal year ended October 29, 1932, Wilson & Co., third largest meat packer in the United States, reported a consolidated net profit of $51,336, after interest, depreciation, and other charges, and including a credit of $324,529 for discount on bonds purchased for the sinking fund during the year. The net was equal to 22 cents a share on 234,448 shares of 7 percent $100 par cumulative preferred stock, and it compared with a net loss of $2,017,156 in the preceding year interest, depreciation and after absorbing inventory losses in excess of $4,000,000 and a write-down of foreign net current assets of about $1,000,000 due to foreign currency depreciation and other charges.

A credit of $3,467,584 arising from purchase and retirement of company's preferred stocks was added to capital surplus account in past year. The balance sheet as of October 29, 1932, showed current assets of $28,507,043, including $9,686,709 cash and marketable securities and current liabilities of $2,450,148. This compared with cash of $7,082,476, current assets of $31,205,567 and current liabilities of $3,311,168 on October 31, 1931.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Steady Though Demand Continues Slow--Copra Quiet and Slightly Easier--Fish Products Well Maintained--Tallow Offerings Remain Light

Business in animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases continued slow last week. In a few instances a fair inquiry was noted, but actual business was generally confined to small lots, the aggregate movement of such quantities apparently being no larger than in the previous week, and sellers were not inclined to look for any expansion in trade until the work of inventory taking has been completed. The prevailing tone was steady, as offerings were generally light.

A development of interest to all branches of the trade was the announcement of a reduction in prices on the popular brands of soap. The new schedules include the Federal taxes and range from levels slightly below those in effect at the close of last year down to as much as 18 percent on a well-known brand.

The tone of domestic chinawood oil markets was fairly steady last week, quotations remaining about where they were at the close of the previous week. Trade was quiet in the absence of any material change in the situation abroad. The renewal of fighting in China aroused more or less discussion, but aside from this the political news from the Far East was without influence in domestic markets. The new crop of oil is moving in China, but offerings continued to be reported as rather light.

Quotations on coconut oil underwent little change, the tone of the markets here and on the coast being fairly steady. Trade was quiet, and apparently confined to unimportant quantities, but offerings were light on spot and for shipment. Soybean oil was steady, with reports of a somewhat better inquiry for small lots. Offerings of perilla, rapeseed and corn oil were light and prices were maintained, although trade was slow.

Domestic trade in cash lard was fairly active with the purchasing of a conservative character, consumers being disinclined to anticipate to any extent at this period of the year. The export movement was rather light. Changes in quotations were moderate. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were comparatively small and the tone of hog markets showed improvement. A moderate inquiry was noted for tallow. Offerings were light and the market had a fairly steady tone.

Grease was maintained at previous quotations. Purchasing was limited to small or moderate quantities. Stearin was quiet, but in the absence of any increase in offerings quotations were about stationary. Animal oils were generally steady, with trade quiet. Demand for stearic acid was fairly active and the market was steady. Cod oil was steady or firm in primary markets and local quotations were maintained, although trade was rather slow.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chinawood oil, ½c. per lb.
Lard, 30c. to 50c. per 100 lbs.
Perilla oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, 1c. per gal.

Reduced

Copra, 1-20c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
64.8	64.6	65.0	82.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the domestic markets last week, but the tone here and on the coast was fairly steady, in the absence of any pressure of offerings. The new crop is reported to be moving in China, but there was little change in the attitude of primary market shippers, offerings generally being light. The resumption of fighting between Japanese and Chinese troops was without influence, although it aroused more or less discussion here. There were few inquiries reported in domestic markets. Consumers are believed to be carrying small supplies, but inventory taking has not been completed and it is argued that no material improvement in demand for chinawood oil is likely to be experienced until this work is out of the way. On the coast, quotations were 4⅛c. to 4¼c. per pound in tankcars, with the outside figure generally named. Silver and foreign exchange showed irregularity. Stocks of oil in some quarters are said to be small.

Coconut. — The tone of domestic markets appeared to be somewhat steadier last week but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. There was apparently no broadening of business although reports were heard late in the week of a somewhat better inquiry. As a rule, however, consumers showed little disposition to provide for future requirements in the absence of any improvement in demand for their products. On the other hand offerings from refiners, importers and dealers were light. Offerings of bulk oil for shipment from the Far East were also limited with shippers there apparently steady in their views as to values. On the coast 2⅞c. to 3c. per pound was quoted for prompt shipment n tankcars, while locally 3⅛c. to 3¼c. per pound was named. For forward positions slightly higher prices were quoted but interest in futures appeared to be lacking. Exports from the Philippine Islands during November were 13,604,000 kilos of which 13,554,000 went to the United States.

Corn.—Crude continued quiet, local and outside buyers being disposed to await further developments in competing product. The market was steady, however, in the absence of any increase in offerings. Production continues to be curtailed and stocks in the hands of resellers are said to be small. Quotations were generally held at the levels prevailing in the previous week.

Mustard.—The market had a steady tone, previous quotations remaining in effect. A fair inquiry was reported.

Olive.—Foots remained in a steady position in the local market in the absence of any material change in the situation abroad. As usual at this period of the year, when the work of inventory taking is still in progress, consumers were disposed to limit their purchases to small lots to meet immediate requirements. A fair inquiry for such lots was noted in some quarters. Purchasing of denatured olive oil was also confined to unimportant quantities for prompt shipment. There was no increase in offerings and quotations on spot were maintained.

Palm.—The tone was fairly steady despite the absence of any improvement in demand, local and other buyers apparently being disposed to hold off for fresh developments in competing product. Quotations were generally held at previous levels on both Lagos and Niger grades.

Peanut.—Crude continued to be reported as quiet in Southern markets, buyers being inclined to hold off for further developments. There was no increase in offerings, however, and the prevailing tone appeared to be steady with quotations more or less nominal.

Perilla.—The markets here and on the coast had a steady tone. Business was quiet, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments in the Far East where the movement of new crop oil appears to be backward. Previous quotations were generally repeated, the figures being largely nominal.

Rapeseed.—Demand was slow but there was no increase in offerings and the market retained a steady tone, quotations being maintained at former levels. Stocks on spot appear to be rather light.

Sesame.—Quiet conditions prevailed but there was no change in the attitude of sellers, offerings being light with prices held at previous levels.

Soybean.—Reports were heard of a somewhat better inquiry but actual business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities, further developments in competing product being awaited by consumers. The market presented a fairly steady appearance.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Saturday	2,407,300	.....
Thursday	1,069,950	.....
Totals	3,477,250	.....

* Holiday.

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1933.

Moderate fractional changes in some of the oils that had little to do with changing the market trend either way were about the only features of this market last week. Demand was exceptionally slow and while prices remain at a low level, buyers as yet fail to see any advantage that might be gained by looking very far ahead on requirements at this time. However, it was stated last week that recent Oriental communications have revealed that stocks have not been maintained in the volume formerly available, and some advanced prices might be expected upon receipt of any buying increase.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT.—Basis crude, offered at 2⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars Pacific Coast mills for spot and future positions. Refined edible oil quoted at 5⅜c. per pound in drums, ex-mill warehouse.

CHINAWOOD.—Quoted at 4⅛c. per pound, prompt and future tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, with sales recently reported at 4 cents.

SOYBEAN—Crude imported, 4⅜c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; refined Manchurian quoted at 5¼c. per pound in drums for small lots, with crude bulk f.a.q. at 2½c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bond for prompt shipment. Domestic crude oil in tankcars quoted at 3c. per pound, f.o.b. cars, Pacific Coast points for shipment from middle western mills.

PEANUT—Oriental crude is quoted at 3.65c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bulk steamers for prompt shipment.

PERILLA—Stronger at 4⅛c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment. New crop material is quoted at 4¼c., deferred shipment.

HEMPSEED—Imported quoted at 5c. per pound for drum lots, duty paid, Pacific Coast ports, with small lots on the spot at 6c. per pound. Domestically crushed

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oil in tankcars, 4¾c. per pound, f.o.b. San Francisco.

RAPESEED — Denatured refined is quoted at 3½c. per pound in drums, in bond, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, with small enquiry. Blown rapeseed oil is quoted at 48c. per gallon of 8 pounds, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED—Quoted at 5⅞c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco.

SESAME—Crude is quoted at 5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay area. Seed for crushing is quoted at $38.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, but buyers are uninterested above $30. Sesame seed meal is quoted at $24.50 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay area mills, with stocks reported limited.

VEGETABLE TALLOW — Quoted at 3⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports. Buyers' ideas have been reduced to 2¾c.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Vegetable oils appear to be holding their own moderately well currently, although buying does not look to have made any particular upturn in volume with the turn of the year which some interests said they expected. Buying remains of the same type witnessed for some time and is being carried on quietly in the same channels. Amounts of material currently available are still larger than present buying, but most sellers are refraining from pressing material urgently on the market, thus keeping a fairly firm aspect. Coconut is firm and so is corn. Others are quite dull.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is quoted at 2¾c. per pound, Pacific Coast, for prompt shipment, and 3c. for deferred. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted at 3½c., prompt. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 6¼c. barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 2¾c. per pound, outside; and 2⅞c. per pound, Chicago, for prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6½c. to 6¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is ruling at 4.5c. per pound, partly nominal, Pacific Coast. Chicago, tanks, 5.5c.

SOYBEAN—Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 3c. per pound. Refined, 4c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 5c. to 5½c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 8½c. to 9c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9c. to 10c.

Copra

The market on the Pacific Coast was slightly easier last week in the absence of any improvement in demand, inquiries generally being limited to comparatively small quantities. Quotations ranged from 1.75 to 1.80c. per pound with the offerings reported as light. Exports from the Philippine Islands during November were 11,349,000 kilos of which 9,802,000 kilos went to the United States.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1933.

Copra market stagnant. Arrivals in thousand bags:—Manila, 50.3; Cebu, 48.4. Copra cake nominal with offers at 22.75 ($11.37); no transactions. One mill operating. Saturday prices as follows:—

	1932 Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.
Manila	6.3@6.4	$1.43@1.45
Cebu	6.5@6.6	1.48@1.50
Legaspi	6.5@6.7	1.48@1.52
Hondagua	6.4@—	1.45@—

No comparative figures available for 1931.

The above information was contained in a cable to the Department of Commerce, December 31, 1932, from American Trade Commissioner Hester, Manila, P. I.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1933.

Copra has been very quiet during the past week, and buyers are waiting, while at the same time, sellers have been expecting some signs of improvement in the market. Prices are quoted at 1.75c. and 1.8c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Meals are quoted unchanged:—Domestic, spot, and future at mill, $18 per ton; Japanese, January-February, duty paid, $18.50; Manila, prompt, $20.

Animal Oils

Degras.—The market continued to be characterized by a steady tone although there was apparently no broadening of trade. A fair inquiry was noted with the purchasing generally limited to small or moderate quantities.

Lard.—Quiet conditions prevailed last week. Consumers were still disinclined to purchase ahead and although reports were heard of a fair inquiry, actual business was apparently limited to small lots for prompt shipment. Export trade was quiet.

Neatsfoot.—There was no broadening of business last week, such transactions as were reported being limited to comparatively small lots to fill immediate requirements. The market retained a steady tone.

Oleo.—A fair inquiry was reported in some quarters from domestic buyers but purchasing was apparently confined to unimportant quantities, consumers showing little disposition to anticipate. Production of margarin in the United States during November last was 19,166,090 pounds, against 22,137,563 pounds in the same month in the previous year.

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Animal oils are starting off the year quietly, both in volume of business and as regards any changes in price or general market aspect. Business shows no genuine improvement at present, although quotations are firm and the takings appear about as good as for some time in the recent past. Lard and oleo material continue to be fairly well bought. Tallow is featureless marketwise.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS — Common, domestic, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; common, English, 3¾c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7c. to 7¼c.

LARD—No. 1, 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound; No. 2, 5¼c. to 5¾c.; neutral, 6¼c. to 6¾c.

OLEO—No. 1, 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound; No. 2, 5¼c. to 5¾c.

TALLOW—Acidless, 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	230	...
Saturday	385	...
Monday	*...	...
Tuesday	50	628
Wednesday	...	100
Thursday	111	...
Totals	776	728

* Holiday.

Fish Oils

Cod.—The market here was steady and general conditions were about as outlined in the previous week. There was little change in the character of business, such inquiries as were received being limited to unimportant quantities. Supplies on spot are said to be small and there was no increase in offerings from shippers in primary markets, where quotations were steady or firm. Local prices were maintained at former levels.

Menhaden.—No material change was noted in the refined situation, although reports were heard of a rather better inquiry from consumers and dealers who were in need of fresh supplies. There was little disposition among buyers, however, to anticipate. On the other hand, sellers were not inclined to push matters and in the absence of any increase in offerings the market retained a steady tone. Crude oil was quiet in the South, with offerings light and quotations largely nominal.

Whale.—A steady tone prevailed in the local market for refined oil, but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. New business continued quiet and there was apparently little oil moving on contracts. Quotations were generally held at previous levels. Crude oil was dull and nominal with offerings lacking.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1933.

Nothing of interest has been transpiring in the fish oil situation here lately. Inquiries for oil have stopped and fisheries have not shown any particular desire to continue to operate at the basis at which business might be possible, so as a consequence there is a deadlock. As the season will close before long it is extremely likely that there will be very little further business transacted, especially so when it is considered that the demand for meal has ceased entirely. Added to this is the fact that recent Japanese offerings have been taking care of the European market so as to preclude the further possibility of moving Monterey oil.

Ruling prices are quoted:—

SARDINE — California sardine oil is quoted at 9c. to 9½c. per gallon, f.o.b. tankcars, Monterey. Biologically tested oil for poultry feeding quoted at 45c. per gallon, f.o.b. San Francisco.

SALMON—Northern salmon oil quoted at 10½c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast points.

PILCHARD (Canadian) — Quoted at 10c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle, in bond.

HERRING—Quoted at 10c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

While fish oils in general are no stronger and have been offered in some volume at figures at least as low as some of the lowest quotations last months, the tone of the market is fairly good, with some sellers now holding back from making pressing offers of material for sale. The West Coast market is showing little fundamental upward trend at this time, however, and elsewhere the fish oil market is slow and hesitant.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Newfoundland, 22c. to 23c. per gallon; domestic, 23c. to 24c.

MENHADEN — Light pressed, 27c. to 28c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 11c. to 12c. per gallon.

SARDINE — Light California, Pacific Coast, 9.5c. to 10c. per gallon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market had a steady tone, quotations on the various grades being held about where they were in the previous week. A fair inquiry was noted, but as a rule only comparatively small lots were wanted.

Lard.—Changes in cash quotations were narrower than in the previous week, with the tone of the market apparently somewhat better. There was a fairly active demand, with the purchasing confined as a rule to rather moderate quantities. Receipts of hogs continued small in comparison with marketing in the same week last year.

Stearin.—Demand was rather slow, but offerings were generally light and quotations ruled steady.

Tallow.—There were reports of a better inquiry at times, but such transactions as were reported were confined to comparatively small quantities. On the other hand, offerings were generally light and the market had a fairly steady tone. There was no auction in London last week.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	5,025	....	....
Monday	*	....	....
Tuesday	11,245	....	....
Wednesday	17,092	....	....
Thursday	5,036	....	....
Friday	5,075	....	....
Totals	43,473	....	....

* Holiday.

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	974,890	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	1,263,485	22,400	.....	.....
Monday	*	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	379,100	26,400	.....	.....
Wednesday	452,480	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	3,219,115	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6,289,070	48,800	.....	.....
Prev. week	5,049,770	.....	.....	9,200
Last year	8,382,345	.....	.....	324,000

* Holiday.

Chicago Lard and Tallows

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Further dullness has been noted in the cash lard market in recent days around the turn of the year. Further declines in lard stocks are proving to be a factor of some help to the market, although prices do not indicate that the trade is especially surprised in any favorable manner by the stock reports. Export interest seems fair. Country business in various products is slow. Tallows generally are still quite easy and greases also show general hesitancy. Stearins are in a period of general backwardness. Trade interest is low.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, Saturday, December 31, to the close Friday, January 6, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$4.30	$4.70	$4.30	$4.70	$4.30
May	3.95	4.32	3.95	4.32	3.95
July	4.07	4.42	4.07	4.42	...

TALLOWS (tierces)—Edible, 2⅞c. to 3c. per pound; fancy, 2¾c. to 3c.; prime packers', 2½c. to 2⅝c.; No. 1 packers', 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; prime renderers', 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; No. 1 country, 1⅞c. to 2c.; B country, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; choice white, 2¼c. to 2½c.; choice white export, 3c. to 3¼c.; A white, 2¼c. to 2½c.; B white, 2c. to 2¼c.; crackling, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; bone naphtha, 1½c. to 1¾c.

STEARINS (barrels) — Prime oleo, 3¾c. to 4c. per pound; lard, 4c. to 4¼c., nominal; A white grease, 2¾c. to 3c.; A white grease, export, 4c. to 4¼c.; yellow grease, 2¾c. to 3c.; extra oleo stocks, 4c. to 4¼c.; No. 2 oleo stocks, 3¾c. to 4c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot.	Jan.	March.	May.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	46 0	38 6	....	....
Monday	46 0	38 3	....	36 6
Tuesday	45 6	38 0	....	....
Wednesday	45 0	38 3	....	36 9
Thursday	45 6	39 3	....	37 3
Friday	47 0	40 3	....	38 0

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	22 3	22 3
Monday	*	.. ..
Tuesday	22 3	22 3
Wednesday	22 3	22 3
Thursday	22 3	22 3
Friday	22 3	22 3

* Holiday.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—There was no broadening of business, consumers still being disinclined to purchase ahead to any extent. The market was steady, quotations being maintained at previous levels.

Stearic Acid.—Conditions prevailing in the local market last week were similar to those noted in the previous week. Business was quiet with the purchasing generally limited to small or moderate quantities. Quotations were unchanged.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Fatty acids are opening the year on a price basis that is unchanged, but that is showing some good indication of firmness, according to reports from representative sources. Inquiry is in the market on a strictly moderate scale for certain materials. Quotable change is lacking in actual quotations, but buyers seem willing to meet asking prices for such material as they actually need. Tankcar business remains extremely quiet. Special cottonseed materials are not moving very rapidly, while stearic acids and red oils are dull.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; 3¾c. to 4c., barrels, car lots; 4c. to 4¼c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, double distilled, 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 4¾c. to 5c., barrels, car lots; 5c. to 5¼c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1½c. to 1⅝c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 2c. to 2⅛c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ¾c.

STEARIC ACID—Distilled, single press, 7½c. to 8c. per pound; double press, 8c. to 8½c.; triple press, bags, 10¾c. to 11¼c.

RED OILS — Distilled or saponified, 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound, drum lots; 6⅝c. to 7⅛c., barrels.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations in November

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, by margarin manufactuers, the production in November, 1932, compared with November, 1931, as follows:—

	Pounds Nov. 1932	Nov. 1931
Production of uncolored margarin	*18,986,644	†21,674,845
Production of colored margarin	‡179,446	§462,718
Total production	19,166,090	22,137,563
Decrease 13½ percent.		
Uncolored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	19,134,769	
Colored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	47,508	
Total ingredients for colored and uncolored	21,285,825	25,381,885

*Of the amount produced, 16,780 pounds were reworked.

†Of the amount produced, 19,621 pounds were reworked.

‡ 128 pounds were reworked.

§ 760 pounds were reworked.

Materials used in the manufacture of margarin in November, 1932, compared with November, 1931, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds Nov. 1932	Nov. 1931
Butter	356	1,927
Coconut oil	11,863,417	13,130,021
Corn oil	1,097	6,593
Cottonseed oil	1,355,289	1,411,991
Derivative of glycerin	32,490	22,732
Lecithin	45	736
Milk	4,429,307	5,489,290
Neutral lard	781,019	1,028,037
Oleo oil	973,697	1,460,567
Oleostearin	279,820	374,823
Oleo stock	30,586	41,738
Palm oil	16,800	8,500
Peanut oil	212,162	408,976
Salt	1,048,148	1,452,210
Soda benzoate	6,766	8,100
Soybean oil	.....	1,049
Whale oil	.....	112
Totals	21,030,999	24,817,412

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds Nov. 1932	Nov. 1931
Butter	.....	354
Coconut oil	72,128	130,509
Color	204	540
Cottonseed oil	23,124	45,427
Derivative of glycerin	7	44
Milk	56,083	135,872
Mustard oil	.....	225
Neutral lard	22,822	49,673
Oleo oil	41,247	131,209
Oleostearin	2,685	4,630
Oleo stock	1,045	5,290
Palm oil	7,150	16,800
Peanut oil	2,945	5,086
Salt	15,376	38,783
Soda benzoate	8	31
Totals	244,826	564,473

Soap Makers Cut Prices

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1933.

Interest in soap manufacturing and supply circles here is centered upon announcement of new lower prices by leading manufacturers of branded products, made at the turn of the year. Effective January 3, both Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company and Procter & Gamble Company announced new prices to jobbers on their leading advertised brands which show large reductions.

The former company is said to have made the sharpest reductions in its Palmolive brand, amounting to some 18 percent below prices in effect previously. Other brands, however, are cut to a marked degree. The new prices, as was expected, include the Federal tax. At the time the tax became effective last year, both these companies announced they would pass on to jobbers the full amount of the tax. However, Lever Brothers announced they would absorb the tax, but the other two companies are said to have adopted the same practice without making any definite announcement. This has now become generally accepted practice.

Petroleum Concession in Palestine

Elias Dschelat and Selim Ajub, Arabians, have obtained from the Palestine government exclusive rights to make an exploration for petroleum deposits on a tract of 1,000 square kilometers in the southern part of Palestine. The concessionaires are trying to form a company, with capital of 4,000 Palestine pounds, to carry out the project.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Remain Quiet but Market Shows Improved Tone--Offerings Light--Hog Receipts Small and Prices Advance--Lard Higher--Crude Steady

Local and Southern markets for cottonseed products continued quiet last week. Here the tone was better, however, though this was apparently due largely to bullish developments in outside markets, the trend of securities as well as hogs, lard, cotton and grain being upward at times. Offerings of contracts were light throughout the week and pressure of hedging operations were also absent.

Southern markets for crude oil were generally quiet, but crushers were not inclined to push matters, and, with offerings light, the prevailing tone was steady. The movement of seed continued to be reported as small, though gins were still said to be in operation in parts of the Southwest. Production at oil mills was still being curtailed. An advance in lard futures in Chicago was attributed to the strength of hogs as a result of light receipts.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Southern markets were generally quiet last week so far as spot trade was concerned, although there were reports of a fair demand in some sections for meal. Speculative operations in the Memphis market were fairly active, with prices still showing irregularity as a result of liquidation of near positions on the one hand and covering of shorts on the other. Sentiment in that center seemed to some to be rather more bullish than recently, but an unfavorable feature of the situation was the lack of an active demand from feeders, the movement still being disappointing as a result of competition from other varieties of feed.

The prevailing tone in Southern spot markets appeared to be fairly steady. The movement of seed to the mills continued light and there was no pressure of offerings, many holders still apparently being disinclined to push matters. Production is expected to show some increase with the advance of the new year, but operations at the mills, it was reported, were still being curtailed last week.

Quotations on 7 percent meal in the Southeast ranged from $13.50 to $14 per ton. In the Valley quotations on 41 percent meal were $11 to $11.50 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was a small and rather uninteresting affair last week. Business was suspended on two days of the week for the year-end holidays and transactions on other days of the period were on a very limited scale. Variations in prices were narrow and devoid of any particular significance, but the tone of the market seemed to some to be better than it was recently. The course of the markets for securities and other commodities was upward at times and this had a tendency to create a more friendly sentiment in some quarters of the market for cottonseed oil.

Many traders, however, were disposed to do little more than look on in the absence of any change for the better in the character of reports concerning the condition of general trade in this country. In some quarters there was a tendency to look for an improvement in certain branches of trade and industry with the advance of the new year, but there was an absence of anything very encouraging in the way of business news last week. The trend of prices in the markets for securities, hogs, lard, cotton and grain was upward at times last week, however, and offerings of cottonseed oil contracts were light throughout the period.

Southern markets for crude oil, though quiet, were generally steady with quotations ranging from 2⅜c. to 2¾c. per pound, according to location. The movement of seed was reported as light and offerings of crude oil appeared to be small. Many mills were still said to be closed down though a resumption of operations was expected in the near future. Trade in cash refined oil in the local market was quiet but there was no increase in offerings. Stocks are said to be mainly under the control of interests which are in a position to hold. Business in lard compound and many other fats and greases was slow but prices were generally steady with offerings light.

The export movement of lard was lighter owing to the year-end holidays. Germany's importations of lard from January 1 to February 15 this year, it is reported, will be reduced 20 percent as compared with the same time last year, the reduction being estimated at equal to about 25,000,000 pounds. This action has been taken, it is stated, with a view of curtailing importations until a proposed increase in the duty becomes effective about the middle of February. Stocks of refined lard in Liverpool on January 1 amounted to 120 tons, against 665 tons on December 1 and 490 tons on January 1 last year.

Supplies of lard in Chicago on January 1 amounted to 7,847,066 pounds, against 6,073,618 pounds December 15 and 16,089,070 pounds January 1 last year. These figures showed an increase during the second half of December of about 1,800,000 pounds, as compared with an increase of 4,600,000 pounds in the same time last year. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets continued small in comparison with marketing at this time last year. On Tuesday arrivals in the principal centers aggregated 74,700 head, against 136,600 head on the same day last year; Wednesday, 76,200 head, against 107,200 head last year; Thursday, 98,500 head, against 120,600 head last year. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended December 31 was 228 pounds, against 224 pounds in the previous week, and 228 pounds in the week before that.

Weather conditions over the cotton belt were more favorable, less rainfall being reported, while temperatures in some sections were higher. Gins were said to be still running in some parts of the Southwest. Little was heard concerning the next cotton acreage. Owing to excessive rainfall in recent weeks, preparations for the next crop are said to be backward although the soil is reported to be in better condition than at this time last year when there was a shortage of winter moisture.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, December 31, 1932

Holiday.

Monday, January 2, 1933

Holiday.

Tuesday, January 3, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
January	...	...	3.55@3.65	...
February	...	...	3.55@3.65	...
March	...	...	3.68@3.75	...
April	...	...	3.70@3.85	...
May	...	...	3.82@3.85	...
June	...	...	3.82@3.92	...
July	...	...	3.92@3.96	...
August	...	...	4.00@4.04	...
Total sales				...

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.50c.

Wednesday, January 4, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
January	...	...	3.60@3.75	...
February	...	...	3.65@3.75	...
March	3.75	3.75	3.73@3.79	2
April	...	...	3.75@3.85	...
May	3.85	3.85	3.84@3.90	3
June	...	...	3.85@3.95	...
July	3.95	3.95	3.94@4.00	3
August	...	...	4.00@4.05	...
Total sales				8

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

Thursday, January 5, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
January	...	...	3.60@3.72	..
February	...	...	3.60@3.75	..
March	3.75	3.75	3.74@3.78	3
April	...	...	3.75@3.85	..
May	...	...	3.87@3.90	..
June	...	...	3.88@4.00	..
July	4.00	3.98	3.98@—	10
August	...	...	4.00@4.05	..
Total sales				13

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.56c.

Friday, January 6, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Tanks.
January	3.70	3.70	3.68@3.80	2
February	...	...	3.67@3.80	..
March	3.78	3.77	3.76@3.79	7
April	...	...	3.75@3.90	..
May	...	...	3.88@3.91	..
June	...	...	3.88@3.98	..
July	4.00	4.00	3.97@4.00	8
August	4.05	4.05	4.03@4.09	3
Total sales				20

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.50c.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6, 1933.

Crude cottonseed oil remained quiet, with 2¾c. bid for January forward shipment and 2⅝c. immediate shipment, Valley basis. Buyers and sellers indifferent. Meal market advanced $1 per ton during past week, but demand continues quiet. Substantial freight rate advance, ordered by Interstate Commerce Commission becomes effective April 8, applying on cottonseed products to all points.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening. Jan. 3.	Closing. Jan. 6.
January	$9.00@10.00	$9.00@10.00
February	9.50@10.50	9.75@10.50
March	10.00@11.00	10.75@11.10
April	10.00@11.25	10.75@11.50
May	10.00@11.50	10.75@12.00
June	10.00@11.75	10.75@12.25
July	10.00@12.00	10.75@12.50
August	10.00@12.00	10.75@12.50

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening. Jan. 3.	Closing. Jan. 6.
January	$10.75@11.25	$11.90@12.25
February	11.00@11.75	12.25@12.75
March	11.25@12.25	12.65@13.00
April	11.50@12.50	13.00@13.25
May	11.75@12.75	13.35@—
June	12.00@13.00	13.50@—
July	12.25@13.25	13.85@—
August	12.50@13.50	13.75@14.25

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, Jan. 4, 1933.

Cottonseed products are holding up in the Southeast in spite of the pressure of the Mississippi Valley, where a surplus has depressed prices of 8 percent meal $2 to $3 in that quarter below 7 percent meal in the Southeast.

The low prices of meal are attracting buyers in the fertilizer field. This demand in the Southeast is having some effect on prices.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 2¾c. per pound.

MEAL—7 percent grade, $13.50 to $14 per ton, interior mill points.

HULLS—Loose, $6 to $6.50 per ton.

LINTERS—First cut, 2½c. to 3c. per pound; clean mill run, 1c. to 1¼c.; second cut, ⅞c. to 1c.

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1933.

Business in cottonseed products remained quiet but in the absence of any increase in offerings the market retained a steady tone. Prime crude oil, 2⅝c. to 2¾c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 3½c., nominal, per pound; soap-stock, 50 percent loose, ¼c. to ⅝c. per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1933.

Cottonseed oil has been holding its own quite well in the recent sessions and the relatively good showing it is making is having the effect of encouraging moderately good buying. A good deal of interest is being shown in numerous quarters in the market, but at this time it does not appear to be breaking out of the narrow trading range which has marked the market's course for a long time. Prime crude oil is quoted at 2¾c. per pound in the Valley and Southeast; while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted at 2½c. Good, off-summer, yellow fig oil is quoted at 3¾c., Chicago, prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6c. to 6¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	26	0	23	6
Monday	*	..	..	.
Tuesday	25	6	23	0
Wednesday	25	9	23	6
Thursday	25	9	23	6
Friday	25	9	23	6

* Holiday.

Trade News Briefs

The Grey Oil & Refining Company, incorporated at $25,000 by John A. Alderdice, J. C. Dockery, W. W. Braden and F. A. Little, will erect an oil refinery at Greybull, Wyo.

Blue vitriol may be imported free of duty into Bolivia by prefectures, intermediaries between the Ministry of Finance and Bolivian farmers, for distribution for use in agriculture.

German margarin is to be required to contain a certain percentage of butter under authorization recently given to the government. It is estimated that this requirement will absorb about 15,000 tons of butter annually.

The Beryllium Development Corporation, a Delaware corporation, has changed its name to the Beryllium Corporation of America and increased its capitalization for taxation purposes from $150,000 to $1,750,000.

The Compania Swift Internacional has declared a semi-annual dividend of $1 on its capital stock payable February 15 to stock of record January 14. This places the stock on a $2 annual dividend basis as compared with $3 previously.

Fuel oil burners produced in the United States in 1931 were valued at $20,652,198, according to the biennal census of the Bureau of the Census, Washington, this total comparing with $25,660,739 in 1929, the last previous census year.

The Texas Company nas had a judgment of 400,000 frs. rendered against it in Paris by the French Commerce Court in a case brought by French agents, Pascale Miele, alleging breach of contract. The original judgment was 250,000 frs., but this was increased to 400,000 frs. on an appeal.

A copper chloride agricultural fungicide, with a copper content of 16.5 percent, is being popularized in Italy under the name "Caffaro Powder," by the Societa Elettrica ed Elettrochimica Caffaro. The product is said to have certain advantages over blue vitriol and to sell for 10 to 15 percent less.

The New York Produce Exchange Board of Managers has approved the application of the Blanton Company to have its warehouse in St. Louis licensed under the rules regulating transactions in cottonseed products among members of the exchange, as a warehouse for the storage of loose cottonseed oil.

Pyroxylin production for the month of November by nine identical establishments in the United States aggregated 838,967 sheets, 143,731 rods and 25,709 tubes, according to the Bureau of the Census, which states that the establishments reporting manufacture better than 95 percent of the total amount produced for sale in the country. Shipments for the month totaled 818,125 sheets, 154,435 rods and 52,410 tubes.

The Union Refining Company, Denver, is seeking permission from city authorities to rebuild its oil refinery at Twenty-ninth and Walnut sts., which was recently destroyed by fire. Since the original structure was erected the area has been thickly populated with homes and factories and the fire department chiefs do not think permission should be granted. The city zoning board took the case under consideration.

British ammonia manufacturers, in 1930, produced 10,000 tons of sal ammoniac (9,700 tons for sale) and 4,700 tons of carbonate and bicarbonate of ammonia (all for sale). British foreign trade in these products in 1930 and 1931 was as follows:—Sal ammoniac exports increased from 4,079 tons to 4,740 tons; imports increased from 2,716 tons to 3,804 tons; carbonate and bicarbonate exports increased from 2,539 tons to 2,746 tons.

The H. F. Wilcox Oil and Gas Company, Tulsa, and its wholly owned subsidiaries have reported a consolidated net loss of $265,532 for the nine months ended September 30, after interest, taxes, abandonments, depreciation, depletion and other charges. This compared with a net loss of $718,862 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Net loss for the third quarter of 1932 was $269,163 after the same deductions, comparing with a net loss of $44,741 in the second 1932 quarter and with $156,625 loss in the September quarter, 1931.

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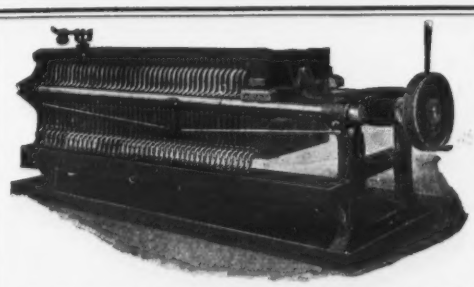

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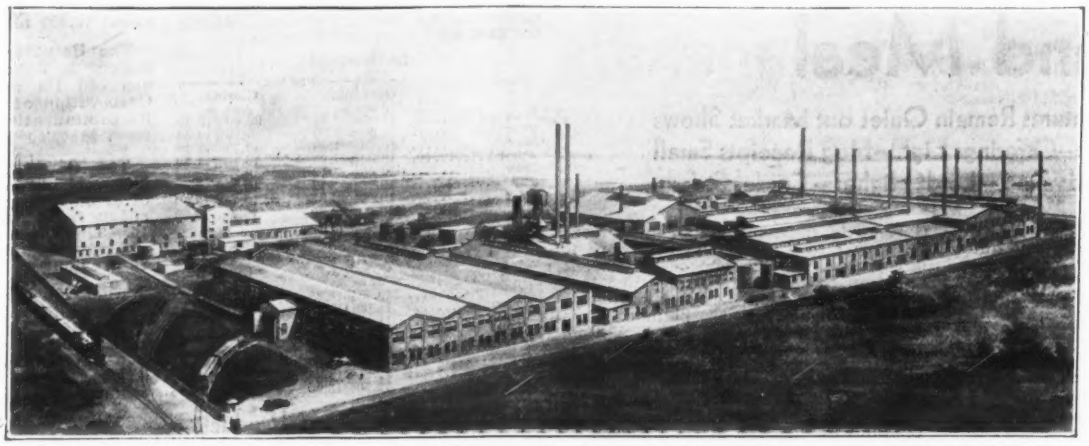

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BALTIMORE PLANT

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Gray and Teneriffe Silver Cochineal Prices Reduced--Annatto Slow--Egg Products Dull--Zinc Dust Firm--Tanning Materials Quiet--Corn Derivatives Steady

The market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs experienced a comparatively slow demand for an initial week of a new year. Although it was generally agreed that stocks of consumers of dyestuffs and tanstuffs were down to a minimum, demand, indicated that buyers were planning to remain aloof from the market until needs become actually imperative. Change in the market was furnished by a lowering of the quotations for gray and Teneriffe silver cochineal.

Reduction in the prices for gray and Teneriffe silver cochineal was said to be due to an effort on the part of consumers to arouse demand from its apathetic condition. An irregular call was noted for archil, but prices ruled firm as a result of the limited amount in sellers' hands. Annatto seed and paste prices were unchanged, although demand was sluggish. Small amount of material in sellers' inventories brought about a firm tendency in turmeric. Raw silk imports during December were 10.2 percent lower than during December, 1931, the Silk Association reported. Deliveries to mills showed a decrease of 16.3 percent. Stocks at warehouses on December 31, 1932, were 62,837 bales, as compared with 69,460 bales on December 31, 1931.

Business in the sizing materials continued along narrow lines again last week. Buying of egg albumen was characterized as slow, but sellers were adhering to previous prices. There was little to report in egg yolk, and the corn derivatives indicated that the textile manufacturers were endeavoring to hold purchases to actual production needs. The continuance of high production schedules in the rayon industry was the feature of the textile trade. Exports of rayon cloth through October were more than doubled the volume of the same period 1931, and are considerably higher than any previous year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Producers of bichromates reported that the closing of the majority of the contracts tended to give the market a more settled appearance during the week just closed. At the same time it was reported that a 10c. per pound price over the contract prices would prevail for the open market, with the spot price being listed at 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound for open market purchases of soda bichromate.

Tanning materials were extremely quiet throughout the week just closed. However, cables from abroad tended to give the market for Sicilian sumac ground material a firm tone, although the market here showed a tendency toward dullness at times during the week. Mangrove bark and myrobalans were held at about the same levels as noted previously. Divi-divi experienced a slow call, but prices were unaltered. Wattle bark failed to be enlivened from its apathetic condition.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Cochineal, gray, 2c. per lb.
Teneriffe silver, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.5	141.5	142.2	142.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Shipments moving to the petroleum and perfumery trades clearly indicated that consumers were intending to continue the practice of hand-to-mouth buying, but prices here were well sustained.

Potash Bichromate.—An irregular call was in evidence here throughout the week just closed, wtih producers reporting the writing of 1933 contracts was nearing completion, and no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Potash Prussiate.—This market passed through another quiet week, with sellers quoting the market at 37½c. to 39½c. per pound for the red material and 17½c. to 19c. per pound for the yellow merchandise.

Soda Bichromate.—Producers reported that the market developed a more settled appearance last week, due to the fact that the majority of contracts have been closed. It was reported that a spot price of 10c. per 100 pounds above the contract prices was in order on business not under contract.

Zinc Dust.—Business here revealed a slight improvement at the turn of the new year, but with the basic metal market holding at unchanged price levels, sellers of zinc dust continued to quote the market at same prices in effect previously.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—This market continued in the doldrums throughout the initial week of the new year, with sellers listing 36c. to 37½c. per pound for the paste, and the seed was quoted at 6½c. to 7½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Archil.—Demand here continued narrow, with the interest of some buyers centered on the completion of the year-end inventory taking, while small-lot orders characterized the buying from other directions, but the limited amount of material on hand gave the market a firm tone and prices were without change.

Cochineal.—The market for the gray material was 2c. per pound lower at 36c. to 42c. per pound, according to quantity, with the Teneriffe silver article listed 27c. to 43c. per pound, according to quantity. Lowering of the quotations could be attributed to an effort on the part of buyers to stimulate business.

Indigo.—The market for the natural product was narrow again last week, with an occasional small-lot order interrupting the quiet, but prices were well maintained. A favorable movement of the synthetic material was in order in the initial week of the year, due to replacement by some consumers of depleted year-end stocks. All prices were unchanged.

Logwood.—There was a good call in evidence here at intervals during the week, with the request coming from divers directions, and sellers reported the market steady at previously established price levels.

Madder, Dutch.—The market for this commodity noted a sluggish demand last week, but sellers continued to quote the market at 22c. to 24c. per pound, according to quantity.

Red Saunder's Wood.—Pharmaceutical trade supplied what little activity was in evidence here, and prices were termed steady at 12c. to 13c. per pound, according to quantity.

Turmeric.—Sellers here were quoting the market for the Allepey material at 5⅝c. to 6c. per pound, according to quantity, with the Madras article listed at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, according to quantity. A firm tendency was noted in the market as a result of the rather small supply on hand here.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Star of the new year failed to bring about an improvement in the demand side of this market, with consumers continuing to hold off purchasing unless for actual needs, and prices remained unchanged at 79c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Dextrin.—A slight pickup was noted here, but the buying movements were short-lived inasmuch as consumers were adhering to the policy of conforming commitments to actual production requirements, but prices ruled unchanged. Potato dextrin was slow, with sellers naming 8c. to 9c. per pound, and the market for tapioca was limited to small-lot purchases, but sellers asked 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Egg Yolk.—Dull character of demand was extended through the week just closed, but the hand-to-mouth buying of the major consumers failed to disturb the price position of the market, with sellers adhering to previous prices.

Sago Flour.—This market moved

(Continued on page 54)

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning in page 5

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Fertilizer Materials

Chilean Government to Dissolve Nitrate Combine--Previously Mentioned Dissolution Decree to Be Enforced--May Restore Export Tax--Trading Dull

The opening week of the new year was a quiet period insofar as the movement of fertilizer crudes toward mixing and manufacturing plants was concerned. Actual enforcement of the previously mentioned decree to dissolve the Chilean nitrate combine, however, provided a center of interest for market observers. The decree, signed by the President of Chile, placed the two-year-old nitrate combine in a virtual state of receivership, and concern here was mainly focused upon what effect the changes in physical structure and marketing methods of the Chilean company would have upon the price of nitrate of soda. Little information on the dissolution proceedings and their possible effect could be learned here, as the Chilean government's action was done wholly without the assistance of company officials and the entire procedure was being negotiated in Santiago. All sorts of rumors emanated from Santiago last week, including one that precluded the return of the export tax on nitrate of soda. The lack of detailed information here left market observers without much basis for comment, but some trade interests were inclined to view the Chilean government's movement as a housecleaning measure, prefacing the construction of a similar nitrate monopoly under different capitalization and management.

The events in Chile overshadowed interest in other commodities last week. Sulphate of ammonia spent a very dull week, with prices holding unchanged. The potashes were very quiet and phosphates were also dull. Price movements last week included a drop in imported bone meal, lower quotations for imported blood and tankage and a rising movement in the price of high-grade ground blood in Chicago.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Tankage, high-grade, Chicago, 10c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Blood, imported, 5c. per unit.
Bone meal, imported, 3 and 50, 50c. per ton
Tankage, imported, 5c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
70.2	**70.2**	**70.2**	**74.5**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—Interest was centered last week in the Chilean government's decree to dissolve the nitrate combine in that country. Of course, principal concern was vested in the possible effect the disintegration of the Chilean industry would have upon the price and marketing methods in this country. Little information concerning the changes in physical structure and plans was available at the local office of the Chilean company, but all sorts of rumors came out of Santiago. One report indicated that the export tax on Chilean nitrate would be reinvoked. The tax which amounted to about $14 per ton was removed two years ago when the Chilean government received a 50 percent stock interest in the consolidated nitrate company. The dissolution decree signed by the President of Chile was based upon fundamental illegalities in the structure of the company and in effect it was similar to the appointment of receivers. Some trade observers here were inclined to view the decree as a sort of "house cleaning" measure in preparation for the construction of a new monopoly in which American interests that controlled the former combine would not have such an important, if any, part in the management.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Interest in nitrate overshadowed other fertilizer crudes last week, and this commodity was quiet. Prices continued, with domestic in bulk quoted nominally at $22 per ton, ex-vessel at the ports, and offerings of $21 per ton for shipment to inland destinations. Foreign was openly offered and sold in one direction last week at the equivalent of $20.50 per ton, c.i.f. ports. Imports of sulphate during November totaled 25,614 tons, of which 20,221 tons came from the Netherlands, 3,150 tons from Belgium, 1,397 tons from Japan, 446 tons from Kwantung, and 400 tons from Canada. The domestic production of sulphate of ammonia or its equivalent from by-product operations in November was estimated at 29,714 tons, against 29,497 tons in October and 38,771 tons in November, 1931. Domestic production for the first eleven months of 1932 was 328,704 tons, against 511,731 tons in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The new supply during November, as represented by the sum of imports and domestic output was 55,328 tons, against 58,160 tons in October and 60,198 tons in September. November exports of sulphate were only 135 tons.

Castor Pomace.—Importers were unable to offer for prompt shipment, and quotations on material for April shipment continued at $15.75 per ton, c.i.f. Southern ports. The domestic article was firm and in small supply at $12.50 per ton in car lots, f.o.b. sellers' works.

Cyanamide.—The market possessed little in the way of buying attention last week, but the price remained steady and unchanged at the basis of 97½c. per unit for pulverized material, delivered to buyers' plants. November imports, according to the Department of Commerce, were 6,064 tons from Canada and five tons from Norway.

Dried Blood.—There were no offerings in New York and packers were asking $1.50 to $1.60 per unit for deferred delivery with a tendency toward the $1.60 basis. High-grade ground material was strong in Chicago at $1.25 per unit although some feeding grades were selling at less. South American material eased off to $1.80 per unit last week, a decrease of 5c. from a week ago.

Fish Scrap.—Unground scrap did not find much buying attention last week and the price continued at $1.85 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. Chesapeake factories. Early in December it was estimated that stocks at Chesapeake factories were not in excess of 800 tons and it is now said that stocks total 500 tons at the highest. Fish meal continued unchanged and quiet at the basis of $26.50 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Hoof Meal.—Buyers did not show much interest in this market and the quotations for both domestic and foreign were unchanged at 80c. per unit at Chicago for the former and nominally $1.20 per unit for foreign.

Nitrogenous Material.—This commodity also lacks the attention of the buying trade last week. Domestic was named at $1.40 per unit, f.o.b. East Coast producing points while the foreign product was named at $1.50 per unit, c.i.f. Atlantic ports. Domestic in the west was soft at $1 per unit, f.o.b. producing points.

Tankage.—Ground material sold last week at $1.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, the advanced offering price late in the preceding week. There were no offerings in New York at present. Unground material continued strong at $1.35 and 10c. per unit-ton. High-grade stocks in Chicago were firm at $1.35 and 10c. per unit-ton while the fertilizer grade remained at $1 and 10c. per unit-ton. South American was weaker with offerings at $1.70 and 10c. per unit-ton, a decrease of 5c. from a week ago.

Potashes

The opening week of the new year was a quiet one in the potash market. New bookings were few. Prices continued unchanged at the schedules with the 5½ percent discount on muriate and manure salt from New Mexico as the only discount available. November imports of potash sulphate, according to the Department of Commerce were 3,520 tons and imports of manure and hard salts were 9,263 tons. Kainit imported during November amounted to 3,808 tons, and crude potash chloride receipts were 7,777 tons.

Phosphates

A decline in the price of imported 3 and 50 bone meal was the only open change in the prosphate materials' market last week. General trading was quiet and the market was lacking in features of importance. Superphosphate continued weak under very limited trading.

Bone Materials.—Foreign 3 and 50 steamed bone meal was quoted at $18.50 to $19 per ton last week, a reduction of 50c. from the preceding week. Imported 1¼ and 70 steamed bone did not yield further than the $18.50 figure established a week ago and all other bone products were unchanged.

Superphosphate.—The market was still weak and quiet. Quotations were nominally around $6.50 to $7 per ton for the run of the pile and $7 to $7.50 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent stock, both in bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Phosphate Rock.—The export movement of high-grade rock during November, according to the Department of Commerce comprise 391 tons, all of which went to Canada. Exports of the land pebble grade were 49,908 tons with the Netherlands as the leading taker with 16,280 tons.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The opening few days of the week did not alter the course of the sulphur market from one of quiet. Here and there a few buyers ordered out fair-sized supplies after having held off until the purchases could be entered on the 1933 books. The price situation was unchanged at the basis of $18 per long ton at the mines.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1933.

After a week of pronounced quiet, local dealers in fertilizer crudes look for a pick-up. Inquiries in the past week were slightly more frequent. The general tone of today's market is strong.

Current prices follow:—

FISH SCRAP.—Unground, $1.85 and 10c. per unit-ton, at Chesapeake factories.

BLOOD.—Ground, $1.40 per unit; unground, $1.30 per unit.

TANKAGE.—$1.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis c.a.f. Baltimore, with the possibility of concessions.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic, $21 to $22 per ton, ex-vessel; foreign, $20.50 to $21.50 per ton, basis c.i.f. port.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Weak at $7 per ton run of pile, and $7.50 per ton, milled and screened.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Held at $2 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton, but this price is nominal and can doubtless be pared a little.

BONE.—$18 to $20 for 3 and 50 ground steamed; $19 to $22 for 4½ and 50 ground raw, foreign stocks; $21 for 3 and 50 ground steamed; and $23 for 4½ and 50 ground raw domestic stocks.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Jan. 5, 1933.

Some evidence of a quickening market in fertilizer materials exists, but trading is still slack. Prices remain steady. The reorganization of the nitrate of soda interests in Chile was of primary concern the market is wondering if the price schedule of nitrate of soda in this country is to be affected. The market in this material in the South has been sluggish and backward and it is thought this situation will continue until the situation in Chile is cleared up.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia purchased by dealers early in the season is still offered at $21 per ton, ports, against $22 for domestic supplies, but only a limited supply of the cheaper material is reported.

Cottonseed meal is again quite low and an important item in organic ammoniate competition. Offerings in the southeast are made at $13.50 per ton.

Foreign tankage is offered at $1.70 and 10 cents at ports and blood at $1.65 per unit.

Bone meal of foreign origin is also offered at attractive prices for January and February shipments. Raw bone meal 4½ and 50 is offered at $21.50 ex-vessel and 3 and 50 steam bone meal at $20 per ton.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$10.10 per ton, interior points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Bulk, ports, $23.90 to manufacturers.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic, $22 per ton, ports and producing points.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—$13.50 to $14 per ton at interior mill points.

NITROGENOUS.—$1.50 unit ammonia, f.o.b. ports.

TANKAGE.—Foreign ports, $1.70 and 10c. unit-ton.

BLOOD.—Foreign ports, $1.65 unit.

BONE.—4½ and 50 at $21.50 ton, ports; 3 and 50 at $20, ports.

CYANIMID.—97½c. unit ammonia, delivered.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES.—At importers' schedule.

POTASH.—At sellers' schedule.

San Francisco Fertilizeers

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3, 1933.

The close of the year found the fertilizer materials market in a lax position on the Pacific Coast and sellers were not able to report a very healthy immediate outlook. Quotations underwent no change during the seven day period under review, and practically no selling opportunities presented themselves to furnish a market test. Citrus growers in Southern California are still waiting for the possibility for advanced prices on the orange crop and are hinging their buying to this factor. So far there has not been much of an indication towards improvement in this direction, and it would seem that the December, January, February and early March application will be very considerably under normal.

Ruling prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100 pound bags, $28.25 per ton, ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $27.50 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco; 200 pound bags, $27.55 per ton ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $26.80 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco; bulk lots quoted at $26.75 per ton ex-warehouse Oakland or $25.50 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic, in bulk quoted at $20.50 per ton; bags, $21.50 per ton, delivered California ports for prompt shipment.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Quoted at 50c. per unit, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment from Japan.

FISH MEALS.—Locally manufactured, $22 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco for prompt shipment, with second grade offal meal at $17.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Monterey sardine meal quoted at $20 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey. Japanese sardine meal quoted at $22 per ton, January-February shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE.—Quoted at $1.70 and 10c. per unit-ton, for domestic, with Argentine and New Zealand material obtainable at the same figure.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed bone quoted at $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, basis 1 percent ammonia and 60 percent-70 percent c.p.l.

BLOOD MEAL.—Quoted at $1.75 per unit of ammonia; Argentine material is quoted at the same figure, ex-dock, San Francisco, prompt.

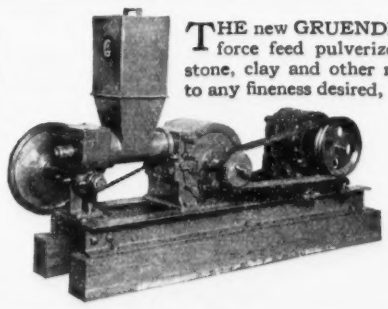
CRACKLINGS.—Renderers' hard pressed beef cracklings quoted at 37½c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1933.

Instances of firmness and even a certain amount of strength are in evidence in the fertilizer materials market, although it is true that business is at a low ebb for most of the products included in

(Continued on page 52)



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Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Industrial Oil Prices Hold in Face of Weaker Surroundings--Retail Gasoline Prices Cut One Cent Throughout the East--Crude Oil Output Decreases

Industrial petroleum products opened the new year in quiet fashion. Prices for solvents, waxes and other oils used as raw materials for industry were favored by the absence of a spot price weakness which, was an outstanding characterization in gasoline and other oils, but none was free from a tone of uncertainty that reflected from a basic unsettlement extending from the crude oil market through the refinery fuels and lubricants. Some of the large buyers of crude oil in the Southwest moved their posted prices downward last week to meet lower figures previously named by other buyers; additional oil wells in the Oklahoma City field were opened by an order issued by the corporation commission of that state; but perhaps the greatest reactionary movement of the week was a one-cent decrease in tankwagon and service station gasoline prices effected by a major marketer in its entire territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

Stoddard solvent, v.m.&p. naphthas and other industrial naphthas did not yield further than the fractional price reduction of a week ago and the hydrocarbon gases showed characteristic steadiness. Paraffin waxes were very dull although toward the end of the week a few inquiries appeared here and there and it appeared to sellers that the market was "opening up" after the lethargic period during the holidays. Lubricating oils were in a similar position. Petrolatums moved moderately well in small-sized lots but the larger buyers were not at all active.

Kerosene was the one strong point in the Eastern market. The demand was sustained at full seasonal dimensions and the refiners entertained no particular difficulty in obtaining their full asking prices. The export gasoline market at the U. S. gulf turned slightly stronger last week after having precipitated downward in the preceding week. Export gasoline prices have been showing active price fluctuation by comparison with the dormancy that existed throughout the Fall.

Daily average crude oil production in the United States for the week ended December 31 was 1,698,150 barrels, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. This compared with 2,025,700 barrels in the preceding week and 1,976,950 barrels as an average for four weeks ended December 31. Average output during the corresponding week a year ago was 2,209,100 barrels. Runs of crude oil to stills during the week ended December 31 averaged 2,011,000 barrels for 56.9 percent of operation, compared with 2,085,000 barrels for 59 percent of operation in the preceding week, according to data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute from companies controlling 91.6 percent of the nation's output.

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1933 Jan. 1-Jan. 7	1932 Jan. 1-Jan. 7
Commercial crude oil production	11,895,800	15,551,600
Daily average production	1,699,400	2,197,200
	Week ended Dec. 31, 1932	Week ended Dec. 24, 1931
Motor fuel stocks, total	52,339,000	51,070,000
Motor fuel stocks at refineries	34,985,000	33,695,000

Solvents and Diluents

The market for petroleum solvents and diluents at Midcontinent refineries was surrounded by quiet last week. Shipments of tankcar lots against new contracts constituted the major portion of the business done. Spot market demands were few. The prices for Stoddard solvent, v.m.&p. naphthas and others were held at the lowered levels of a week ago. Rubber solvents were firm at the prices that have been in force for the past several weeks. The East Coast bulk market continued in an even position and prices were unchanged. There were no changes in tankwagon prices last week, either here or in the mid-west.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—The Midcontinent refinery market remained in a steady although quiet position last week at the prices placed in force a week ago. Quotations for tankcars were 6c. to 7c. per gallon, f.o.b. refinery, according to specifications desired.

Lacquer Diluents.—Last week's shipments were mainly against contracts, with a moderate volume of demand coming from the automobile trade. The price situatio nat the Midcontinent was unchanged last week, with quotations for tankcar quantities at 7¼c. to 8c. per gallon, basis Group 3.

Petroleum Thinners.—The opening week of the new year was a quiet period for this commodity. The price situation at Group 3 was unchanged last week at the basis of 4¾c. to 6c. per gallon for tankcar lots, according to specifications desired.

Rubber Solvents.—While the demand from the regular consuming trade continued within limits, the prices were firm and technically stronger than some of the related solvents. There has been no recent reduction in either the light or the heavy grade, both of which were quoted at 6c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. Group 3.

Stoddard Solvent.—The Midcontinent refinery market did not yield further than the ¼c. gallon cut that was made a week ago. In face of a small demand last week the prices were held at the basis of 5½c. to 5¾c. per gallon for tankcars at the refineries.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The Group 3 market shared the quiet of related solvents and prices were repeated at the reduced levls of a week ago. Refiners named 5¾c. to 7¾c. per gallon for tankcars, according to specifications, f.o.b. refineries.

Hydrocarbon Gases

The opening week of the new year brought a small addition in the volume of materials moving out of refinery points, but business in these commodities was lacking in substance or constancy. The prices for butanes, heptanes and others included in this division of the market were all repeated from a week ago and were seemingly steady.

Butanes.—There has been no shift in the general aspect of things surrounding this market. Quotations named by Group 3 producers were unchanged from the basis of 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon for tankcar lots of the 16-34 degree product at Group 3. Contract prices for users of eleven or more cars monthly were based at 2¼c. per gallon.

Heptanes.—Producers in the Group 3 area continued to quote the schedule to a quiet market. The normal industrial grade was offered at 10c. per gallon in tankcars and 11c. per gallon was asked for the mixed grade, both at Group 3.

Hexane.—There were no new or important developments in this commodity during the initial week of the new year. Shipments out of refinery centers were spotty, while the prices continued at the schedule of 11c. per gallon for the normal industrial grade in tankcars and 17c. per gallon for the laboratory article.

Octanes.—The week's activity was quite routine. Here and there purchasing was noted to have been slightly broader, but not in a general sense. The price schedule continued in force, with 11c. per gallon quoted for tankcars at Group 3.

Pentanes.—Conditions surrounding the Group 3 market for this product were not materially changed from a week ago. Purchasing for industrial use was slow and scattered. Prices, however, continued steady and unchanged at the established schedule.

Petroleum Ethers.—The new year opened with a slight addition of business, which resulted mainly from carry-over orders from December. The price schedule which has been in force for some months was repeated last week.

Propane.—This liquefied petroleum gas did not differ from related products insofar as the quiet nature of the demand was concerned. The price situation was unchanged, with 7c. per gallon continued as the basic price for tankcars quantities, f.o.b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—The opening of the new year did not alter the course of the market for these oils from one of slowness. Orders were still limited in size and also in frequency. The market was still characterized as competitive, but surface prices have been untouched and sellers of both Russian and domestic quoted the schedules.

Paraffin Waxes.—The wax market was very dull last week. The nominal position of white scale wax remained at 1.95 to 2⅛c. per pound, while yellow scale wax remained at 1.85c. to 1.95c. per pound, with very few trades reported in the yellow article. Fully refined waxes for domestic buyers were unchanged and very quiet, with the initial week of the new year having shown no appreciable improvement over the preceding week. Export prices for fully refined waxes were also unchanged.

Petrolatums.—The character of the market differed little last week from the preceding week. Car lot shipments were infrequent and even small-sized business was light. Prices for all grades were unchanged, although the situation was competitive.

Fuels and Lubricants

A slash in tankwagon and service station gasoline prices throughout the territory east of the Rocky Mountains occurred on Wednesday, and most marketers followed the movement after it had been initiated by a leading seller. This movement placed additional pressure against the local bulk market, which was already weak and according to trade gossip a reduction in tankcar prices here would not be surprising. Currently posted prices for U. S. motor gasoline were being shaded by a wide margin, and the weakness of things was outstanding. The export gasoline market at the Gulf showed comparatively heavy price activity. Toward the close of the preceding week prices were slashed rather precipitously, and last week a partial recovery was effected. Kerosene was the one strong point in the local refinery market, and distribution toward consuming chan-

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude oil prices were advanced 10c. per barrel at Midland, a Michigan field. Some buyers in Oklahoma, Texas and other Southwestern fields reduced posted prices to meet prices previously set by other purchasers. U. S. motor gasoline was cut ½c. per gallon at Oklahoma, North Texas and Pennsylvania refineries. Service station gasoline prices were cut 1c. throughout most states east of the Rocky Mountains. In Cincinnati prices were cut 3c. per gallon.

	Jan. 6	Dec. 30	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel	$0.828	$0.828	$0.876
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.04125	.045	.0406
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten marketing centers — including tax), per gallon	.1644	.1704	.1573

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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*Jarrow-on-Tyne
*Karachi
Kingston
*Kobe
Kyle of Lochalsh
*Las Palmas
*Leghorn
*Lisbon
*Liverpool
*London (Shell Haven and Thames Haven)
*Macassar
*Madras
*Malta
*Manila
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Pangkalan Berandan
*Penang
Perim
Pernambuco
Philadelphia
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Pladjoe (Palembang)
*Portland (Oregon)
*Port Said
Port Sudan
Quebec
*Rio de Janeiro
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Sabang
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Shimonoseki (Hikoshima)
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*Singapore (Paloe Samboe)
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nels continued at good, broad dimensions. Pennsylvania lubricating oils were quiet, although the market appeared to have opened up on Thursday and Friday and there were a moderate number of inquiries reported around the market. Marine oils were routine.

Tankwagon Price Changes

Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices were reduced 1c. per gallon, January 4, by the Sinclair Refining Company in the entire territory served by that company east of the Rocky Mountains. Other companies met the reduction in territories where Sinclair is an important competitor. These companies included the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of New York, the Pure Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. In the meanwhile, a serious price "war" developed in Toledo, Cincinnati and other Ohio points. Reductions of 3c. per gallon within four days placed posted prices at their lowest level in a decade.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The local bulk market occupied a soft position last week. Although leading sellers continued to quote U. S. motor below 65 octane at 6c. per gallon, the prices established on December 20, there were offerings of U. S. motor at as low as ¾c. per gallon below the posted price. Considerable trading was done last week at 5½c. per gallon, basis refinery. The mark-down in tankwagon and service station prices throughout the Eastern section of the country last week placed further weight against the market here and, according to current gossip, refiners are likely to reduce bulk market prices soon. After having shown weakness in the closing part of the preceding week, export gasoline prices at the Gulf stiffened up last week. Advances of ⅛c. per gallon were made over the lowered levels of a week ago and current quotations are:—U. S. motor, 3½c. per gallon; 60-62, 400 e.p., 3⅝c. per gallon; 60-62, 390 e.p., 3⅜c. per gallon; and 64-66, 375 e.p., 4c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—The demand continued at a fairly good pace last week and the market occupied a very firm position. Local refiners named 5½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of the 41-43 water white grade, at the refineries. Pennsylvania refiners held to the advanced levels of a week ago and quoted 4¾c. to 4⅞c. per gallon for the 45 water white product and 4⅞c. to 5c. per gallon for the 46 water white grade. The export situation at the Gulf did not change, and prices were based at 4¼c. per gallon for prime white and 4½c. per gallon for water white.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Bunker oil continued in a rather soft position, but the sellers repeated their quoted figure of 75c. per barrel for C grade bunker oil at the local terminals. Takings by the marine trade were routine last week. Diesel oil occupied a steady place, with quotations at $1.65 per barrel.

Lubricating Oils. — Bright stocks, neutrals and cylinder oils were very quiet through last week, although a few inquiries appeared on Thursday and Friday, and it appeared as though the market might open up. Prices showed no visible changes. The Pennsylvania refiners continued to name bright stocks at 22c. per gallon, including taxes, and there were reports of lower prices on large-sized orders, but none were quoting openly below the 22c. level. Cylinder oils have been unchanged for quite some time now and it appeared as though steadiness was well founded. The appearance of some sizable business, however, might alter the situation. The export movement of lubricating oils last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	56,300
Saturday	62,500
Monday	.....
Tuesday	110,600
Wednesday	36,750
Thursday	179,850
Total	446,000

Crude Oil Price Changes

INDIANA - ILLINOIS SECTION.—Posted prices for crude oil at Midland, a Michigan field, were advanced 10c. per barrel, December 31, by the Pure Oil Company. The current price of 95c. per barrel succeeds the 85c. price posted on July 18.

LOUISIANA - ARKANSAS. — Posted prices for crude oil at Cotton Valley, Homer, Caddo and Haynesville were reduced 6c. per barrel, December 30, by the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation. Prices are now 39c. per barrel for oil below 29 gravity with a 2c. per barrel differential for each additional degree of gravity up to 40 gravity and above at 71c. per barrel. This succeeds schedule posted December 17.

Smackover crude was reduced 10c. per barrel to the basis of 40c., December 30, by the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation. This succeeds schedule posted December 17.

On January 1, the Magnolia Petroleum Company established a similar scale to the above-mentioned posting by the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation at the following fields:—Pine Island, Haynesville, Bull Bayou, Cotton Valley, Rainbow and El Dorado light. El Dorado east field and Smackover were posted at 50c. per barrel, a reduction of 15c. per barrel. All prices succeed schedule posted on December 16.

MIDCONTINENT. — The Humble Oil & Refining Company reduced posted prices, January 1, 1933, at Burkburnett, Archer, Stephens, Henrietta, Electra, Comanche and Olden fields in North and North Central Texas; also Mexia, Wortham, Corsicana light and Panola County fields in Oklahoma. The schedule is based at 45c. per barrel for oil below 25 gravity with a 2c. differential for each additional gravity up to 40 and above at 77c. per barrel. This succeeds schedule posted December 16.

TEXAS PANHANDLE. — The Magnolia Petroleum Company reduced Gray County crude 14c. per barrel, January to conform with other postings in that field. Carson and Hutchinson Counties were cut 7c. per barrel, succeeding schedule of December 16.

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Jan. 4, 1933.

Dullness was the outstanding characteristic of the Midcontinent petroleum markets at the beginning of the new year, with refinery and natural gasolines especially weak. All grades of kerosenes, distillates, furnace oils, zero and near zero gas oils and fuels oils remained fairly steady in price, but the spot demand slowed down somewhat.

Replacement buying of the low octane U. S. motor gasoline following year-end inventories was not up to expectations and distress offerings appeared in the spot market at new low levels for the current decline. The higher gravities having favorable octane ratings were also lower. A 1-cent tankwagon and service-station reduction in the Central Mississippi Valley territory was a disturbing factor marketwise.

The low vapor natural gasolines held about steady at the preceding weeks levels, but the middle and high vapor grades developed decided heaviness with prices edging downward on very light spot buying. Quotations for the latter grades were down from ¼c. to ½c. a gallon as compared with the preceding weeks range.

Spot quotations for the various grades of light and heavy cleaners naphthas, solvents, hydrocarbon gases and kindred products were generally unchanged from the preceding week, but the demand was generally reported as being unusually thin and prices more or less of a nominal nature. Inquiries for contract propositions over the year period continue to float in, it is said.

Balmy weather conditions throughout the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes regions had a tendency to slow up the demand for the better grades of kerosenes, distillates, furnace oils and gas oils during the week, but prices were generally unchanged.

Zero and near zero fuel oils were slightly easier because of milder weather conditions and offerings for spot shipment more plentiful. Prices were from 5c. to 10c. per barrel below the preceding weeks range. The middle and high cold test industrial grades were also slightly lower, sympathetically with lower crude price schedules.

There was no change in the bright-stocks, steam refined stocks and neutral oil picture from the previous week. Buying was light and spot quotations barely steady. Paraffins were draggy at unchanged prices.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area today, basis group 3 Oklahoma, excluding the 1-cent Federal tax on gasolines are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES. — Low octane, or 3rd. grade US Motor gasolines, 2⅜c. to 2⅝c. a gallon; middle octane, 2½c. to 2¾c.; high octane, 3c. to 3¼c.; 60-62 400ep., 2⅝c. to 2⅝c.; 64-66 390ep., 2½c. to 2¾c.; 64-66 375ep., 2¾c. to 3c.; 68-70 360ep., 3c. to 3¼c.

NATURAL GASOLINES. — Low gravity, 11-12 pound vapor pressure, 3¼c. to 3½c. a gallon; 14-16 pound vapor, 3c. to 3¼c.; 16-18 pound vapor, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 22-24 pound vapor, 2⅜c. to 2½c.; 26-70 grade, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.

KEROSENES. — The 41-43 gravity, water white, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, 3¼c. to 3½c.; 44-46 gravity, 3½c. to 3⅝c.

DISTILLATES. — Prime white, 38-40 gravity, under 600ep., under 175 flash, zero cold test, sweet odor, 3⅛c. to 3¼c. a gallon; 38-40 light straw, zero, sweet odor, 3c. to 3¼c.; 38-40 light straw and prime white, zero, 175 flash, 650ep., 2¾c. to 3c.

GAS OILS. — Light straw, 32-36 gravity, low flash, sweet odor, zero, 3¼c. to 3¼c. a gallon; 32-36 gravity, dark color, zero, fair odor, 3c. to 3⅛c.; 32-36 gravity, dark and light straw, under 50 cold test ugi, 1¾c. to 2c.; 32-36 gravity, high cold test, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.

FUEL OILS. — High cold test, 18-22 gravity, industrial grades, 30c. to 40c. a barrel; 18-22 gravity, zero cold test, 55c. to 60c.; 22-24 gravity, zero to 25 cold test, 60c. to 65c.; 24-26 gravity, zero to 15 cold test, 65c. to 70c.; 24-26 gravity, zero, 70c. to 75c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, 90c. to $1.00.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1933.

Further decline in tankcar gasoline market quotations is a feature of the last few days, with prices down to a rough parity with quotations a year ago. This sagging of quoted values seems partly a development in sympathy with retail price reductions and crude market uncertainties. It also is partly an outgrowth of jobbers' continued reluctance to buy anything more than bare necessities.

A good deal of gasoline is being offered for sale by refiners and carlot marketers who seem extremely anxious to move it, and are pressing it for sale at exceptionally low prices, really below the ruling level of the bulk of the market. How long this will continue is difficult to ascertain at this time. Gasoline consumption for the last few weeks has been fairly good, although some major companies do not seem to be getting their share of it.

Natural gasolines and special solvents and naphthas are irregular, with some price cutting in both divisions. Kerosene and the furnace oils are a little easier, the latter due mainly to the weather. Zero gas oils and fuel oils remain in good call and are tight. Industrial fuels are able to hold their own on limited volume. Lubricating oils are still slow and easy.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are:—

GASOLINE.—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 2¾c. to 3c. per gallon; low octane motor, 2½c. to 2¾c.; middle octane motor, 2¾c. to 3c.; high octane motor, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c.; 64-66, 390, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; 64-66, 375, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; 68-70, 360, 3⅝c. to 4c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (all tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries).—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c. per gallon, tankcar; 15.2c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 7c., tankcar; 11.7c., tankwagon; lacquer diluents, 12.2c.; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 9c., tankcar; 15.2c., tankwagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c., tankwagon.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 3⅜c. to 3½c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 3¼c. to 3½c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, straw distillate, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c. per gallon; 36-38, straw distillate, 3⅛c.; 32-36, straw zero, 3⅛c.; 32-36, straw zero, 3⅛c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 3c. to 3⅛c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, $1.05 to $1.07½ per barrel; 26-28, zero, 90c. to 95c.; 24-26, 77½c. to 82½c.; 24-26, 55c. to 60c.; 18-22, zero, 60c. to 65c.; 18-22, zero, Chicago switching district, 52½c. to 57½c.; 18-22, 40c. to 42½c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1933.

Gasoline was in fair demand as the new year opened, with quotations unchanged, at 4¾c. per gallon at refinery and 12c. per gallon delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection. The call for 65-70 octane was fair at the steady price of 5¼c. per gallon at refinery and 12¼c. delivered.

Stoddard specifications were in good demand. The price was unchanged at 12½c. per gallon in tankcar lots. Paraffin, butane and naphtha shipments increased, as did crude petroleum shipments.

A good call was reported for water-white kerosene, which was quoted at refinery at 6½c. per gallon, and 7½c. per gallon delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection.

Fuel oil was in good demand at 60c. per barrel, f.o.b. terminal, and 65c. delivered alongside. Industrial plants in this territory maintained a steady call for this grade at 75c. per barrel, delivered.

Russian Oil for Canada In New Plan for Barter

TORONTO, Jan. 3, 1933.

A new proposal involving the barter of Canadian cattle and hides for Russian gasoline and anthracite coal has been submitted to the Dominion government at Ottawa for approval. The proposal has been presented by a western Canadian syndicate headed by J. H. McDonald and G. G. Serkeau of Winnipeg. Under the tentative agreement between the western syndicate and the Soviet government the latter would purchase 100,000 head of cattle at a minimum price of 5 cents a pound, or double the current figure, and 10,000 tons of hides at a price of 4 cents a pound, or four times the current figure. Payment for these purchases would be made in Russian gasoline to a value of $6,500,000 and Russian anthracite to a value of about $500,000.

The approval of the government has been sought since the deal would involve at least temporary abandonment by the Canadian government of an embargo imposed two years ago on Russian coal imports. The syndicate also seeks support of the government in financing its cattle and hide purchases, the government being asked to finance these until the gasoline and coal can be disposed of in Canada. The probable decision of the government has not been foreshadowed. The government would like to assist the western stock raisers by securing additional markets and better prices. On the other hand, it is reluctant to revoke the embargo in Russian coal, and the effect of imports of Russian gasoline on employment in the Canadian refining industry has also to be considered.

The western syndicate is planning to market its imports to existing oil and coal companies; but if these refuse to handle the products, it may retail them direct.

Tentative negotiations have been entered into between Canadian manufacturing interests and the Soviet government looking to the exchange of rolling stock, farm implements and other manufactured products for Russian oil. Marketing of the latter in Canada presents some difficulties, however, since leading Canadian refineries already have their own crude oil sources. Russian crude imported under a previous deal in exchange for aluminum products was delivered, to the extent of 40,000 tons, to the La Salle Petroleum Refinery Company, Montreal. This company, however, after four cargoes had been delivered, announced that no more would be accepted.

Petroleum in Chile

Explorations have confirmed the existnece of commercially valuable deposits of petroleum in Chile, according to a statement by the Minister of the Interior. The deposits were located, in Magallanes territory, in a survey by Belgian engineers. The Minister of the Interior said that "important North American" oil companies were seeking concessions in the region.

Dr. Humphries Retires From S. O. of Indiana

Dr. R. E. Humphreys, vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has reached the age for retirement specified under the company's annuities plan after nearly thirty-three years of active service. He will also retire as a member of the board of directors. Dr. Max G. Paulus, general manager of manufacturing, will become vice-president in charge of operations, and Dr. Robert T. Wilson will be made vice-president in charge of research and development. Harry F. Glair, assistant general manager of manufacturing, will be advanced to the post of general manager, succeeding Dr. Paulus.

Dr. Humphreys joined the Standard of Indiana in July, 1900, as a chemist in its laboratory. He went to the plant at Whiting, Ind., after securing a doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins University. In following years he did notable work as a chemist and research worker and was made chief chemist in 1906. He was transferred in 1914 to executive duties as assistant superintendent of the refinery and was made manager in 1918. In January, 1927, he was moved to the general offices in Chicago as assistant general manager and elected a director. After various promotions he became, in 1929, vice-president in charge of all manufacturing operations of Standard of Indiana and affiliated and associated companies, which position he has continued to fill up to now.

Dr. Humphreys is known in the oil industry as a pioneer in that application of science to manufacturing problems which has placed today's processes and products far in advance of those of only a score of years ago. He was one of the first to engage in industrial research in connection with oil and later as a co-worker of Dr. William P. Burton, he aided in originating the oil cracking process, which practically revolutionized petroleum refining and made it possible for the yield of gasoline from oil to be greatly increased and the price to be cheapened.

During his connection with the company Dr. Humphreys has resided continuously in the refinery city of Whiting. In the next several months he expects to travel extensively, with Mrs. Humphreys, in the United States and Canada.

At a luncheon tendered by Edward G. Seubert, president of Standard of Indiana, on Thursday, December 29, directors of the company paid tribute to Dr. Humphreys for his long and valuable service and wished him full enjoyment of the leisure afforded by his retirement.

Petroleum Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced freight rates of New York Central Railroad (East) and the West Shore Railroad on petroleum and its products, in carloads, as per list and minimum weights in tariff, from Rochester stations to Churchville, Batavia and Honeoye Falls 7½ cents per hundredweight on gasoline, kerosene and kerosene distillates, and fuel oil and 9½ cents per hundredweight on other petroleum products; reductions from class rates on fuel oil, effective January 25; also rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the same commodity, from Irvine Mills and Limestone to Vandalia, 5 cents per hundredweight reduction ½ cent and to stations at Sheridan to Irving inclusive 14 cents per hundredweight reduction from class rates, effective January 23.

Big Lake Oil Loses Tax Suit

In the Federal district court, Pittsburgh, Judge R. M. Gibson has handed down an opinion favoring the United States Government in a suit brought by the Big Lake Oil Company against the government for an income tax refund of $1,565,875 with interest for the years 1924 to 1927 inclusive. The company has contended that the government could not tax income obtained by the company from oil and gas lands owned by the State of Texas, and leased to the company. The company is a subsidiary of the Plymouth Oil Company, Pittsburgh.

Denver Oil Bowlers

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests, rolled as follows:—

South Denver Merchants League, December 27:—Powerine Oil, 2,769, against Leeman Auto Company, 2,556.

Rocky Mountain League, December 28:—Merchants Oil, 2,556, against First National Bank, 2,794.

Major League, December 28:—Shell Oil, 2,929, against Piggly-Wiggly, 3,012.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Organic Chemicals in the Dry-Cleaning Industry

(Reprinted from "Synthetic Organic Chemicals," published by the Eastman Kodak Company.)

The dry-cleaning industry is one which has made rapid strides in the last few years as a result of applying scientific methods of research to its problems. It was only a short time ago that most of the dry cleaning was done in small shops with practically all of the operations carried out by hand. There are now over 5,000 power dry-cleaning plants in the United States and Canada, doing a total yearly business of approximately $500,000,000.

The process of dry cleaning is so well known that no general description is necessary. It consists simply in extracting soluble dirt, as well as suspended particles, with a nonaqueous solvent. This avoids possible shrinkage, warping, or injury to the finish of goods, that might take place when laundered in the usual manner with soap and water. Ordinary clothing, draperies, and so forth, are placed in a rotating washer and treated either continuously or intermittently with the dry-cleaning fluid. Less rugged materials are cleaned by hand. The excess solvent in some cases is removed centrifugally before drying in a chamber ventilated by a current of warm, dry air.

The early dry-cleaning fluids consisted almost entirely of gasoline, which had many disadvantages, not the least being the fire hazard. Through the co-operation of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners with the Mellon Institute, a petroleum distillate was found which quickly superseded gasoline. The specifications of this new product, named "Stoddard Solvent," after one of the originators, were chosen to fit ideal requirements as closely as possible. The high flash-point, over 100 deg. F., removes danger from static ignition. Freedom from corrosive substances protects metal equipment, while absence of unsaturated hydrocarbons lowers the tendency to add impurities. The distillation range selected prevents waste from evaporation of low-boiling fractions yet it is not high enough to interfere with complete removal of solvent on drying. A clean, sweet odor results from the thorough exclusion of sulphur-containing compounds.

Chlorinated Hydrocarbons

The use of chlorinated hydrocarbons has also progressed quite rapidly in this country in the last few years. Although they are practically nonflammable, their cost is higher than that of the standard petroleum solvent, and there has been some question as to their physiological action. With the use of completely enclosed systems, however, the toxic or anesthetic effect of the chlorine hydrocarbons is not important nor is the volatility a disadvantage.

Sulphur-free carbon tetrachloride and stabilized trichloroethylene are both claimed to be particularly good solvents. They completely remove many of the oily stains encountered that are not readily extracted with petroleum solvents, and which ordinarily must be "spotted out" later.

Recovery of the cleaning fluid is essential, as its cost is a large factor. This is especially true since it is necessary to make frequent changes of the solvent in order to keep the finished goods bright in appearance. The need for this is readily apparent from the estimate that the average soiled suit of men's clothing contains about 2½ ounces of extractible material.

Recovery Processes

In the case of the naphtha solvent, several methods of repurification or recovery are in use. Centrifuging will separate the solid particles, but after two or three treatments enough oily material remains in solution to darken the solvent and prevent its continued use. Treatment of the used liquid with diatomite and running it through a filter press is a little more efficient and allows a longer use of the solvent.

(Continued on page 52)

Gasoline for Army Posts Taxed

Gasoline sold to army post exchanges either for use or resale is taxable under the 1932 revenue act, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled, as the tax is on sales by the producers, and sales to government agencies are not exempt from such tax.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACETATE—10 cs, American Express Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

ACID, BUTYRIC—6 carboys, 924 lbs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Brazil, Hamburg
CRESYLIC—28 dms, Monsanto Chemical Works, Lancastria, Liverpool
STEARIC—640 bgs, Binney & Smith, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
TARTARIC—217 cks, 52,720 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Exarch, Genoa
VALERIANIC—5 carboys, 374 lbs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Brazil, Hamburg

AGAR AGAR—20 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Ibukisan, Kobe

ALBUMEN, EGG—22 cs, 4,400 lbs, Stein Hall & Co, President McKinley, Tientsin
8 cs, 1,600 lbs, Melchers, Inc, Tai Yin, Shanghai
28 cs, 5,600 lbs, W Benkert & Co, Tai Yin, Shanghai
28 cs, 5,600 lbs, Wood & Selick, Tai Yin, Shanghai
28 cs, 5,600 lbs, Importers Commission Co, Tai Yin, Shanghai
28 cs, 5,600 lbs, Bingham & Co, Kwanto, Hankow
28 cs, 5,600 lbs, Joe Lowe Corp, Kwanto, Hankow
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Kwanto, Taku Bar
44 cs, 8,800 lbs, A Hurst & Co, Kwanto, Taku Bar
22 cs, 4,400 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Kwanto, Taku Bar

ALCOHOL, SULPHONATED—5 bbls, State Forwarding Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
120 cks, W J Honan, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

ALMOND FLOUR—10 bgs, 1,117 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Exochorda, Marseilles

AMMONIA, BICARBONATE—12 cks, Lancastria, Liverpool
CARBONATE—12 cks, Lancastria, Liverpool
10 cs, 1 ton, 1 cwt, 3 qtrs, 7 lbs, Jos Turner & Co, Port Bowen, Liverpool
OXALATE—14 cks, 5,082 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
SULPHATE—200 bgs, United Color & Pigment Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
680,389 kilos, Armour Fertilizer Works, Brazil, Rotterdam

ANISE—62 bgs, 4,499 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Exochorda, Marseilles

AMMONIAC, SAL—12 cks, Lancastria, Liverpool

ANNATTO SEED—2 bgs, R Cerra, Porto Rico, Ponce

ANTIMONY, REGULUS—250 sc, Irving Trust Co, President McKinley, Hankow
SULPHURET—10 cks, American Express Co, American Banker, London

ARROWROOT—20 bls, Barclay Bank, Fort St George, St Vincent
15 cs, J P Smith & Co, American Banker, London

ASPHALT—2,044 tons, Maraval, Trinidad
351 bgs, American Hard Rubber Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana

BALSAM—5 dms, J R Merz, Hubert, Para

BARIUM HYDRATE—28 cks, D F Young, Lancastria, Liverpool
28 cks, D F Young, American Banker, London

BARYTES—999 bgs, 109,890 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exarch, Genoa

BAY RUM—1 cs, P R Express Co, Porto Rico, Ponce
40 cs, H E Hegeman, Fort St George, St Thomas

BLANC FIXE—17 cks, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

BLEACHING POWDER—1 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ibukisan, Yokohama

BORAGE FLOWERS—1 bl, 224 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles

BRISTLES—5 cs, F Furmann, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
15 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President McKinley, Shanghai
66 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President McKinley, Tientsin
5 cs, F W Von Stade, President McKinley, Kobe
64 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tai Yin, Shanghai
8 cs, Iwai Shoten, Katsuragi, Kobe
5 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Katsuragi, Kobe
9 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tsuyama, Kobe
4 cs, American Banker, London
131 cs, S Hirschenhorn & Sons, Kwanto, Tientsin
185 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Kwanto, Tientsin
15 cs, F W Von Stade, Kwanto, Tientsin

BRONZE, POWDER—7 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
11 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
4 cs, John E Mandlik, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
5 cs, A C Rempert Co, Bremen, Bremen
5 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Bremen, Bremen

CALCIUM CYANAMIDE—2,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ibukisan, Yokohama

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—355 cs, Mitsui & Co, Tsuyama, Keelung
50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Kwanto, Keelung
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REFINED—50 cs, Iwai & Co, Tai Yin, Kobe
50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ibukisan, Kobe
100 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Ibukisan, Kobe
50 cs, Mitsui Shoji Kaisha, Bordeaux, Kobe
75 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Kwanto, Kobe
100 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Kwanto, Kobe

CANARY SEED—250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, J J Toledano, Exarch, Casablanca
150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Exarch, Casablanca
253 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires

CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, H A Johnson Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—11 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, American Banker, London

CASEIN—60 bgs, 9,994 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

CASSIA—150 bls, Wah Young Co, President McKinley, Hongkong
12 bls, Geo L Curtin Co, President McKinley, Hongkong
200 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, President McKinley, Canton
200 bls, Wah Young Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
226 bls, H P Winter & Co, Saleier, Cheribon

CASSIA—329 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Saleier, Padang
125 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, Saleier, Padang
302 bls, National City Bank, Saleier, Padang
243 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, Saleier, Padang
61 bls, H P Winter, Saleier, Padang
37 pkgs, Saleier, Padang

CASTOR BEANS—2,850 bgs, 9,975 bu, Mitsui & Co, Ibukisan, Dairen
6,100 bgs, 21,350 bu, Southern Cross, Santos

CELERY SEED—5 bgs, 1,100 lbs, Lose & Bunker, Exochorda, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles

CHALK, BLOCK—160 tons, Kidder, Peabody & Co, Liberty, Boulogne
PRECIPITATED—6 cks, 200 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Lancastria, Liverpool
1,600 bgs, American Express Co, American Banker, London

CHEMICALS—100 cks, 24,400 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
100 bbls, 48,180 lbs, Pihilipp Bauer Co, Inc, Brazil, Hamburg
111 cks, 67,689 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Brazil, Hamburg
2 dms, 530 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Brazil, Hamburg
443 bbls, 240,763 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Brazil, Hamburg
40 cs, Eissing Import Co, Brazil, Hamburg
20 dms, Jungmann & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
4 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Brazil, Hamburg
4 bbls, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Brazil, Hamburg
42 cs, Eli Lilly Co, Brazil, Hamburg
26 bbls, 10 kegs, 16 cs, Brazil, Hamburg
1 ck, 2 cs, Eimer & Amend, Brazil, Hamburg
10 cs, 2,543 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
8 cs, Byk, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 ck, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
28 dms, Irving Trust Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
109 dms, 24 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 bbls, 4,860 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 cks, 12,012 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 cks, Hummel Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
11 cks, 3,124 lbs, Bush Service Coorp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 dms, Rohner-Gehrig Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
132 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
40 cks, 25 jugs, 122 dms, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
349 cks, R W Greeff & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
75 cks, 50 demj, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
40 kegs, W H Benkert, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
2 cans, Carbic Color & Chem Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
21 cs, J Personeni, Exarch, Leghorn
5 cs, J Personeni, President Harrison, Genoa
8 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Banker, London
6 cs, E Fougera & Co, American Banker, London

CHILLIES—112 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Kwanto, Kobe

CHINA CLAY—25 cks, Moore & Munger, Boston City, Bristol

CHLOROFORM—1 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Banker, London

CHLOROPHYLL—13 cs, 1,778 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

CINCHONA PRODUCTS—3 cs, N K Friedler, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

CLAY—600 bgs, 132,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
279 bgs, Milton Greenbaum, Dergerdijk, Rotterdam
204 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

CLOVES—47 bgs, Catz American Co, Saleier, Menado

COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—10 cks, General Aniline Works, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
182 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

COCOA BEANS—200 bgs, Middleton & Co, Southern Cross, Trinidad
500 bgs, Wood & Selick, Southern Cross, Trinidad
483 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Southern Cross, Trinidad
300 bgs, Fort St George, Trinidad
5,500 bgs, National City Bank, Atalaia, Rio Janeiro
2,000 bgs, Atalaia, Bahia
8,368 bgs, National City Bank, Atalaia, Bahia
1,100 bgs, D Bacon, Port Bowen, Liverpool
850 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Facto, San Pedro
2,723 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Facto, Sanchez
200 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Facto, Porto Plata
400 bgs, Machado & Co, Facto, Porto Plata
100 bgs, Half Moon Mfg Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
2,228 bgs, W A Leaman, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
250 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Munamar, St George
60 bgs, Pablo Calvet & Co, Virginia, Bahia
30,992 bgs, Compagnie Francais del Afrique Occd, Chr J Kampuan, Accra
9,400 bgs, Compagnie Francais del Afrique Occd, Chr J Kampuan, Lagos
500 bgs, Veragua, Port Limon
130 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Coamo, Santo Domingo
3,969 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Addah
1,600 bgs, Standard Bank of S Africa, West Humhaw, Accra
1,600 bgs, English & Scottish Joint Cooperative, West Humhaw, Accra
1,500 bgs, Superintendence Co, Inc, West Humhaw, Winnebah

COCOA BEANS—9,600 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Cape Coast
1,600 bgs, Wood & Selick, West Humhaw, Takoradi
800 bgs, F A Thompson, Ltd, West Humhaw, Takoradi
750 bgs, Superintendence Co, West Humhaw, Takoradi
7,693 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Grand Lahou
5,985 bgs, Daniel Bacon, Lancastria, Liverpool
50 bgs, Meyer & Co, Tachira, Porto Cabello
500 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Tachira, Porto Cabello
625 bgs, Tachira, Porto Cabello
500 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Tachira, La Guaira
258 bgs, Tachira, La Guaira
800 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Hubert, Para
2,000 bgs, Wood & Selick, Hubert, Para
1,000 bgs, J Aron & Co, Hubert, Para
1,300 bgs, S A Schonbrunn, Hubert, Para
2,000 bgs, S A Levy & Co, Hubert, Para
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Hubert, Para
2,750 bgs, Hubert, Para

COCONUT—39 bgs, 3,900 lbs, E Trucco, Porto Rica, Aguadilla
256 bgs, 25,000 lbs, H Schnell & Co, Porto Rica, Mayaguez
1,062 bgs, 101,200 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Platano, Port Castilla
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Colombia, Cristobal
250 bgs, 25,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Colombia, Guayaquil
131 bgs, 13,100 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Colombia, Lucea
350 bgs, 35,000 lbs, Pitman & Schepp, Colombia, Kingston
1,250 bgs, 125,000 lbs, Geo W Cole & Co, Colombia, Kingston
3,387 bgs, 338,700 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Colombia, Kingston
224 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Emilia, Mayaguez
90 bgs, 9,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Emilia, San Juan
DESIC—1,545 cs, Wood & Selick, Prest McKinley, Manila

COLORS—5 cs, Schall & Co, De Grasse, Havre
ARTISTS—19 cs, M Grumbacher, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
2 cs, Philipp Bros, Lancastria, Liverpool
CERAMIC—9 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Port Bowen, Liverpool
DRY—2 bbls, Stanley, Doggett, Inc, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
EARTH—37 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Brazil, Hamburg
125 cks, Robinson Wagner Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
41 cks, Calco Chem Co, Inc, Prest Roosevelt, Hamburg
PRINTING—5 cs, J E Mandlik, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

COPPER SALT—75 bbls, National City Bank, Saleier, Sourabaya

COPRA—6 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Platano, Porto Castilla
250 tons, Franklin Baker Co, Tai Yin, Cebu

CRESOL, LIQUID—5 dms, Monsanto Chem Works, Lancastria, Liverpool
MIXED—7 bbls, 3,341 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
SOLID—1 kg, 1 cs, Monsanto Chem Works, Lancastria, Liverpool

CUBEBS—32 bgs, First Nat'l Bank, Prest Harrison, Singapore

CUMIN SEED—60 bgs, 11,228 lbs, Lose & Bunker, Exochorda, Marseilles

CUTCH—2,592 bgs, Philippine Cutch Corp, Prest Harrison, Zamboanga

DRUGS—2 cs, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

DYES, ALIZARIN—13 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
28 cks, 32 kgs, 57 cans, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
ANILIN—12 cks, The Gelgy Co, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
153 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
24 bbls, Carbic Color & Chem Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
91 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
15 cks, 250 kgs, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

EGG YOLK—56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Joe Lowe Corp, President McKinley, Tientsin
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Importers Commission Co, Kwanto, Hankow

ETHYL CHLORIDE—1 cs, 55 lbs, Brazil, Hamburg

FILTER PAPER—110 bls, A Giese & Son, Mauretania, Southampton
89 bls, E Fougera & Co, Mauretania, Southampton
6 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, Mauretania, Southampton
12 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Banker, London

FLAXSEED—16,456 bgs, 36,203 bu, Bunge North Amer Grain Co, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires

FLEASEED—50 bls, 11,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
50 bls, 11,000 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
35 bgs, 7,867 lbs, Bamberger, Bloch & Landesmann, Exochorda, Marseilles
210 bls, Rene Moelhausen, President Harrison, Bombay
200 bls, Wm Benkert & Co, President Harrison, Bombay
35 bls, Bamberger, Bloch & Landesmann, President Harrison, Marseilles
10 bls, President Harrison, Marseilles

FULLER'S EARTH—525 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Corsican Prince, London

GAMBIER—425 cs, Saleier, Asahan

GINGER ROOT—6 bgs, Park, Benziger & Co, Colombia, Black River
1,032 bgs, Superintendence Co, West Humhaw, Freetown

GLASS, WINDOW—1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
6 cs, Morris Glass Co, Lancastria, Liverpool

GLUE—64 bls, W E Miller, De Grasse, Havre
50 bgs, 5,478 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
200 bgs, Harry Bierschank Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
290 bgs, M A Kerner, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
414 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
110 bgs, 60 cks, Rex & Reynolds, President Harrison, Marseilles

GLYCERIN—30 dms, Parsons & Petit, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

GRAPHITE—550 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, Silverteak, Colombo
AMORPHOUS—2,800 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Kwanto, Fusan

GREASE WOOL—5 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Port Bowen, Liverpool
22 bbls, N J Malmstrom & Co, Port Bowen, Liverpool
6 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
5 bbls, 1 dm, Lancastria, Liverpool

GUM—40 cs, Lancastria, Liverpool
ASAFETIDA—18 cs, D L & W R R, Brazil, Hamburg
CHICLE—271 bls, J A Medina & Co, Siboney, Progreso
35 bgs, F Huber & Co, Siboney, Progreso
COPAL—35 bgs, First Federal Foreign Banking Corp, President Harrison, Singapore
128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
20 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Black Eagle, Antwerp
20 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Silverteak, Singapore
1 pkg, Karr, Ellis & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
12 baskets, Saleier, Kandal
59 baskets, O G Innes Corp, Saleier, Ambonia
200 baskets, O G Innes Corp, Saleier, Macassar
DAMMAR—50 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, President Harrison, Singapore
70 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
50 cs, 128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Harrison, Singapore
35 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Silverteak, Singapore
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Silverteak, Singapore
70 bgs, 50 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Silverteak, Singapore
210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Silverteak, Singapore
70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Silverteak, Singapore
50 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Saleier, Batavia
ELEMI—140 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, President Harrison, Manila
KARAYA—140 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, President Harrison, Bombay
14 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Harrison, Bombay
MYRRH—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, American Banker, London
TRAGACANTH—74 bgs, J Caponya, Exochorda, Marseilles
18 cs, American Banker, London
41 cs, Bank of Montreal, American Banker, London

HERBS, MEDICINAL—8 bls, Ed Long Chemical Co, Brazil, Hamburg
10 bgs, Bush Service Co, Brazil, Hamburg

HOREHOUND, EXTRACT—1 cs, W J Bush & Co, American Banker, London

INDIGO—3 bbls, Carbic Color & Chem Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1 keg, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

INK, PRINTING—4 cs, J E Mandlik, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
13 cs, Eugene Dirtzgen & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
28 pkgs, Triangle Ink & Color Corp, Tsuyana, Yokahama

IODINE—5 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Tsuyana, Yokohama

IRISH MOSS—20 bls, John Schoengen, De Grasse, Havre

IRON, AMMONIA CITRATE—15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Lancastria, Liverpool
OXIDE—20 cks, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc, Port Bowen, Liverpool
7 cks, 2 tons, 1 cwt, 1 qr, 8 lbs, Landers Segal Color Co, Port Bowen, Liverpool
31 cks, 1 cs, J A McNulty, Port Bowen, Liverpool
10 cs, T H Deutz, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
12 cks, 80 kegs, J H Rhodes & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
5 cks, J A McNulty, Lancastria, Liverpool
20 cks, Montag & Cassidy, Lancastria, Liverpool

LEAVES, MEDICINAL—19 bls, 2,301 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
122 bls, E E Marks & Co, Burgerdiyk, Rotterdam

LICORICE PASTE—5 cks, 794 lbs, A M Leslie, Exochorda, Marseilles

LIME, VIENNA—100 dms, Galgano & Weaver, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

LIME JUICE—2 cs, Fort st George, Dominica

MACE—32 cs, Irving Trust Co, President Harrison, Singapore
42 cs, Y F Frank, Saleier, Macassar

MAGNESIA, CALCINED—1 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Port Bowen, Liverpool
39 cs, Schofield Donald Co, Port Bowen, Liverpool
15 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Port Bowen, Liverpool
5 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
10 cs, Schofield Donald Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
2 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CARBONATE—18 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Port Bowen, Liverpool
70 cs, 200 cks, McKesson & Robbins, Port Bowen, Liverpool

MANGANESE METAL—20 dms, American Banker, London

MENTHOL—25 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Prest McKinley, Kobe
25 cs, Iwai & Co, Katsuragi, Kobe
5 cs, Wm Benkert & Co, Tsuyama, Kobe

MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, Catz American Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Prest Roosevelt, Hamburg
283 bgs, Ibukisan, Kobe
400 bgs, American Banker, London
500 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Corsican Prince, London

NAPHTHALENE—3,141 bgs, Calco Chem Co, Brazil, Hamburg
983 bgs, White Tar Co, Brazil, Hamburg
555 bgs, Brazil, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Brazil, Hamburg

NUTMEGS—100 bgs, Middleton & Co, Fort St George, Grenada
50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Fort St George, Grenada
150 bgs, Fort St George, Grenada

NUTMEGS—80 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Prest Harrison, Singapore
500 bgs, Catz American Co, Silverteak, Macassar
38 cs, Catz American Co, Saleier, Macassar
228 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Saleier, Padang
OCHER, POWDERED—15 cks, T H Deutz, Exochorda, Marseilles
39 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Exochorda, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—40 cs, 3,168 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Exochorda, Marseilles
10 cs, 822 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
1 cs, 81 lbs, J B Horner, Exochorda, Marseilles
ANISE—10 dms, Chase Nat'l Bank, Prest McKinley, Hongkong
BAY—6 cs, D Steengrafe, Emilia, Arroyo
CANANGA—4 dms, Saleier, Batavia
CASSIA—10 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, President McKinley, Manila
CASTOR—16 cs, J Personeni, Inc, President Harrison, Genoa
CINNAMON LEAF—5 dms, L Conza, American Banker, London
11 dms, American Banker, London
CITRONELLA—5 dms, J H Vavasseur & Co, President Harrison, Colombo
8 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Silverteak, Batavia
8 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Saleier, Batavia
16 dms, Chase National Bank, Saleier, Batavia
4 dms, Saleier, Batavia
COCONUT—501 tons, Best Foods, Inc, Tai Yin, Manila
500 tons, Kaisuragi, Manila
280 tons, Philippine Refg Co, Silverteak, Manila
CODLIVER—110 bbls, W T Rawleigh Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
75 bbls, E M Javitz & Son, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
23 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
3 cs, J Personeni, President Harrison, Genoa
CORN—25 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL—37 cs, De Grasse, Havre
2 cks, 16 cs, 8 tins, Exochorda, Marseilles
2 cs, Mauretania, Southampton
10 cs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, Albert Ballin, Cherbourg
4 cs, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
2 cks, 13 cs, President Harrison, Marseilles
FUEL—91,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Pan Bolivar, Aruba
75,983 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Conus, Curacao
FUSEL—2 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Brazil, Hamburg
GERANIUM—2 cks, 512 lbs, Givaudan-Delawana, Exochorda, Marseilles
HO—28 dms, Mitsui & Co, Kwanto, Keelung
LAVENDER—4 cks, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
LIME—7 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Fort St George, St Lucia
2 cs, Fort St George, St Lucia
3 cs, Fort St George, Dominica
1 cs, C A F Arinone, Munamar, St John's
LINSEED—75 bbls, I R Boody, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
LURRICATING—50 dms, Kuhne, Libby & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OLIVE—1,135 cs, 5 dms, Exochorda, Leghorn
565 cs, Exochorda, Genoa
15 dms, J Capolino, Exochorda, Genoa
60 cs, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
100 cs, Exarch, Leghorn
50 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Exarch, Genoa
93 cs, President Harrison, Naples
50 dms, Agash Refg Co, President Harrison, Genoa
1,205 cs, President Harrison, Genoa
50 dms, S S Crisafulli, President Harrison, Genoa
25 dms, Sclafani Bros, President Harrison, Genoa
15 dms, F Cappelino & Sons, President Harrison, Genoa
25 cs, President Harrison, Marseilles
25 dms, President Harrison, Nice
1,525 cs, Silverteak, Genoa
50 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Silverteak, Genoa
100 dms, Scaramelli & Co, Silverteak, Genoa
25 dms, Ossola Bros, Silverteak, Genoa
PALM—23 dms, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Boma
4,074,443 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Matadi
644 tons, Van Leeuwen Boomkamp, Saleier, Belawan Deli
758 tons, United Africa Co, Saleier, Belawan Deli
PARAFFIN—33 dms, S Schwarbacher Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PEANUT—5 dms, I R Boody & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
PERILLA—300 dms, W R Grace & Co, Katsuragi, Nagoya
75 dms, W R Grace & Co, Katsuragi, Yokohama
RAPESEED—200 dms, Mitsui & Co, Katsuragi, Kobe
500 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ibukisan, Yokohama
136 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ibukisan, Kobe
400 dms, Mitsui & Co, Tsuyama, Moji
100 dms, Mitsui & Co, Tsuyama, Yokkaichi
ROSEMARY—1 dm, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
ROSEWOOD—6 dms, French American Banking, Munamar, Paramaribo
4 dms, Hubert, Para
SUNFLOWER SEED—25 dms, Reliant Oil Corp, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
40 dms, Roshevsky & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
175 dms, Agash Refg Corp, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
TURKEY RED—15 bbls, 7,898 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
YLANG YLANG—4 kegs, 525 lbs, Geo Silver Import Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
OPIUM—10 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PAINT—5 dms, P J Hanrahan, Inc, Boston City, Bristol
PARAFFIN—4,400 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Saleier, Balik Papan
2,880 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, American Banker, London
PATCHOULI LEAVES—110 bls, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Silverteak, Penang
PEAT LITTER—753 bls, American Express Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
MULL—800 bls, Peatmoss Sales Corp, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
210 bls, American Express Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—324 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Silverteak, Oosthaven
486 bgs, Silverteak, Batavia
1,020 bgs, Saleier, Telok Betong
162 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Saleier, Oosthaven
81 bgs, Saleier, Oosthaven
81 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Saleier, Batavia
255 bgs, Saleier, Tandjong Priok
255 bgs, Saleier, Oosthaven
PEPPER, WHITE—210 bgs, President Harrison, Singapore
243 bgs, Saleier, Batavia
PETROLEUM—90,247 bbls, Warner Quinlan Co, Cities Service Boston, Las Piedras
72,945 bbls, Standard Oil Co, E J Bullock, Cumarebo, Venez
120,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Calgarite, Mamomal
110,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Beacon, Mamomal
102,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Pan Scandia, Mamomal
103,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Koli, Mamomal
96,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Gedania, Mamomal
DERIVATIVE—30 dms, S Schwarbacher Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PIMENTO—200 bgs, McCormick & Co, Colombia, Kingston
PITCH BREWERS—60 cs, P H Petry & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
POTASH CARBONATE—31 cks, 24,516 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—40 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
CHLORATE—1,250 cks, 308,000 lbs, Uniform Chem Prod Co, Brazil, Hamburg
MURIATE—600 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Black Eagle, Antwerp
PRUSSIATE YELLOW—20 cks, American Cyanamide Chem Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—25 bls, W Benkert & Co, Kwanto, Osaka
75 bls, J Powell & Co, Kwanto, Osaka
PYRITES—6,726,940 kilos, The Pyrites Co, Inc, Mar Negro, Huelva
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—900 bgs, International Product Corp, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
8,377 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—32 bgs, 6,210 lbs, E J Sofer, Exochorda, Beyrouth
RHUBARB ROOT—25 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Tai Yin, Shanghai
12 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Tai Yin, Shanghai
RESIN—1 cs, Heemsoth & Basse, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
RICOSOL—600 dms, C Esteva, Jean, Arecibo
ROSE, FLOWERS—1 bl, 110 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
ROSE WATER—5 cs, Exochorda, Beyrouth
SAFROL—16 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux, Kobe
SALT—560 bgs, N Y Butchers Calfskin Assn, Lancastria, Liverpool
300 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD CHIPS—80 pkgs, Prest Harrison, Pombay
SANTONIN—1 cs, 26 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Brazil, Hamburg
SEED, MEDICINAL—95 bls, International Forwarding Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—240 bgs, Wah Young Co, Tai Yin, Shanghai
52 bgs, Pablo, Calvet & Co, Virginia, Bahia
322 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Kwanto, Shanghai
210 bgs, Frank M Molica, Kwanto, Hankow
350 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co, Kwanto, Hankow
140 bgs, B Mandel & Co, Kwanto, Hankow
SHELLAC—25 cs, A Hurst & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
55 cs, A Hurst & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
SOAP BARK—13 bgs, 2,090 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
SOAP—370 cs, Conti Prod Corp, Exarch, Leghorn
MILLINGS—53 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
SADDLE—60 cs, Salomon & Philips, American Banker, London
SODA, SULPHATE—50 cks, 24,580 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SULPHITE—50 dms, R F Downing & Co, Boston City, Bristol
SQUILLS—19 bgs, 4,400 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
STARCH, POTATO—150 bgs, R W Greeff & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
SULPHUR, REFINED—5 cks, McKesson & Robbins, Lancastria, Liverpool
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, E E Marks & Co, Exarch, Leghorn
3,450 bgs, 748,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exarch, Genoa
40 bgs, 8,800 lbs, Stern-Stiner & Co, Exarch, Genoa
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Exarch, Genoa
TANSTUFF, SYNTH—3 dms, Sandoz Chem Wks, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—1,508 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Saleier, Sourabaya
FLOUR—250 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Silverteak, Batavia
490 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silverteak, Batavia
1,040 bgs, Balfour-Guthrie & Co, Silverteak, Pamanoekan
7,438 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Saleier, Sourabaya
238 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Saleier, Cheribon
494 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Saleier, Cheribon
104 bgs, M S Kallenhorn & Co, Saleier, Tjilatjop
500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Saleier, Batavia
500 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Saleier, Batavia
500 bgs, Saleier, Batavia
1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Saleier, Batavia
PEARL—528 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Saleier, Sourabaya
SEED—577 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Saleier, Sourabaya
TONKA BEANS—17 cs, Hubert, Para
TUBA ROOT—21 bls, President Harrison, Singapore
UMBER—15 cks, 2 tons, 6 cwts, 2 qtrs, 12 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Port Bowen, Liverpool
TURPENTINE—3 bbls, W J Bush & Co, American Banker, London
UREA—10 cs, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—181 cs, W T Rawleigh & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
24 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
22 cs, P H Petry & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
24 cs, P & P Derode, Freres & Dammann, Exochorda, Marseilles
44 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Harrison, Marseilles
47 cs, President Harrison, Marseilles
122 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, President Harrison, Marseilles
WAX, BEES—150 bgs, D Steengrafe, Atalaia, Santos
14 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, President Harrison, Alexandria
25 bgs, D Steengrafe, Santa Ana, Havana
WAX, CARNAUBA—201 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Huberi, Para
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Hubert, Para
38 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Hubert, Para
151 bgs, First Natl Bank, Hubert, Para
503 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Hubert, Para
MONTAN—134 bgs, 22,110 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
267 bgs, 44,055 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
VEGETABLE—200 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Ibukisan, Kobe
WHITING—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
YEAST—140 pkgs, Certified Yeast Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
135 pkgs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

New York Transit Imports

GELATIN—42 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam, Rochester
GLUE—40 bgs, Corsican Prince, London, St Paul
NUTMEGS—40 bgs, First Natl Bank, Saleier, Padang, Minneapolis
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, American Express Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam, Cincinnati

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,780 tons, Tela, Amsterdam
143 tons, West Eldara, Rotterdam
BONE MEAL—225 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Wytheville, Antwerp
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP—800 bgs, Bradley & Baker Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—138 cks, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
459 cks, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
125 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
CYANITE ORE—173 tons, Mahanada, Calcutta
GOAT MANURE—2,000 tons, Edna Hoyt, Las Piedras
OIL, CODLIVER—15 bbls, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
FUEL—65,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Harold Walker, Aruba
PALM—50 bbls, West Eldara, Rotterdam
SUNFLOWER—50 dms, West Eldara, Rotterdam
POTASH CARBONATE—38 cks, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—700 bgs, Quaker City, London
QUARTZITE, SAND—2 crts, 2 cs, General Refractories Co, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
STAIN—3 dms, 1 parcel, Porcelain Enamel & Mfg Co, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
TALC—250 bgs, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Collamer, Bordeaux
250 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Collamer, Bordeaux

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—5 dms, 1 cs, 2 tons, 10 cwts, 3 qrs, 16 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Lancastria, Liverpool
CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE—20 cs, American Banker, London
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, H A Johnson Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—50 bgs, 11,023 lbs, Exarch, Leghorn
CHEMICALS—150 pkgs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
32 cks, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
COALTAR DISTILLATE—10 dms, Monsanto Chemical Works, Norwegian, Liverpool
COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, 36,000 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Cape Coast
800 bgs, 114,000 lbs, F A Thompson, Ltd, West Humhaw, Takoradi
1,500 bgs, 230,250 lbs, Societe Commerciale de L'Ouesto Africain, West Humhaw, Takoradi
4,554 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Grand Lahou
BUTTER—15 cs, Stephan L Bartlett Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN, POTATO—10 bgs, Charles S Tanner, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
DYE, ANILIN—1 cs, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Norwegian, Liverpool
GINGER ROOT—100 bgs, 11,302 lbs, Superintendence Co, West Humhaw, Freetown
GLUESTOCK, FISH—196 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
4 bbls, J R Poole, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
13 bbls, Belle Isle, Halifax
HIDE—78 bgs, Norwegian, Liverpool
696 bgs, J B Moors Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
GREASE, WOOL—40 bbls, American Banker, London
GUM—10 cks, 1 ton, 10 cwts, Lancastria, Liverpool
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—115 bls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEANS—10 cks, American Banker, London
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—224 bgs, 5 tons, 2 cwts, Schofield Donald Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
OIL, COCONUT—1,005 tons, 2,251,357 lbs, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverteak, Cebu
637 tons, 1,427,369 lbs, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverteak, Manila
CODLIVER—25 dms, McKesson Eastern Drug Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
NEATSFOOT—50 trcs, 24,251 lbs, Frigorifico Armour de La Plata, Commack, Buenos Aires
PALM—1,565,760 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Port Harcourt
1,396,552 lbs, Van Leeuwen Boomkamp & Co, Saleier, Belawan Deli
PEANUT—11 bbls, Lamont Corliss Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
PEAT MOSS—360 bls, Buell, Inc, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—162 bgs, Silverteak, Batavia
PUMICE, POWD—300 bgs, Atlanta, Cannetti-Liguri
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,114 bgs, 114,646 lbs, Tannin Corp, Commack, Buenos Aires
1,550 bgs, 169,612 lbs, International Products Corp, Commack, Buenos Aires
SAGO FLOUR—20 bgs, 1 ton, 5 cwts, Lancastria, Liverpool
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Tradesmen's National Bank & Trust Co, Manaar, Calcutta
50 cs, Trust Co of North America, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
SOAP—160 cs, 4 202 lbs, Conti Products Corp, Exarch, Leghorn
TOILET—6 cs, American Express Co, American Banker, London
1 cs, Lever Bros, American Banker, London
SODA HYDROSULPHITE—60 kegs, 3 tons, 8 cwts, 2 qrs, 8 lbs, Lancastria, Liverpool
HYPOPHOSPHITE—15 cs, American Banker, London
STARCH, CHEM TREATED—100 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
POTATO—250 bgs, Arnold Hoffman Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
STAIN, WATERPROOF—99 cs, 37 dms, Samuel Cabot, Inc, American Banker, London
TALC—55 bgs, 12,125 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exarch, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,144 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silverteak, Pamanoekan
1,097 bgs, National City Bank, Saleier, Sourabaya
1,000 bgs, Arnold Hoffman Co, Saleier, Batavia
TOILET PREPS—1 bx, Norwegian, Liverpool
3 cs, Lever Bros, American Banker, London
TRAGASOL—50 cks, 12 tons, 6 cwts, 3 qrs, J P Marston Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
100 cks, J P Marston Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
D S P—10 sx, J P Marston Co, Norwegian, Liverpool

Boston Transit Imports

OIL, RAPESEED—20 bbls, American Express Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam, Syracuse
SOAP, TOILET—1 cs, American Express Co, Lancastria, Liverpool, Indianapolis

Galveston Imports

PAINT AND VARNISH—55 cs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
PEAT MOSS—2,441 bls, West Celeron, Bremen

Houston Imports

CANARY SEED—16 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—20 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—8 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—6 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
YERBA MATE—10 bbls, 1 pcl, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo

Los Angeles Imports

AMMONIA NITRATE—107 cks, 60,190 lbs, Knute Nelson, Norway
PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Kobe
SULPHATE—1,200 sx, 119,840 lbs, Peter Maersk, Osaka
8,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Golden Sun, Tokio
BLEACHING POWDER—50 pkgs, 11,020 lbs, Fella, Marseilles
BONE MEAL—1,663 sx, 221,760 lbs, Loch Monar, Munich
CALCIUM NITRATE—18,137 pkgs, 1,813,500 lbs, Knute Nelson, Berlin
CAMPHOR, REFD—12 cs, 1,200 lbs, Taihei, Kobe
12 pkgs, 1,200 lbs, Taiyo, Kobe
CHEMICALS—6 pkgs, 320 lbs, Donau, Berlin
CHILLIES—60 pkgs, 35 bgs, 9,500 lbs, Taihei, Kobe
COPPERAS—34 cks, 17,390 lbs, San Antonio, Antwerp
COPRA—1,754 tons, Corneville, Celebes Island
150 tons, Corneville, Cebu
DENTIFRICE—2 cs, 400 lbs, Taihei, Yokohama
FERTILIZER, MIXED—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Kobe
FLEASEED—50 sx, 5,600 lbs, San Francisco, Lessines
GELATIN, ED—5 bbls, 1,100 lbs, San Francisco, Paris
GLASS, PLATE, POL—10 cs, 18,170 lbs, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
GUM, COPAL—65 baskets, 11,280 lbs, Bintang, Macassar
INK, PRINTING—1 cs, 150 lbs, San Francisco, Berlin
INSECTICIDE—8 cs, 320 lbs, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
5 cs, 630 lbs, Loch Monar, London
IRON OXIDE—8 bbls, 4,400 lbs, Fella, London
25 bbls, 13,780 lbs, Fella, Malaga
LINSEED MEAL—1,100 sx, 110,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Kobe
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Taihei, Kobe
MACE—10 cs, 1,380 lbs, Bintang, Padang
MEDICINAL PREPS—54 cs, 430 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
MENTHOL—3 cs, 180 lbs, Taihei, Kobe
OIL, CODLIVER—25 bbls, Knute Nelson, Bergen
HAIR—2 cs, Taihei, Kobe
OLIVE—100 dms, Fella, Cordoba
PERILLA—40 dms, Taihei, Kobe
RUBBER, DIST—3 dms, Taiyo, Straits Settlements
PAPRIKA, GRD—65 pkgs, 5,550 lbs, Transshipped, Alicante
PARAFFIN, REFD—1,271 bgs, 168,000 lbs, Bintang, Batavia
PEAT MOSS—600 bls, 67,200 lbs, San Francisco, Hamburg
200 pkgs, 26,880 lbs, San Francisco, Bremen
501 bls, 62,720 lbs, Donau, Germany
PEPPER—50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Taihei, Kobe
PIMENTO—25 pkgs, 3,880 lbs, Loch Monar, Montego Bay
RICE FLOUR—12 cs, 590 lbs, Taihei, Kobe
SIENNA, GRD—10 bbls, 4,050 lbs, Fella, Leghorn
SILVERSAND—300 tons, San Francisco, Antwerp
SOAP, TOILET—3 cs, 680 lbs, Knute Nelson, Paris
150 lbs, San Antonio, Paris
SOYBEANS—10 bgs, 1,000 lbs, Taihei, Yokohama
MEAL—360 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Golden Sun, Dairen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—152 bgs, 31,910 lbs, Bintang, Batavia
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 160 lbs, Taiyo, Yokohama
WATER, MINERAL—80 pkgs, 7,590 lbs, Knute Nelson, Lyon
WHITING, GRD—151 bls, 38,650 lbs, San Francisco, Copenhagen
ZINC OXIDE—25 bbls, 5,500 lbs, Knute Nelson, Antwerp

Mobile Imports

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,650 bgs, Delnorte, Buenos Aires
SODA PHOSPHATE—1,966 tons, Wacosta, Antwerp
SUMAC LEAVES—200 bls, Giulia, Trieste

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—3,102 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Corp, Austvangen, Paramaribo
CARBON, DECOL—376 sx, Sterling Sugars Co, Nemaha, Hamburg

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CHEMICALS—15 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
160 sx, Breedijk, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—7,856, Fruit Dispatch Co, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios
FERROMANGANESE — 1,513 tons, Electro Metallurgical Co, Toledo, Sanda
GLASS, PLATE—15 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Breedijk, Antwerp
WINDOW—15 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Breedijk, Antwerp
GLAUBER'S SALT—510,565 kilos, Breedijk, Antwerp
ILMENITE SAND—1,200 tons, Steel Ranger, Colachel
OIL, COCONUT—2,048 tons, Gertrude Kellogg, Manila
CODLIVER—120 dms, I C Railway, Toledo, Stavanger
PALM—677 tons, National City Bank of New York, Steel Traveler, Belawan Deli
PARAFFIN—30 dms, Nemaha, Hamburg
OLEOMARGARIN — 8 cs, Aluminum Line, Toledo, Oslo
PAINT—25 cs, Aluminum Line, Toledo, Oslo
PEAT MOSS—2,195 bls, National City Bank of New York, Nemaha, Bremen
500 bls, Nemaha, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—1,701 sx, Silverwalnut, Batavia
PIGMENT—200 dms, Breedijk, Rotterdam
POTASH CHLORATE—150 cks, Irving Trust Co, Ansgir, Hamburg
SHELLAC—110 sx, Steel Ranger, Calcutta
TALC—1,000 sx, Maddalena Odero, Genoa

Philadelphia Imports

ALCOHOL, FATTY, SULPH—36 bbls, J W Hartzell & Co, Haimon, Hamburg
AMMONIA CARBONATE—10 cs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Manchester Hero, Manchester
CASSIA—300 bls, Lossiebank, Hongkong
CHALK, CRUDE—1 cs, Southwark Mfg Co, Corsican Prince, London
500 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Corsican Prince, London
CHEMICALS—15 dms, Haimon, Hamburg
400 bgs, J W Hartzell & Co, Haimon, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—1,592 tons, 16 cwts, Bristol City, Fowey
100 tons, 70 bgs, J W Hampton Jr & Co, Boston City, Bristol
392 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Boston City, Bristol
63 tons, Paper Makers Importing Corp, Boston City, Bristol
CLAY, BLUE—115 tons, Bristol City, Fowey
POTTER'S—40 tons, Bristol City, Fowey
FERTILIZER—60 bgs, Wm J Jones & Co, Corsican Prince, London
NITROGENOUS—276 bgs, Haimon, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—200 cks, Ingria, Marseilles
120 dms, Corsican Prince, London
GUM, ARABIC—50 bgs, Mahanada, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Inc, Mahanada, Port Sudan
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—25 cks, Schofield Donald Co, Manchester Hero, Manchester
NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE—1,060 bgs, Barrett Co, Boston City, Bristol
OIL, CODLIVER—50 bbls, Chas L Huisking & Co, Haimon, Hamburg
100 dms, Haimon, Hamburg
CODLIVER, MED—25 dms, 50 bbls, Haimon, Hamburg
OLIVE—160 bbls, 50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Ingria, Seville
100 bbls, Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co, Ingria, Seville
PALM—337,101 kilos, Lossiebank, Belawan Deli
400 tons, 12 cwts, 11 lbs, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Port Harcourt
69 cks, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Akassa
PARAFFIN—15 dms, Haimon, Hamburg
SUNFLOWER SEED — 495,908 kilos, Schwarzes Meer, Odessa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—107,473 bbls, Fulg Refining Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
68,468 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Marathon, Tampico
POTASH MURIATE—500 bgs, Haimon, Hamburg
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, Haimon, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,252 bgs, Lossiebank, Tjilatjap
500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Lossiebank, Cheribon
250 bgs, Northwestern Trust Co, Lossiebank, Cheribon
900 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Lossiebank, Panaroekan

San Francisco Imports

ALBUMEN, EGG, DUCK—56 cs, Joe Lowe Corpn, President McKinley, Shanghai
ARSENIC, WHITE—100 cs, McKesson-Langley-Michaels Co, Bordeaux, Kobe
BRISTLES—66 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Sons, Golden Sun, Tientsin
66 cs, Frederick H Cone & Co, Inc, Golden Sun, Tientsin
44 bls, William J Horstman, Donau, Hamburg
45 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Golden Sun, Tientsin
274 cs, Nathan Wagman, Golden Sun, Tientsin
BRUSHES—5 cs, H A Phillips & Co, Tsuyama, Kobe
1 cs, F F G Harper & Co, President McKinley, Shanghai
18 cs, George Borgfeldt & Co, President McKinley, Shanghai
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—125 dms, Bank of California, N A, Donau, Hamburg
50 dms, 10 cs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Donau, Hamburg
28 dms, Anglo-California Trust Co, Donau, Antwerp
CAPSULES—14 cs, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
CARBON DIOXIDE—2 bottles, Frank P Dow Co, Inc, Donau, Hamburg
CASSIA—50 cs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, President McKinley, Hongkong
100 bls, L H Parke Co, President McKinley, Hongkong
CHEMICALS—22 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
310 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Inc, Donau, Hamburg
10 cks, The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
25 dms, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
15 cks, Donau, Hamburg
CINNAMON—50 bls, Otis, McAllister & Co, President McKinley, Colombo
QUILLS—25 bls, D Hecht Co, President McKinley, Colombo
COCOA BEANS—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, President McKinley, Colombo
50 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, President McKinley, Colombo
320 bgs, Pacific Grove, Manchester
54 bgs, Parthenia, Liverpool
500 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Talamanca, Balboa
COCONUT, DESIC—1,560 cs, Wood & Selick, President McKinley, Manila
1,610 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, President McKinley, Manila
3,475 cs, J E Lowden, President McKinley, Manila
1,689 cs, Philippine Desiccated Cocoanut Corpn, President McKinley, Manila
875 cs, Franklin Baker Co, Tai Yin, Manila
COLOR, EARTH—8 bbls, Marshall Dill, Donau, Antwerp
PASTEL—2 cs, W J Byrnes Co, Donau, Hamburg
COPRA—1,700 bgs, Williams, Dimond & Co, Maunganui, Papeete
DRUGS, CRUDE—2 cs, Donau, Hamburg
EGG YOLK, SPRAY—42 cs, Kane Import Coprn, President McKinley, Shanghai
56 cs, Joe Loew Corpn, Golden Sun, Tientsin
56 cs, Joe Lowe Corpn, President McKinley, Shanghai
112 cs, Importers Commission Co, President McKinley, Shanghai
GLASS, PLATE—5 cs, Progress Plate Glass Co, Donau, Antwerp
3 cs, East Bay Glass Co, Donau, Antwerp
GREASE, WOOL, RAW—30 bbls, Parthenia, Liverpool
GUM, COPAL—21 bskts, Stroock & Wittenberg Corpn, President McKinley, Hongkong
59 bskts, Sino Java Hvg, Inc, President McKinley, Hongkong
200 bgs, Henry W Peabody Co, Inc, Donau, Antwerp
HEMPSEED—1,116 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Golden Sun, Dairen
203 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Golden Sun, Dairen
352 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Golden Sun, Dairen
INDIGO, LIQUID—5 cs, Getz Bros, President McKinley, Shanghai
POWDER—2 cs, Getz Bros, President McKinley, Shanghai
IRON ORE, GRD—5 cks, L H Butcher Co, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
SAND—100 bgs, Stone & Downer Co, Pacific Grove, Glasgow
LINSEED MEAL—100 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Bordeaux, Kobe
MILLET SEED—50 bgs, Golden Sun, Dairen
MOTOR SPIRIT—2 cs, Hind, Rolph & Co, Maunganui, Wellington
MUSTARD SEED—311 bgs, B H Old & Co, Golden Sun, Tientsin
OIL, CODLIVER—5 cs, Hind, Rolph & Co, President McKinley, Shanghai
50 dms, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Bordeaux, Kobe
CODLIVER, POULTRY—25 dms, J H Scott Co, Donau, Antwerp
PERILLA—150 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Inc, Bordeaux, Kobe
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Donau, Hamburg
PEANUTS—500 bgs, C W Outhit, Golden Sun, Tsingtao
500 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Golden Sun, Tsingtao
PEAT MOSS—100 bls, Donau, Hamburg
350 bls, Donau, Bremen
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—225 bls, Golden Sun, Otaru
RAPESEED—750 bgs, Golden Sun, Otaru
SESAME SEED—60 pkgs, D Hecht Co, President McKinley, Hongkong
SOAP—1 cs, American Trust Co, Donau, Bremen
TOILET—5 cs, American Express Co, Damsterdijk, London
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—30 bbls, Donau, Bremen
SOYBEAN MEAL—1,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Golden Sun, Dairen
1,500 bgs, Otto Sales Co, Golden Sun, Dairen
640 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Golden Sun, Dairen
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, Williams, Dimond Co, Maunganui, Papeete
30 cs, Derode Danman, Maunganui, Papeete
20 cs, Aust & Hackmann, Maunganui, Papeete
WATER, MINERAL—125 cs, Damsterdijk, London
ZINC OXIDE—18 cks, Pacific Grove, Manchester
GREASE, LUBRICATING (continued):—
42,075 lbs, Wellington; (Henri Jasper) 30,875 lbs, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 11,855 lbs, Rotterdam; (Haiti) 330 lbs, Grenada; (Boniface) 11,450 lbs, Para
KEROSENE—(Ancon) 1,420 gls, Porto Colombia
LACQUER—(Tai Ping Yang) 2,406 lbs, Manila; (Henri Jasper) 1,052 lbs, Antwerp
PYROXYLIN—(Berlin) 2,289 lbs, Hamburg
LARD—(Berlin) 62,000 lbs, Bremen; (Cameronia) 31,000 lbs, Glasgow; (Scythia) 78,268 lbs, Liverpool; (Black Falcon) 983,609 lbs, Rotterdam; 22,109 lbs, Karlsruhe; 37,200 lbs, Amsterdam; (Ponce) 16,240 lbs, San Juan; 6,500 lbs, Ponce; 6,200 lbs, Guanica; 10,595 lbs, Mayaguez; (Borinquen) 13,000 lbs, San Juan; (Black Heron) 269,899 lbs, Rotterdam; 6,300 lbs, Karlsruhe; 111,600 lbs, Amsterdam; (Henri Jasper) 104,341 lbs, Antwerp; (Statendam) 411,234 lbs, Rotterdam; 37,200 lbs, Amsterdam; 13,520 lbs, Karlsruhe; (Haiti) 5,095 lbs, Trinidad; (Berengaria) 143,618 lbs, Southampton; (Cameronia) 102,245 lbs, Glasgow; (Exeter) 23,735 lbs, Marseilles
LEAD, WHITE—(Black Heron) 59,097 lbs, Amsterdam
LINSEED CAKE—(Black Falcon) 1,422,994 lbs, Rotterdam; (Black Heron) 2,857,339 lbs, Rotterdam; (Henri Jasper) 1,939,524 lbs, Antwerp
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—(Scythia) 8,463 lbs, Liverpool
NICKEL OXIDE—(Black Heron) 79,571 lbs, Rotterdam
OCHER—(Scythia) 11,342 lbs, Liverpool
OIL, CASTOR—(Borinquen) 1,525 lbs, San Juan
CEDARLEAF—(Bremen) 1,605 lbs, Bremerhaven
EDIBLE—(Ponce) 4,780 lbs, San Juan; 1,180 lbs, Fajardo
FUEL—(Berlin) 420,921 gls, Bremerhaven; (Stuttgart) 550,061 gls, Bremerhaven; (Boniface) 110,000 gls, Manaos
LINSEED—(Black Falcon) 1,434 lbs, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—(Martinique) 1,350 gls, Port au Prince; (Berlin) 4,410 gls, Bremerhaven; (Graystoke Castle) 65,165 gls, Shanghai; (Cameronia) 18,594 gls, Glasgow; (Scythia) 47,205 gls, Liverpool; (Stuttgart) 41,160 gls, Hamburg; (Santa Eliza) 1,125 gls, Corinto; 550 gls, San Jose; (City of Windsor) 18,900 gls, Hongkong; 5,500 gls, Darien; (Basil) 3,192 gls, Maranham; 2,418 gls, Ceara; 556 gls, Cabedello; 420 gls, Pernambuco; 1,440 gls, Bahia; (Tai Ping Yang) 5,060 gls, Manila; (Seatrain Havana) 6,820 gls, Havana; (Colombia) 825 gls, Port au Prince; 2,108 gls, Porto Colombia; (Irisbank) 1,900 gls, Cebu; 1,960 gls, Iloilo; (Yomachichi) 10,450 gls, Karachi; 37,950 gls, Bombay; 4,950 gls, Madras; 41,080 gls, Calcutta; (Black Falcon) 7,655 gls, Amsterdam; (City of Baghdad) 14,135 gls, Auckland; 26,225 gls, Wellington; 1,925 gls, Napier; 2,640 gls, Dunedin; 1,100 gls, Bluff; (Borinquen) 3,780 gls, San Juan; (Black Heron) 2,020 gls, Rotterdam; 420 gls, Amsterdam; (Henri Jasper) 16,044 gls, Antwerp; (Statendam) 12,600 gls, Rotterdam; 7,630 gls, Amsterdam; (Haiti) 2,365 gls, Guadeloupe; 1,344 gls, Martinique; 1,650 gls, Caripito; (Boniface) 8,165 gls, Para; 2,404 gls, Manaos; (Exeter) 11,448 gls, Marseilles; 1,100 gls, Tripoli; 117,040 gls, Alexandria; 6,200 gls, Jaffa; 2,325 gls, Haifa
NEATSFOOT—(Black Heron) 13,847 lbs, Worms
OLEO—(Cameronia) 91,079 lbs, Glasgow; (Black Falcon) 162,718 lbs, Rotterdam; (Cuyamapa) 11,062 lbs, Santiago; (Black Heron) 13,637 lbs, Rotterdam; (Henri Jasper) 40,831 lbs, Antwerp; (Statendam) 216,536 lbs, Rotterdam; (Exeter) 11,347 lbs, Beirut
PEPPERMINT—(Bremen) 1,018 lbs, Oslo
PAINT—(City of Windsor) 8,160 lbs, Manila
THINNER—(Boniface) 250 gls, Para; 200 gls, Manaos
PALM CAKE—(Black Falcon) 227,842 lbs, Rotterdam; (Black Heron) 451,925 lbs, Rotterdam
PARAFFIN—(Berlin) 6,691 lbs, Hamburg; (Cameronia) 22,746 lbs, Glasgow; (Stuttgart) 91,650 lbs, Bremerhaven; 11,151 lbs, Hamburg; (Santa Eliza) 11,344 lbs, Porto Colombia; (Ancon) 76,967 lbs, Buenaventura; 58,749 lbs, Porto Colombia; (Statendam) 55,611 lbs, Potterdam; (Boniface) 6,070 lbs, Para; (Exeter) 462,717 lbs, Naples; 22,300 lbs, Marsala; 33,451 lbs, Catania; 5,575 lbs, Messina; (Veragua) 34,530 lbs, Puntarenas
CRUDE—(Statendam) 121,475 lbs, Rotterdam
SCALE—(Berlin) 2,661 lbs, Bremen; (Stuttgart) 77,415 lbs, Bremerhaven; (Black Heron) 36,228 lbs, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, REFINED—(Basil) 10,000 gls, Maranham; 11,000 gls, Parnahyba; 28,000 gls, Ceara; 17,000 gls, Natal; 5,000 gls, Pernambuco; 5,000 gls, Bahia; (Rosalind) 32,250 gls, St Georges; 20,000 gls, Hamilton; (Haiti) 1,500 gls, Dominica; 3,200 gls, Basse Terre; 4,200 gls, Martinique; 3,000 gls, St Croix; 5,000 gls, St Kitts; (Boniface) 3,500 gls, Para, 20,000 gls, Manaos
PINETAR—(Boniface) 13,136 lbs, Para
POTASH BICHROMATE—(Black Falcon) 4,770 lbs, Rotterdam
NITRATE—(Ponce) 3,400 lbs, San Juan
ROSIN—(Basil) 2,812 lbs, Parnahyba
SOAP—(Ponce) 16,240 lbs, San Juan; 51,960 lbs, Ponce; 13,750 lbs, Mayaguez; 11,200 lbs, Arecibo
LAUNDRY—(Ponce) 11,500 lbs, Jobos; 11,500 lbs, Arroyo; 23,000 lbs, Mayaguez; (Ancon) 1,140 lbs, Panama
POWDER—(Ponce) 62,345 lbs, San Juan
SODA, ASH—(Santa Eliza) 16,750 lbs, Porto Colombia; (City of Windsor) 22,680 lbs, Manila
BICHROMATE—(Henri Jasper) 12,559 lbs, Antwerp
CAUSTIC—(Tai Ping Yang) 83,245 lbs, Shanghai; (Seatrain Havana) 366,815 lbs, Havana; (Colombia) 4,256 lbs, Cartegena; (Yomachichi) 64,620 lbs, Karachi; 22,976 lbs, Bombay; 134,984 lbs, Calcutta; (Rigel) 48,580 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Ancon) 7,190 lbs, Buenaventura; 28,760 lbs, Porto Colombia; (Boniface) 20,842 lbs, Para; 20,842 lbs, Manaos
CYANIDE—(Greystoke Castle) 16,075 lbs, Manila; (Irisbank) 32,630 lbs, Manila
NITRATE—(Veraguai) 4,080 lbs, Port Limon
SILICATE—(Ancon) 7,950 lbs, Buenaventura
STARCH—(Cameronia) 14,571 lbs, Glasgow
CORN—(Cameronia) 86,330 lbs, Glasgow; (Yomachichi) 154,000 lbs, Bombay; (Ponce) 684 lbs, San Juan; 7,076 lbs, Ponce; 2,123 lbs, Jobos; 3,538 lbs, Arroyo; 1,150 lbs, Mayaguez; 3,538 lbs, Arecibo
LAUNDRY—(Statendam) 6,460 lbs, Rotterdam
STEARIN, OLEO—(Cameronia) 24,192 lbs, Glasgow; (Black Heron) 36,002 lbs, Rotterdam; (Exeter) 12,193 lbs, Marseilles
PITCH—(Black Heron) 41,701 lbs, Rotterdam
TALLOW—(Seatrain New York) 2 tank cars, Havana
TANNING EXTRACT—(Cameronia) 8,052 lbs, Glasgow
TIN OXIDE—(Black Heron) 2,787 lbs, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE—(City of Baghdad) 600 gls, Auckland; 630 gls, Wellington; 500 gls, Dunedin; (Rigel) 2,000 gls, Buenos Aires
VARNISH—(Yomachichi) 2,564 lbs, Calcutta
ZINC OXIDE—(Scythia) 5,900 lbs, Liverpool

Clearance Dates

Ancon, November 22; Basil, December 20; Berengaria, December 13; Berlin, December 7; Black Falcon; December 10; Black Heron, November 23; Blairbeg, December 29; Boniface, December 23; Borinquen; December 1; Bremen, November 28; Cameronia, November 18; City of Baghdad, December 15; City of Windsor, December 14; Colombia, November 23; Cuyamapa, December 3; Europa, December 6; Exeter, December 12; Greystoke Castle, November 16; Haiti, December 14; Henri Jasper, November 24; Irisbank, December 8; Lempira, December 8; Martinique, December 1; Ponce, December 2; Putten, December 31; Rigel, December 9; Rosalind, December 23; Santa Eliza, December 2; Scythia, November 11; Seatrain Havana, December 21; Statendam, November 4; Stuttgart, November 30; Tai Ping Yang, November 30; Veragua, November 23; Yomachichi, December 6

Baltimore Exports

ASPHALT, SOLID—23,604 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester
CEMENT, ACIDPROOF — 100 lbs, Lehigh, Liverpool
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Argentino), 46,316 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 45,000 lbs, Sao Paulo
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—22,000 lbs, Sanyo, Kobe
NICKEL SULPHATE—3,080 lbs, Sanyo, Kobe
OIL, CYLINDER—3,589 gls, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
ENGINE, RED—2,500 gls, Manchester Hero, Liverpool
LUBRICATING—3,250 gls, Manchester Hero, Manchester; (Exermont), 49 bbls, Oran; 75 bbls, Marseilles; 13 bbls, Naples
OLEO—57,318 lbs, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
OYSTER SHELLS, CRSHD—10 tons, Manchester Hero, Halifax
PAINT AND VARNISH—58½ gls, Montgomery City, Hilo
PARAFFIN—50,490 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester; (Manchester Hero) 22,750 lbs, Liverpool; 79,431 lbs, Manchester
SODA BICHROMATE — 11,200 lbs, Sanyo, Osaka; 22,400 lbs, City of Norfolk, Norrkoeping; 112,000 lbs, Nubian, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Argentino, December 26; City of Norfolk, December 20; Exermont, December 22; Ingria, December 26; Lehigh, December 19; Manchester Hero, December 23; Montgomery City, December 23; Nubian, December 27; Sanyo, December 20.

Baton Rouge Exports

KEROSENE—121,000 bbls, Cadillac, Hull and London; 19,100 bbls, Fanny Hoegh, Bergen
NAPHTHA—26,288 bbls, Fanny Hoegh, Aruba
OIL, FUEL—27,600 bbls, Fanny Hoegh, Bergen

Clearance Dates

Cadillac, December 8; Fanny Hoegh, December 26.

Beaumont Exports

ASPHALT, LIQUID—1 bx, Almeria Lykes, San Juan
DRUGS—(Tillie Lykes), 1 cs, Arecibo; 1 cs, Arroyo
GASOLINE—(Almeria Lykes), 50 bbls, San Pedro de Macoris; 100 bbls, Port au Prince; 125 bbls, San Juan
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Almeria Lykes), 25 pails, 15 cs, San Juan; 11 dms, 10 cs, Ponce; 5 dms, Mayaguez; 10 dms, Arroyo
KEROSENE—(Almeria Lykes), 2,060 cs, 50 bbls, San Juan; 500 cs, Aguadilla; 250 cs, 150 bbls, Ponce; 300 cs, Fajardo; 925 cs, Arecibo; 1,000 cs, 10 bbls, Mayaguez
OIL, COMPOUND—3 dms, 3 cs, Almeria Lykes, Ponce
LUBRICATING—(Almeria Lykes), 40 cs, 40 dms, San Juan; 5 cs, Aguadilla; 115 dms, Ponce; 6 dms, 10 cs, Arecibo; 10 dms, Arroyo
PARAFFIN—400 bgs, Wiegand, Hamburg
WAX, DRESSING—5 cs, Almeria Lykes, San Juan

Clearance Dates

Almeria Lykes, December 8; Tillie Lykes, December 21; Wiegand, December 16.

Boston Exports

ALCOHOL, DENAT—2 cs, 20 gls, San Blas, Kingston
BRISTLES—1 cs, 212 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
CEMENT, SHOE—20 cs, 100 gls, San Blas, Panama
DRESSING, LEATHER—10 cs, 850 lbs, Laconia, Leicester
SHOE—1 cs, 12 gls, San Blas, Panama
DRUGS, VEGETABLE—2 crtns, 120 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
GELATIN, ED—1 bbl, 208 lbs, San Blas, Panama
LUBRICANT—3 cs, 35 gls, Laconia, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 pkg, 18 lbs, San Blas, Fort Sherman, C Z
OIL, LUBRICATING—2 bbls, 104 gls, Evangeline, St John, N B
MUSTARD—1 cs, 10 lbs, San Blas, Kingston
OLEO—25 trcs, 9,535 lbs, Laconia, Liverpool
WINTERGREEN—1 cs, 13 lbs, San Blas, Kingston
PASTE, FLOUR, DRY—2 kgs, 200 lbs, Black Hawk, Brussels
POLISH, SHOE—12 crtns, 204 lbs, San Blas, Panama
ROSIN, GUM—10 bbls, 5,070 lbs, Belle Isle, Halifax
SODA, BENZOATE—1 pkg, 2 lbs, San Blas, Kingston
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 181 lbs, San Blas, Balboa
TURPENTINE—3 cs, 30 gls, San Blas, Kingston
VANILLA BEANS—1 cs, 99 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B

Clearance Dates

Belle Isle, December 21; Black Hawk, December 22; Evangeline, December 22, 25 and 28; Laconia, December 24; San Blas, December 27; Yarmouth, December 21.

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—20 tons, Aquarius, Hamburg
COTTONSEED CAKE—200 tons, Tortugas, Copenhagen
MEAL—525 tons, Nashaba, Bremen; 700 tons, Tortugas, Oslo; (Aquarius), 150 tons, Bremen; 600 tons, Hamburg
OIL, OLEO—20 tons, Aquarius, Hamburg
SULPHUR—2,200 tons, City of Omaha, Bordeaux; 2,500 tons, Monstella, Marseilles; 900 tons, Alynbank, Whampoa

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—(Black Falcon) 30,027 lbs, Amsterdam; (Black Heron) 4,944 lbs, Rotterdam
ACID, ACETIC—(Tai Ping Yang) 5,440 lbs, Manila
CITRIC—(Colombia) 692 lbs, Cartegena
MURIATIC—(Colombia) 19,588 lbs, Cartegena
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—(Yomachichi) 3,774 lbs, Bombay
PHOSPHATE—(Haiti) 33,495 lbs, Trinidad
SULPHATE—(Ponce) 202,500 lbs, Arroyo
ASPHALT—(Tai Ping Yang) 222,516 lbs, Shanghai; (Black Heron) 46,788 lbs, Rotterdam; (Exeter) 4,400 lbs, Alexandria; (Ponce) 20,000 lbs, San Juan
BLUE, LAUNDRY—(Santa Eliza) 6,041 lbs, Porto Colombia
CASEIN—(Ponce) 2,020 lbs, Fajardo
CLAY—(Black Heron) 11,200 lbs, Dusseldorf; (Boniface) 9,270 lbs, Para
COALTAR—(Colombia) 5,610 lbs, Porto Colombia
DYES—(Statendam) 1,827 lbs, Rotterdam
PITCH—(Blairbeg) 5,250 tons, Sete
CORN SYRUP—(Cameronia) 229,696 lbs, Glasgow; (Yomachichi) 7,222 lbs, Karachi; 5,520 lbs, Bombay; (Ponce) 8,849 lbs, San Juan
CORNFLOUR—(Tai Ping Yang) 28,206 lbs, Manila; (City of Windsor) 28,310 lbs, Manila; (City of Baghdad) 3,384 lbs, Dunedin; (Veragua) 2,115 lbs, Puntarenas
DEXTRIN—(City of Windsor) 7,050 lbs, Shanghai
DEXTRIN, CORN—(Cameronia) 7,100 lbs, Glasgow; (Scythia) 10,100 lbs, Liverpool; (City of Baghdad) 7,614 lbs, Auckland
DISINFECTANT—(Colombia) 3,500 lbs, Porto Colombia
DYES—(Irisbank) 10,406 lbs, Shanghai; (Black Falcon) 5,580 lbs, Rotterdam; (Black Heron) 47,634 lbs, Rotterdam; (Henri Jasper) 11,676 lbs, Antwerp; (Statendam) 2,344 lbs, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—(Ancon) 5,125 lbs, Port Prince
FISHMEAL—(Statendam) 132,000 lbs, Rotterdam
FORMALIN—(City of Windsor) 5,042 lbs, Manila
GASOLINE—(Basil) 30,000 gls, Ceara; 1,500 gls, Natal; 20,000 gls, Cabedello; (Rosalind) 76,450 gls, St Georges; 11,475 gls, Hamilton; (Haiti) 2,200 gls, St Lucia; (Boniface) 16,875 gls, Manaos
GREASE, ANIMAL—(Black Falcon) 166,135 lbs, Rotterdam; (Statendam) 45,009 lbs, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—(Berlin) 121,995 lbs, Hamburg; (Greystoke Castle) 13,106 lbs, Manila; 51,280 lbs, Shanghai; (Cameronia) 14,945 lbs, Glasgow; (Scythia) 16,203 lbs, Liverpool; (City of Windsor) 7,255 lbs, Hongkong; 31,810 lbs, Shanghai; (Basil) 10,332 lbs, Maranham; 2,188 lbs, Ceara; (Irisbank) 7,246 lbs, Cebu; 26,200 lbs, Iloilo; (Yomachichi) 27,820 lbs, Karachi; 13,577 lbs, Bombay; 6,420 lbs, Madras; (Black Falcon) 2,320 lbs, Amsterdam; (City of Bagdad) 17,608 lbs, Auckland;

Clearance Dates

Alynbank, December 29; Aquarius, December 29; City of Omaha, December 28; Monstella, December 29; Nashaba, December 23; Tortugas, December 27.

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—(Kelkheim), 100 tons, Bremen; 200 tons, Hamburg; (West Chatala), 210 tons, Liverpool; 15 tons, Manchester; 150 cs, Monstella, Genoa; 250 cs, Vernon City, Osaka; 15 tons, Meanticut, Genoa; (Tortugas), 5 tons, Dunkirk; 16 tons, Copenhagen; (Neidenfels), 287 cs, Bremen; 298 cs, Hamburg; 360 cs, Breedijk, Rotterdam; (Rio de Janeiro), 300 cs, Yokohama; 540 cs, Kobe; 100 cs, Moji; 50 cs, Hongkong; 30 tons, Tobia, Kobe

BONES—30 tons, Toba, Osaka

BUTANE—1,200 tons, Agnita, Curacao

COTTONSEED CAKE—(Tortugas), 100 tons, Copenhagen; 700 tons, Horsens; 1,000 tons, Frederikshavn; 50 tons, Aquarius, Hamburg

MEAL—(Aquarius), 150 tons, Bremen; 200 tons, Hamburg; 100 tons, West Chatala, Liverpool

GREASE, LUBRICATING—25 bbls, Patricia, Antwerp

OIL—65 bbls, Monrosa, Marseilles

LUBRICATING—65 bbls, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 180 dms, Rio de Janeiro, Kobe; 25 bbls, Patricia, Antwerp

VEGETABLE—50 cs, Rio de Janeiro, Yokohama

PEANUT HULLS—100 tons, Kelkheim, Hamburg

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—7,500 tons, Santoni, Barcelona; 45,000 bbls, E W Sinclair, Chester

SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED OIL—(West Chatala), 10 tons, Liverpool; 10 tons, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Agnita, December 27; Aquarius, December 27; Breedijk, December 27; Kelkheim, December 28; Meanticut, December 29; Monrosa, December 27; Monstella, December 29; Neidenfels, December 27; Patricia, December 28; Rio de Janeiro, December 27; Santoni, December 27; Tobia, December 28; Tortugas, December 23; Vernon City, December 29; West Chatala, December 29.

Los Angeles Exports

ACETYLENE—1 cyl, Santa Ana, San Jose, Guat

ACID, BORIC—(Wairuna) 5 bgs, 560 lbs, Bluff; 80 bgs, 8,960 lbs, Wellington; 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Wyoming, Havre; (Yngaren) 15 bgs, 1,880 lbs, Adelaide; 24 bgs, 2,690 lbs, Yngaren, Brisbane

BORIC, GRAN—200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Wyoming, Nantes; 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Dintelidijk, Rotterdam

ASPHALT, LIQUID—50 dms, 14,000 lbs, West Mahwah, Rio de Janeiro

BLACK, CARBON—5 cs, 750 lbs, Yngaren, Sydney

BORATE ORE—(Yngaren) 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Brisbane; 10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, Mackay; 140 bgs, 15,680 lbs, Adelaide; 5,630 bgs, 554,970 lbs, York City, London; 630 bgs, 113,190 lbs, Norway, Osaka; 4,851 bgs, 1,130,060 lbs, Portland, Hamburg; 6,060 bgs, 1,110,450 lbs, Wyoming, Dunkirk; 5,095 bgs, 886,890 lbs, Doric Star, Dunkirk; 1,200 bgs, 221,860 lbs, Trojan Star, Rotterdam

BORAX—(Norway) 1,500 bgs, 168,000 lbs, Kobe; 200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Osaka; 400 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Yokohama; (Wairuna) 30 bgs, 3,360 lbs, Dunedin; 35 bgs, 3,920 lbs, Bluff; 1,100 bgs, 123,200 lbs, Santos, Osaka; 2,322 bgs, 258,630 lbs, Trojan Star, Rotterdam

COMMERCIAL—(Wyoming) 1,800 sx, 200,250 lbs, Antwerp; 800 bgs, 88,180 lbs, Dunkirk; (Taiyo) 400 sx, 44,550 lbs, Yokohama; 1,100 bgs, 122,650 lbs, Osaka

GRANULAR—2,400 bgs, 272,800 lbs, Norway, Osaka; (Wyoming) 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Havre; 500 bgs, 55,820 lbs, Dunkirk; 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Cellina, Marseilles; 1,000 bgs, 113,630 lbs, Taiyo, Osaka; 1,000 bgs, 113,630 lbs, Silvercypress, Osaka

BORON MINERAL—2,006 bgs, 229,290 lbs, Trojan Star, Hamburg; 2,433 bgs, 280,010 lbs, Dintelhijk, Liverpool

CHLLISS, GRD—1 bbl, 240 lbs, Portland, Harburg

CINNAMON—2 bls, 200 lbs, Santa Ana, San Jose, C R

ENAMEL—(Silvercypress) 5 pkgs, 810 lbs, Shanghai; 5 pails, 330 lbs, Hongkong

GASOLINE—99,826 bbls, Ardor, Ellesmere Port/Bowling; 6 dms, Henrietta, Ensenada; 32,078 bbls, New Zealand, Shanghai/Hongkong; (West Mahwah) 1,500 cs, Para; 500 cs, Santos; 25 bbls, Utacarbon, Balboa; 50 cs, 40 dms, Santa Catalina, Puerto Angel; (Golden River) 250 dms, Hongkong; 800 cs, Cebu

GREASE, CUP—2 dms, 880 lbs, Wairuna, Sydney

LUBRICATING—10 cs, 740 lbs, Fitzsimmons, Manzanilla; 5 bbls, 2,450 lbs, Taiyo, Yokohama

GYPSUM—1,120,000 lbs, Golden River, Cebu

INFUSORIAL EARTH—725 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Wairuna, Auckland; 2,190 bgs, 202,840 lbs, Santa Ana, Central Hershey; 900 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Silverash, Manila; (Cellina) 225 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Barcelona; 568 bgs, 53,760 lbs, Casa Blanca; 50 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Funchal

KEROSENE—2 cs, Henrietta, Ensenada; (Wairuna) 150 cs, Dunedin; 75 cs, Wellington; 20 cs, Auckland; (Santa Ana) 200 cs, Acajutla; 200 cs, La Libertad; 50 cs, Puntarenas; 69,760 bbls, New Zealand, Shanghai/Hongkong; 1,000 cs, Silverash, Manila; (West Mahwah) 4,500 cs, Para; 6,000 cs, Cabedello; (Santa Catalina) 2 dms, San Juan; 40 cs, Puerto Angel; 200 cs, Golden River, Cebu

LACQUER, NITROCELLULOSE—8 cs, 430 lbs, Taiyo, Manila

PIGMENTED—18 cs, 760 lbs, President Wilson, Hongkong

PUTTY—1 cs, 40 lbs, President Wilson, Hongkong

THINNER—11 pkgs, 700 lbs, President Wilson, Hongkong; 4 dms, 1,760 lbs, Golden Sun, Dairen; 2 cs, 90 lbs, Taiyo, Manila

MINERAL SPIRIT—15 cs, Santa Ana, San Jose, C R; (Yngaren) 1 cs, Sydney; 1 cs, Melbourne

OIL, COCONUT—10 bbls, Santa Catalina, Manzanillo

COCONUT, ACIDUL—20 dms, Santa Ana, San Jose, C R

COTTONSEED—10 dms, Silverash, Manila

DIESEL—6,034 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Mazatlan; 9,205 bbls, Alaska Standard, Guaymas

FUEL—63,461 bbls, Spondilus, Yokohama; (J C Fitzsimmons) 31,376 bbls, Mazatlan; 20,447 bbls, Manzanillo; 4,532 bbls, Hokuroku, Osaka; 4,065 bbls, Wairuna, Sydney

GAS—7,029 bbls, Silverash, Cebu; 5,500 cs, West Mahwah, Santos

LEMON—10 dms, Portland, Hamburg

OIL, LUBRICATING—60 cs, 10 dms, J C Fitzsimmons, Manzanillo; (Santa Ana) 25 cs, San Jose, C R; 65 dms, Guayaquil; 125 dms, Silvercypress, Manila

MOTOR—35 dms, Yngaren, Brisbane

PINE—5 dms, Yngaren, Sydney

PAINT—2 pails, 140 lbs, Silvercypress, Hongkong

PECTIN, CITROUS—4 bbls, 780 lbs, Dintelidijk, London

PEPPER—1 bg, 140 lbs, Santa Ana, San Jose, C R

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—82,178 bbls, Ontariolite, loco; 4,937 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver

POTASH MURIATE—3,000 bgs, 672,000 lbs, Silvercypress, Yokohama

ROSIN, GUM—40 bbls, 20,000 lbs, Wairuna, Lyttleton

WOOD—135 bbls, Yngaren, Sydney

SHELLAC, DRY—2 bgs, 330 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver

STEARIN—200 bgs, 30,750 lbs, President Wilson, Manila; 700 sx, 70,000 lbs, Silverash, Manila

TALC—60 bgs, 6,020 lbs, Kwanto, Guayaquil; 204 sx, 20,400 lbs, President McKinley, Havana; 260 bgs, 28,600 lbs, West Mahwah, Buenos Aires

TOILET PREPS—1 bx, 40 lbs, Dorothy Alexander, New Westminster; 1 bx, 200 lbs, Arizonan, Puerto Rico; 24 cs, 910 lbs, President McKinley, Havana; 2 cs, 410 lbs, West Mahwah, San Juan

TURPENTINE, GUM—(Wairuna) 1 dm, 480 lbs, Lyttleton; 100 cs, 8,800 lbs, Dunedin; (Yngaren) 125 cs, Brisbane; 100 cs, Sydney

Clearance Dates

Admiral Chase, December 17; Alaska Standard, December 14; Ardor, December 10; Arizonan, December 3; Cellina; December 15; Dintelidijk, December 10; Doric Star, December 24; Dorothy Alexander, December 8; J C Fitzsimmons, December 16; Golden River, December 10; Golden Sun, December 17; Henrietta, December 19; Hokuroku, December 18; Kingsley, December 16; Kwanto, December 19; New Zealand, December 19; Norway, December 12; Ontariolite, December 16; Portland, December 9; President McKinley, December 17; President Wilson, December 10; Santa Ana, December 9; Santa Catalina, November 28; Santos, December 19; Silverash, December 13; Silvercypress, December 11; Spondilus, December 15; Taiyo, December 14; Trojan Star, December 15; Utacarbon, December 16; Wairuna, December 12; West Mahwah, December 17; Wyoming, December 17; Yngaren, December 9; York City, December 17

Mobile Exports

COALTAR PITCH—5,250 tons, Baron Tweedmouth, Sete

LIME—1,200 sx, Fairport, Puerto Rican ports

MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, Dalvangen, La Guaira

ROSIN—11 dms, 41 bbls, Dalvangen, La Guaira

TAR, PINE—3 dms, Dalvangen, Santo Domingo City

TOILET PREPS—4 bxs, Fairport, Puerto Rican ports

TURPENTINE—100 bbls, Montello, Genoa; 10 dms, Astra, Havana

Clearance Dates

Astra, November 30; Baron Tweedmouth, December 28; Dalvangen, December 26; Fairport, December 24; Montello, December 26.

New Orleans Exports

ASPHALT—10 dms, Dalvangen, La Guaira; 49 tons, Oakman, Bremen

BAKING POWDER—(Turrialba) 24 ctns, Puerto Cortez; 25 ctns, Tela

BAUXITE ORE—32 tons, Oakman, London; 2 tons, Eglantine, Liverpool; 5 dms, West Tacook, Rotterdam

CONCENTRATE—(Oakman) 150 dms, Bremen; 131 tons, London

BLACK, BONE—2 tons, Eglantine, Liverpool

CARBON—21 cs, Vasaholm, Oslo; (Erlangen) 808 cs, Bremen; 169 cs, Hamburg; (Oakman) 39 tons, Bremen; 24 tons, Hamburg; (Eglantine) 8 tons, Liverpool; 76 tons, Manchester; 335 cs, West Tacook, Havre; 80 cs, West Tacook, Rotterdam; 113 tons, Oakman, London

CALCIUM ARSENATE—20 dms, Ulua, Mollendo

PHOSPHATE—14 bbls, Ulua, Panama

CLEANING COMPOUND—(Sorvangen) 25 bundles, Port of Spain; 25 cs, Georgetown

COTTON LINTERS—(Erlangen) 150 bls, Bremen; 116 bls, Hamburg; 569 bls, Eglantine, Liverpool; (West Tacook) 75 bls, Antwerp; 725 bls, Rotterdam; 100 bls, Oakman, London

COTTONSEED MEAL—40 sx, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios

FULLER'S EARTH—742 sx, Nervion, Tampico

GASOLINE—100 dms, Sorvangen, Port of Spain; (Dalvangen) 50 dms, Santo Domingo City; 120 cs, LaGuaira; 20 cs, Paramaribo; 50 dms, Tolon, Port au Prince

GLUCOSE—82 tons, Oakman, London; (Eglantine) 21 tons, Liverpool; 113 tons, Manchester

GREASE, LUBRICATING—90 bbls, Erlangen, Hamburg

KEROSENE—(Dalvangen) 125 cs, 110 pkgs, Port au Prince; 400 pkgs, Santo Domingo City; 300 ctns, Ulua, Puerto Limon; 650 pkgs, Tolosa, Sanchez

LARD—245 crts, 140 pkgs, Sorvangen, Port of Spain; (Dalvangen) 100 tins, 80 cs, 1,615 pkgs, Port au Prince; 1,000 tins, Puerto Cabello; 2,030 tins, La Guaira; 111 tons, Oakman, Hamburg; (U[illegible] 20 tins, Colon; 3,200 tins, Panama; 2,050 tins, 10 crts, Puerto Limon; 2,100 tins, Punta Arenas; 450 tins, Guayaquil; 50 cs, 10 trcs, Calhao; (Turrialba) 1,400 tins, Puerto Barrios; 200 tins, Puerto Cortez; (Tolosa) 150 tins, 155 cs, 160 pkgs, Port au Prince; 110 pkgs, Gonaives; 105 tins, Cape Haitien; 1,500 tins, Maracaibo; 150 cs, West Tacook, Rotterdam; (Comerio) 100 crts, 305 tins, 405 tubs, 2 trcs, 676 pkgs, San Juan; 50 cs, Santo Domingo City; 270 tins, 30 cs, 467 pkgs, Ponce; 25 crts, 75 tins, 150 pkgs, 5 trcs, Mayaguez; 176 pkgs, 25 tins, 25 crts, Aguadilla; 105 pkgs, 145 tins, 10 cs, Arecibo; 80 tins, 15 cs, 120 tubs, 70 crts, Arroyo; 30 cs, Guanica

SUBSTITUTE—10 tubs, Ulua, Colon

OIL, COTTONSEED—75 cs, Sorvangen, Pointe a Pitre

LUBRICATING—50 dms, Nervion, Tampico; 85 bbls, Erlangen, Hamburg; (City of Florence) 2 dms, Alexandria; 10 dms, Karachi; 283 dms, Calcutta; 11 dms, Dalvangen, Paramaribo; (West Tacook) 120 bbls, Antwerp; 130 bbls, Rotterdam; (Vernon City) 50 dms, Osaka; 350 dms, Kobe; 118 bbls, Monrosa, Genoa; 112 tons, Oakman, London

OLEO—14 tons, Oakman, Hamburg

REFINED—100 cs, Ulua, Puerto Limon

OILCAKE—151 tons, Oakman, Hamburg

PAINT—32 dms, 14 cs, Comerio, San Juan; 12 cs, Ulua, Puerto Colombia; 18 cs, 14 dms, Turrialba, Havana

PARAFFIN—(Erlangen) 255 sx, 124 bbls, Hamburg; 6 dms, Rotterdam; 1,149 sx, Monrosa, Genoa; 271 tons, Oakman, London; (Ulua) 30 sx, Havana; 50 sx, Pisco; 625 sx, Guayaquil; 100 sx, Puerto Colombia; 150 sx, Callao; 100 sx, Paita; 220 sx, Turialba, Havana; (West Tacook) 204 sx, Havre; 500 sx, 440 bbls, Antwerp

ROSIN—11 tons, Eglantine, Manchester; 175 bbls, West Tacook, Rotterdam; 250 bbls, Erlangen, Hamburg; 150 bbls, City of Florence, Bombay; (Dalvangen) 5 bbls, Port au Prince; 5 bbls, Puerto Cabello; (Oakman) 26 tons, Bremen; 28 tons, Hamburg; (Ulua) 3 bbls, Panama; 350 sx, 50 dms, 150 bbls, Puerto Colombia; 130 dms, Buenaventura; 12 bbls, Vasaholm, Oslo; 80 dms, Nervion, Puerto Mexico

SOAP, COTTONSEED OIL—8 tons, Oakman, London; 42 tons, Eglantine, Liverpool

SOAPSTOCK—60 bbls, Vasaholm, Oslo

SOYBEANS—1,000 tons, Oakman, Hamburg; 500 tons, Eglantine, Liverpool

STARCH—10 tons, Eglantine, Manchester; 432 sx, West Tacook, Rotterdam

CORN—149 tons, Oakman, London

TRIPOLI—200 sx, West Tacook, Rotterdam

TURPENTINE—(Dalvangen) 30 cs, La Guaira; 15 cs, Puerto Cabello; 12 cs, Tolosa, Maracaibo

WAX, MINERAL—85 sx, West Tacook, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

City of Florence, December 15; Comerio, December 28; Dalvangen, December 24; Eglantine, December 17; Erlangen, December 15; Monrosa, December 16; Nervion, December 14; Oakman, December 15; Sorvangen, December 15; Tolosa, December 14; Turrialba, December 12; Ulua, December 17; Vasaholm, December 8; Vernon City, December 19; West Tacook, December 15

Pensacola Exports

ROSIN, GUM—(Afroundia), 112 bbls, Liverpool; 300 bbls, Glasgow; (Giulia), 50 bbls, Naples; 325 bls, Trieste; 500 bbls, Delnorte, Buenos Aires

WOOD—100 bbls, Delnorte, Buenos Aires

Clearance Dates

Afoundria, December 22; Delnorte, December 28; Giulia, December 22.

Philadelphia Exports

ANILIN—(Adrastus), 10 dms, Manila; 38 dms, Kobe; 26 dms, Yokohama

BLACK, BONE—5 bgs, Scanyork, Copenhagen

BRISTLES—998 bls, Lehigh, Hull

CHEMICAL INDUST—3 cs, Mahanada, India

CHROME ORE, PREP—(Cold Harbor), 11 dms, Hamburg; 11 dms, Oslo; 11 dms, London

CLAY, FILTERING—1 dm, 1 cs, Schodack, Havre

COALTAR PRODUCTS — (Adrastus), 12 dms, Tientsin; 36 dms, Tsingtao; 36 dms, Dairen; 270 dms, Kobe

DISINFECTANT—1 bx, Adrastus, Manila

DYES, COALTAR—(Adrastus), 30 bxs, Dairen; 1,088 cs, 1,198 kgs, 1,670 dms, 36 bbls, Shanghai; 140 dms, Kobe

GASOLINE—(New Brunswick), 750 cs, Grand Bassam; 3,000 cs, Port Bouet; 4,000 cs, Takoradi; 1,000 cs, Accra; 10,250 cs, Lagos; 500 cs, Port Harcourt; (Ruth), 34,577 bbls, Capetown; 30,023 bbls, Durban

GREASE, LUBRICATING—2 cs, 2 dms, Scanyork, Copenhagen; 440 bbls, Motomar, Barcelona

PETROLEUM—10 cs, New Brunswick, Duala

LARD, PURE—75 trcs, Nubian, Manchester

LICORICE MASS—180 cs, Mahanada, London

WASTE, LIQ—48 dms, Cold Harbor, London

MANGANESE ORE, CONCEN—70 bbls, Cold Harbor, Hamburg

OIL—462 dms, Motomar, Spain

CLEANING—1 dm, Schodack, Havre

ENGINE—65 bbls, Raimund, Hamburg

ILLUMINATING — 2,769 bbls, Ruth, Capetown; 20 bbls, Scanyork, Copenhagen

LUBRICATING—(Scanyork), 7 dms, 30 bbls, 2 half dms, Copenhagen; 48 bbls, 1 cs, Glynia; (Potter), 500 pkgs, 150 cs, Haiphong; 100 pkgs, Saigon; 112 bbls, Nubian, Manchester; (New Brunswick), 261 cs, 26 dms, Teneriffe; 5 dms, Dakar; 210 cs, 10 dms, Bamakok; 125 cs, Bathurst; 45 cs, 38 dms, Freetown; 20 cs, Monrovia; 3 dms, Port Bouet; 7 dms, Takoradi; 75 cs, 200 dms, Lagos; 5 cs, 22 dms, Calabar; 205 cs, Duala; (Kattegat), 1,594 bbls, Hamburg; 4,001 bbls, Grand Quevilly; 5,291 bbls, Malleraye; 1,391 bbls, Rouen; 3,000 bbls, 240,792 gls, Freshmoor, Manchester; 1 kg, Raimund, Hamburg; (Schodack), 491 pkgs, Havre; 307 pkgs, Dunkirk; (Cold Harbor), 50 pkgs, London; 122 pkgs, Prague; 150 pkgs, Hamburg

MINERAL RESIDUE— — 1[illegible] dms, Raimund, Hamburg

NEATSFOOT—6 dms, Scanyork, Copenhagen

TALLOW, INED—15 bbls, Scanyork, Gdynia

TRANSFORMER — (Schodack), 25 pkgs, Havre; 25 pkgs, Dunkirk

PAINT—1 bx, Adrastus, Shanghai

PARAFFIN — 416 bgs, Potter, Manila; (Nubian), 215 bbls, Manchester; 397 bbls, Liverpool; 356 bgs, 336 bbls, Raimund, Hamburg

REFINED—(Cold Harbor), 254 bgs, Hamburg; 255 bgs, London; 306 bgs, Mahanada, London; 1,044 bgs, Raimund, Hamburg

UNREFINED — 126 bbls, Scanyork, Copenhagen; 153 bgs, Motomar, Milano; 356 bgs, 1,186 bbls, Cold Harbor, Hamburg

PETROLEUM, REFD—(New Brunswick), 250 cs, Grand Bassam; 500 cs, Port Bouet; 2,100 cs, Lagos

SOAP, CLEANING—1 dm, Schodack, Havre

LAUNDRY—600 bxs, Lehigh, Hull

TANNING EXTRACT, LIQ—20 bbls, Nubian, Manchester

EXTRACT, SOLID—44 bxs, Nubian, Liverpool

Clearance Dates

Adrastus, December 14; Cold Harbor, December 19; Freshmoor, December 15; Kattegat, December 19; Lehigh, December 24; Mahanada, December 29; Motomar, December 23; New Brunswick, December 19; Nubian, December 19; Potter, December 19; Raimund, December 22; Ruth, December 28; Scanyork, December 21; Schodack, December 21

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—(Myrtlebank), 510 dms, Cape Town; 1,800 dms, 60 cs, Durban; 1,625 dms, Lourenco Marques; 2 cs, Ruth Lykes, Cristobal

LIQUID—25 cs, 500 dms, Lise, Antwerp

SOLID—300 dms, 200 bbls, Lise, Antwerp

GASOLINE—42,583 bbls, Lise, Antwerp; (Myrtlebank), 13,000 cs, Beira; 2,000 dms, Lourenco Marques; 31,800 bbls, Pennsylvania, Guananilla; 516 cs, 100 dms, Ruth Lykes, Cristobal

GREASE—12 cs, 15 pails, Ruth Lykes, Cristobal

GREASE, LUBRICATING—151 cs, 75 bbls, 22 dms, Lise, Antwerp; 140 bbls, 215 dms, Alabama, Havre; (Myrtlebank), 5 bbls, 75 dms, 350 pails, 365 cs, Cape Town; 10 dms, 175 cs, Port Elizabeth; 20 dms, 265 cs, 15 crts, East London; 10 bbls, 10 dms, 20 cs, Durban; 50 dms, 50 pails, 20 cs, Beira; 10 bbls, 105 dms, 660 cs, Lourenco Marques

KEROSENE—14,460 bbls, 20 dms, Lise, Antwerp; 13 dms, Alabama, Havre; 250 dms, Pennsylvania, Guayanilla; (Myrtlebank), 7,000 cs, Beira; 8,001 cs, Lourenco Marques

OIL, DIESEL — 5,915 bbls, Pennsylvania, Guayanilla

FUEL—80,402 bbls, Athelduchess, English ports

LUBRICATING—30 dms, 100 bbls, Lise, Antwerp; 90 dms, 611 bbls, Alabama, Havre; (Myrtlebank), 630 dms, 370 cs, Cape Town; 390 dms, 190 cs, Port Elizabeth; 260 dms, 375 cs, East London; 940 dms, 900 cs, Durban; 515 dms, 900 cs, Beira; 415 dms, 7,350 cs, Lourenco Marques; 10 dms, Ruth Lykes, Cristobal

PARAFFIN—150 bgs, Ruth Lykes, Callao

REFINED—3 bbls, Lise, Antwerp; 53 bgs, Myrtlebank, Port Elizabeth

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—81,556 bbls, Marathon, Montreal; 71,047 bbls, Malmanger, Bordeaux

Clearance Dates

Alabama, November 19; Athelduchess, November 24; Lise, November 18; Malmanger, November 19; Marathon, November 12; Myrtlebank, December 22; Pennsylvania, November 23.

San Francisco Exports

ACETYLENE—5 cyls, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia

ACID, ACETIC—1 bbl, Korrigan III, Guayamas

BORIC—1 cs, Makura, Wellington

ALCOHOL, DENAT—1 cs, Makura, Papeete; 3 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete

ALLSPICE—4 bgs, Makura, Wellington

AMMONIA CARBONATE—1 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete

SULPHATE—7 ctns, Admiral Nulton, Vancouver; 2 ctns, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver

AMYL ACETATE—20 lbs, Makura, Wellington

XANTHATE—8 dms, Kingsley, Britannia Beach

APRICOT KERNELS—50 bgs, Leuna, Hamburg

ASPHALT, (Quebec City), 647 bgs, London; 104 bgs, Liverpool; (Leuna), 498 bgs; Hamburg; 27 bgs, Bremen

BAKING POWDER—6 cs, Makura, Papeete; 10 cs, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia; 26 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete

BATTERY FLUID—1 cs, Makura, Papeete

BITUMEN—126 bbls, Sacramento Valley, Liverpool

BLACK, CARBON—(Makura), 14 cs, Sydney; 5 cs, Wellington

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—1 pkgs, Makura, Wellington

BORAX—(Makura), 1 cs, Wellington; 1 cs, Papeete

POWDERED—1 cs, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia

BRUSHES—1 cs, Makura, Papeete

CALCIMINE—4 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 15 cs, 6 ctns, Admiral Gove, Vancouver

CAPSICUM OLEORESIN—25 lbs, Makura, Wellington

CASSIA, VERA—74 pkgs, Admiral Nulton, Vancouver

CEMENT, LIQUID—1 cs, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver

MAGNESIA—2 sks, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver

CHEMICAL GLASSWARE—1 cs, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia

CHEMICALS—2 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 2 dms, Texada, Shalath; 2 crts, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver; (Makura), 2,800 pkgs, Sydney; 1 cs, Papeete; 1 cs, Melbourne

CLOVES—2 bls, Korrigan III, Guayamas

COCONUTS—100 bgs, Texada, Vancouver

COLOR, DRY—10 cs, Texada, Vancouver

DRY EARTH—2 sx, Emma Alexander, Vancouver

COPPER RESIDUE—13 sks, Texada, Victoria

DEXTRIN—3 bgs, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver

DIGLYCOL STEARATE—1 cs, Makura, Sydney

DISINFECTANT—1 cs, Makura, Rarotonga

DYE, COALTAR—1 ctn, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver

ENAMEL—(Makura), 1 cs, Auckland; 2 cs, Wellington; 1 cs, Christchurch

ETHYLENE—3 cyls, Makura, Wellington; 1 cyl, Emma Alexander, Vancouver

FILLER, WOOD—(Makura), 1 cs, Auckland; 1 cs, Wellington; 1 cs, Christchurch

FLOTATION REAGENTS — 2 dms, Raimund, Gove, Vancouver

GASOLINE—25 cs, San Antonio, Ensenada; 29,286 bbls, H T Harper, Manzanillo; 1,548 bbls, Hawaiian Standard, Guayamas and Topolobampo; 49,600 bbls, Dalfonn, Curacao; 40,175 bbls, Yarraville, Dunedin/Wellington/Lyttleton; 44,000 bbls, Warwick, loco; 460 cs, 48 dms, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 800 cs, 26 dms, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia

GLUE—3 bbls, 3 csks, Admiral Gove, Vancouver

GLYCERIN—3 bbls, Kingsley, Port Moody

GREASE—12 dms, Admiral Gove, Vancouver

LUBRICATING—2 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 10 dms, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia; 25 cs, Kingsley, Burnaby; 2 bbls, Makura, Wellington

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA—17 bls, Leuna, Hamburg

GUM, TRAGACANTH—10 lbs, Makura, Wellington

HOPS—1 cs, Makura, Papeete; 1 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete

INK, PRINTING—6 dms, Dorothy Alexander, Victoria

WRITING—1 cs, Makura, Papeete

KEROSENE—100 cs, San Antonio, Ensenada; 2,950 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 10 dms, 10 tanks, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia; 13,126 bbls, Yarraville, Wellington/Dunedin/Lyttleton

LARD—2 kgs, Lake Galewood, Papeete

COMPOUND—38 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete

SUBSTITUTE—39 cs, Makura, Papeete; 13 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete

LEAD, WHITE—1 kg, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia; 40 kgs, Makura, Papeete

LYE—1 cs, Makura, Papeete

MAGNESIA CARBONATE—1 dm, Makura, Wellington

MEDICINAL PREPS—(Makura), 4 cs, Christchurch; 1 cs, Papeete; 1 cs, Melbourne

MILK POWDER—2 cs, Makura, Papeete

MOTOR SPIRIT—37,168 bbls, Yarraville, Wellington/Dunedin/Lyttleton

NAPHTHALENE—61 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver

BALL—1 kg, Makura, Papeete

NITROUS OXIDE—1 crt, Admiral Nulton, Vancouver; 12 cyls, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver; 51 cyls, Makura, Wellington

NUTMEGS—1 cs, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia

OIL, ANISE—1 cs, Makura, Wellington
CASTOR—1 cs, Makura, Rarotonga
CEDARLEAF—1 cs, Makura, Wellington
CEDARWOOD—1 cs, Makura, Wellington
COOKING—(Makura), 4 cs, Papeete; 2 cs, Rarotonga
CORN—20 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
CYLINDER—36 bbls, 8 cs, Admiral Gove, Vancouver; 1 dm, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 6 tanks, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia
DIESEL—333 dms, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 29 tanks, Korrigan III; Santa Rosalia
FUEL—2,300 bbls, Hawaiian Standard, Guaymas/Topolobampo; 800 bbls, H T Harper, Manzanillo; 2,000 bbls, Warwick, Ioco; 1,300 bbls, 250 dms, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 6 dms, 13 cs, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia
LINSEED—17 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 2 cs, Makura, Papeete
LUBRICATING—60 bbls, 50 cs, Hawaiian Standard, Guaymas; 85 dms, Texada, Burnaby; 15 dms, Admiral Gove, Vancouver; (Makura), 155 dms, Sydney; 129 dms, Wellington; 1,200 bbls, Warwick, Port Moody; 42 dms, 25 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 3 dms, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia; 164 dms, Kingsley, Burnaby
MACHINE—1 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 5 dms, Makura, Wellington
MINERAL—4 cs, Hawaiian Standard, Guaymas
PAINT—3 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
PETROLEUM—15 dms, Admiral Gove, Vancouver
SALAD—2 cs, Makura, Papeete; 5 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
SANDALWOOD—1 cs, Makura, Wellington
SOAP—1 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
SPEARMINT—1 cs, Makura, Wellington
OXYGEN—14 cyls, Makura, Wellington; 20 cyls, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia
PAINT—3 cs, Makura, Papeete
BITUMINOUS—1 dm, 1 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
COLORED—1 cs, Makura, Papeete
IN OIL—3 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 1 cs, Makura, Papeete
MIXED—12 cs, Makura, Papeete; 19 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
REDUCER—1 dm, Emma Alexander, Vancouver
PARAFFIN—1 bbl, Makura, Wellington; 150 bgs, Leuna, Tumaco
PEPPER, BLACK—165 bgs, Admiral Nulton, Vancouver; 1 bg, Korigan III, Santa Rosalia
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE—4,762 bbls, Hawaiian Standard, Guaymas/Topolobampo
PITCH—2 bbls, Makura, Papeete
POLISH, AUTO—10 cs, Leuna, Bombay; 1 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
FURNITURE—1 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
METAL—1 cs, Leuna, Bombay; 6 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
POLISHING MATERIAL—1 cs, Makura, Wellington
PUTTY—2 cs, Makura, Papeete; 2 cs, 460 sks, 124 bls, Lake Galewood, Papeete
RAPESEED—20 sks, Emma Alexander, Vancouver
ROSIN, GUM—40 bbls, Makura, Wellington
SACCHARIN, SOL—1 cs, Makura, Wellington
SALT—1,600 sks, Texada, Vancouver; 5 bls, Makura, Rarotonga; 477 tons; 1,000 blocks, Kingsley, Vancouver
IODINE—25 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
SAND, WHITE—43 tons, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—1 bbl, Makura, Wellington
SERUM—1 cs, Makura, Sydney
SHELLAC, ORANGE—1 cs, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia
SOAP—1,800 cs, Admiral Gove, Vancouver; 1 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
LAUNDRY—1 cs, Makura, Papeete
TOILET—1 cs, Makura, Papeete
SODA ASH—2 bbls, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia
BICARBONATE—1 bbl, Lake Galewood, Papeete
CARBONATE—1 sk, Makura, Papeete
CAUSTIC—3 dms, Makura, Papeete; 5 dms, Lake Galewood, Papeete; 3 dms, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia
HYPOSULPHITE—1 dm, Makura, Wellington
SAL—3 sks, Lake Galewood, Papeete
SPICES—1 cs, Makura, Papeete
STARCH, CORN—3 cs, Makura, Papeete
SULPHUR—200 sks, Makura, Sydney
TALC—1 cs, Makura, Rarotonga
TAPIOCA, PEARL—110 bgs, Admiral Nulton, Vancouver
SEED—10 bgs, Admiral Nulton, Vancouver
TAR, PINE, RFD—1 dm, Makura, Wellington
THINNER—3 cs, Makura, Sydney
TURPENTINE, WOOD—2 dms, Makura, Wellington; 2 cs, Lake Galewood, Papeete
VARNISH—18 cs, Admiral Gove, Vancouver; 1 cs, Makura, Papeete
WAX, CERESIN, WHITE—1 bg, Makura, Wellington
WHITING, DANISH—2 cs, Korrigan III, Santa Rosalia
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—1 bbl, Makura, Wellington
WORMSEED—2 bgs, Makura, Wellington
ZINC CARBONATE—1 cs, Makura, Wellington
DUST—40 cs, Kingsley, Pine Falls

Clearance Dates

Admiral Gove, November 22; Admiral Nulton, November 17; Dalfonn, November 18; Dorothy Alexander, November 19, 29; Emma Alexander, November 15, 26; H T Harper, November 23; Hawaiian Standard, November 17; Kingsley, November 29; Korrigan III, November 26; Lake Galewood, November 25; Leuna, November 16; Makura, November 23; Pacific Pioneer, November 17; Quebec City, November 15; Ruth Alexander, November 22; Sacramento Valley, November 25; San Antonio, November 22; Texada, November 19; Warwick, November 25; Yarraville, November 23.

Savannah Exports

COTTON LINTERS—(Tulsa), 50 bls, Liverpool; 818 bls, Manchester; 131 bls, Bonneville, Hamburg
OYSTER SHELLS—100 tons, Tulsa, Liverpool
ROSIN, GUM—(City of Windsor), 275 bbls, Shanghai; 50 bbls, Tsingtao; 20 bbls, Tientsin; 250 bbls, Bonneville, Rotterdam; (Tulsa), 148 bbls, Manchester; 848 bbls, Rotterdam
TANNING EXTRACT—322,723 bls, Tulsa, Liverpool
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Bonneville), 29,050 gls, Hamburg; 37,750 gls, Rotterdam; 11,960 gls, Tulsa, Liverpool

Clearance Dates

Bonneville, December 22; City of Windsor, December 19; Tulsa, December 12.

Tampa Exports

PHOSPHATE ROCK—1,102 tons, Montello, Genoa; 1,080 tons, Monstella, Genoa

Clearance Dates

Monstella, December 23; Montello, December 21.

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Galveston Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—2,400 sx, Medina, New York; 1,200 sx, Pecos, New York
SULPHUR—1,300 tons, Point Ancha, Seattle

Mobile Coast Trade

OCHER—17 tons, Point Chico, San Francisco
ROSIN—23 tons, Paul Luckenbach, Los Angeles

New Orleans Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—12 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, Los Angeles
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—12 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, San Francisco
GLAUBER'S SALT—29 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, Los Angeles
GRAPHITE—1 dm, Meanticut, Galveston
LARD SUBSTITUTE—67 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, Seattle
MOLASSES—(Katrina Luckenbach) 42 tons, Los Angeles; 16 tons, San Francisco; 12 tons, Portland; 14 tons, Seattle
SOAP—6 bxs, Comal, Tampa; (Katrina Luckenbach) 20 tons, San Francisco; 78 tons, Seattle
CHIPS—54 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, Los Angeles
POWDER—(Katrina Luckenbach) 67 tons, Los Angeles; 68 tons, San Francisco; 16 tons, Oakland; 50 tons, Portland
STARCH, CORN—(Katrina Luckenbach) 25 tons, San Francisco; 17 tons, Seattle
TOILET PREPS—6 bxs, Comal, Tampa
WATER, MINERAL—5 bxs, Comal, Tampa

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—1 keg, Hawaiian, Seattle
ALBUMEN, EGG, HEN—28 cs, San Clemente, New York
EGG, FLAKE—22 cs, San Clemente, New York; 12 cs, Californian, New York
ALCOHOL—15 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
ALUMINA SULPHATE—15 tons, Cadaretta, Anacortes; 400 bgs, Admiral Cole, Portland
BARIUM PEROXIDE—19 tons, Lillian Luckenbach, New York
BRISTLES—(San Clemente) 176 cs, Baltimore; 210 cs, New York
BRUSHES—13 cs, 4 lbs, Jacob Luckenbach, New Orleans; 10 cs, San Clemente, New York; 10 cs, Iowan, New York; 1 cs, Ohioan, Portland
CAMPHOR—2 cs, Jacob Luckenbach, New Orleans; 50 cs, San Clemente, New York; 50 cs, Iowan, New York
CASEIN—500 bgs, Kentuckian, Boston; 450 sx, Iowan, Boston
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—2,250 crtns, Iowan, Philadelphia; 1,880 crtns, Point Salinas, New Orleans
COCONUTS—400 cs, Kentuckian, New York; (Jacob Luckenbach) 8 tons, Houston; 3 tons, Mobile; 2 crtns, Iowan, Los Angeles; 5 cs, Charles H Cramp, New York; 42 tons, Forbes Hauptmann, Baltimore
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—85 crtns, Hawaiian, Seattle; 22 pkgs, Charles H Cramp, New York; 20 crtns, Ohioan, Portland; 12 crtns, Virginian, Seattle
FIRECLAY—20 tons, Forbes Hauptmann, Philadelphia
FLAVORING EXTRACT—34 crtns, Virginian, Seattle
GASOLINE—92,500 bbls, Northern Sun, Perth Amboy
GELATIN—1 dm, Virginian, Seattle
GLUE—100 sx, Admiral Nulton, Seattle
HEMPSEED—545 bgs, San Clemente, New York; 344 bgs, Iowan, Philadelphia
HOPS—13 bls, Point Salinas, New Orleans
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—2 crtns, Kentuckian, Los Angeles
INK, PRINTING—60 dms, Admiral Cole, Portland; 1 kit, Virginian, Seattle
KEROSENE—25,000 bbls, Northern Sun, Perth Amboy
LACQUER—1 keg, Point Salinas, New Orleans
THINNER—10 kegs, Point Salinas, New Orleans
LAUREL LEAVES—1 bl, Santa Ana, Los Angeles
MAGNESITE—450 bgs, Iowan, New York; 810,000 lbs, Charles H Cramp, Philadelphia; 52 tons, Forbes Hauptmann, Baltimore
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 crtns, Iowan, Los Angeles; 13 cs, Ohioan, Portland
MILK POWDER—200 bbls, Kentuckian, New York; 135 bbls, Point San Pablo, Seattle; 250 bbls, Iowan, New York; 200 bbls, Californian, New York
MUSTARD SEED—1,307 bgs, San Clemente, New York; (Iowan) 374 bgs, New York; 614 bgs, Philadelphia; 168 bgs, Boston
OIL—15 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
PERILLA—150 dms, Kentuckian, New York
PAINT—500 pkgs, Nabesna, Portland; 100 pls, Virginian, Seattle
DRY—236 bbls, Nabesna, Portland
REDUCER—2 dms, Virginian, Seattle
PEANUTS—250 bgs, Iowan, Boston
PEPPER—1 bg, Point Salinas, New Orleans
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—900 bbls, Admiral Nulton, Seattle
QUICKLIME—1,000 bgs, Admiral Cole, Portland
SALT—1,500 pkgs, Point San Pablo, Portland; 1,900 pkgs, Nabesna, Portland; 1 carload, Admiral Senn, Seattle; 16 tons, Cadaretta, Everett
SALTCAKE—200 sx, Point San Pablo, Portland; 1,200 bgs, Admiral Cole, Portland
SAND—30 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle; 132 bbls, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
SOAP—5 cs, Hawaiian, Seattle; 3 crtns, Ohioan, Portland
LAUNDRY—2 cs, Hawaiian, Seattle
TOILET—6 cs, Hawaiian, Seattle
SODA, ASH—2,000 sx, Admiral Halstead, Portland
SILICATE—40 dms, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland
SPICES—1 dm, Virginian, Seattle
TALLOW—300 dms, Kentuckian, Boston
TAPIOCA—15 pkgs, Hawaiian, Seattle
TOILET PREPS—12 crtns, Kentuckian, Los Angeles; 7 crtns, Iowan, Los Angeles; 1 crtn, 12 cs, Ohioan, Portland; 3 cs, Virginian, Seattle
WATER, MINERAL—1 cs, Point Salinas, New Orleans
WATERPROOFING COMPOUND—1 pkg, Hawaiian, Seattle
YEAST—2 crtns, Ohioan, Portland
ZINC DUST—300 dms, Texan, New York

Containers Returned

Los Angeles

DRUMS—100, Fella, Cordoba
3, Taiyo, Straits Settlements
IRON—62, Texada, Victoria

New Orleans

CYLINDERS—10, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Cefalu, Ceiba
28, R H Garrot, Turrialba, Tela
5, Northwestern Blangas Co, Turrialba, Havana

Port Arthur

DRUMS—85, Ruth Lykes, Santo Domingo City
400, Ruth Lykes, Port au Prince
700, Arminda, Kingston
225, Velma Lykes, Cristobal

San Francisco

BARRELS—94, Maui, Honolulu
71, Maliko, Hilo
7, Maliko, Mahukona
266, Manukai, Honolulu
165, Manukai, Hilo
81, Manukai, Port Allen
135, Manukai, Kahului
CARBOYS—80, Maui, Honolulu
6, Manukai, Honolulu
CYLINDERS—20, T F Ryan, Chiriqui, Puerto Armuelles
8 crts, Certified Laboratory Products, Inc, Mariposa, Auckland
2 cs, F F G Harper & Co, Admiral Gove, Vancouver
30, Maui, Honolulu
7, Maliko, Hilo
7, Maliko, Mahukona
58, Manukai, Honolulu
24, Manukai, Hilo
38, Manukai, Kahului
19, Great Western Electro Chemical Co, President McKinley, Shanghai
5, International General Electric Co, President McKinley, Shanghai
20, Frigidaire Corpn, President McKinley, Shanghai
6 crts, Certified Laboratory Products, Inc, Maunganui, Wellington
8, Williams, Dimond & Co, Maunganui, Papeete
DRUMS—200, H A Saffer, Maunganui, Papeete
8, United Fruit Co, Chiriqui, Balboa
2,200, Associated Oil Co, Golden Sun, Manila
658, Associated Oil Co, Maunawili, Manila
100, Shell Oil Co, Texada, Victoria
251, Shell Oil Co, Texada, Vancouver
454, Maui, Honolulu
23, Mala, Hilo
254, Manukai, Honolulu
30, Manukai, Kahului

New York

BARRELS—87, West India Oil Co, Monarch of Bermuda, Hamilton
50, West India Oil Co, Munamar, Paramaribo
100, Tidewater Oil Co, Cottica, Paramaribo
75, J R Tennant, Monarch of Bermuda, Hamilton
CARBOYS—10, Smith Chem & Color Co, Jean, San Juan
26, Grasselli Chem Co, Coamo, San Juan
CYLINDERS—5, S P Sugar Co, Porto Rico, Guanica
16, Linde Air Prod Co, Jean, Ponce
5, Linde Air Prod Co, Jean, San Juan
14, Pan Bolivar, Aruba
41, T F Ryan, Platano, Porto Castilla
7, United Fruit Co, Platano, Port Barrios
9, United Fruit Co, Platano, Port Cortez
5, South Porto Rico Sugar Co, Facto, San Pedro
17, Furness, Withy & Co, Maraval, Trinidad
164, J Velloe & Co, Siboney, Progreso
22, Air Reduction Sales Corp, Coamo, San Juan
22, Supt of Lighthouses, Coamo, San Juan
14, J H Senior, Tachira, Maracaibo
6, United Fruit Co, Santa Marta, Santa Marta
2, United Fruit Co, Santa Marta, Kingston
10, Swift & Co, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
62, Tupman & Thurlow, Inc, Southern Cross, Santos
DRUMS—4, B F Goodrich & Co, Jean, Ponce
90, The Texas Co, Fort St George, Martinique
4, R Fabien & Co, Coamo, San Juan
150, Standard Oil of N J, Exarch, Genoa
7, U S Metal Refg Co, Boston City, Bristol
5, Middleton & Co, Cottica, Paramaribo
7, J B Palmeiro, Hubert, Para

Recent Charters

OIL, PALM—5,000 tons, Br S S Corinthus, West Africa, including Congo and U K Continent, option States, January
PETROLEUM—10,000 to 12,000 tons, Br M S Corabank, clean, Black Sea to Shanghai, 14s 3d, Jan 15-25
1,500 tons, Du M S Moordrecht, clean, Constanza to White Booth Roads, 8s 6d, combined with about 8,000 tons, Antwerp and London, January
6,500 tons, Nor M S Jenny, clean, Black Sea to Bombay, 16s, Dec 25-Jan 10
12,000 tons, Fr M S Henry Desprez, crude, Gulf to Havre, consecutive voyages, 9-12 months, 7s 3d, February
7,500 tons, Nor M S Storsten, clean, Tuapse to Nantes and Rouen, 7s 9d, January
7,500 tons, Nor M S Solsten, clean, Black Sea to Helsingborg or Stockholm, 8s; two ports, 8s 9d; January
7,000 tons, Nor M S Lincoln Ellsworth, clean, N States, 7s; Gulf, 9s; U K Continent, Bordeaux, Hamburg, including Ghent, Jan 15-Feb 5
2,000 tons, Ger S S Amrun, benzine and gas oil, Constanza to Piraeus and Salonica, January
3,000 tons, Nor M S Evina, clean, Constanza to Rouen, 8s, Dec 31 cancelling
7,000 tons, Nor M S Athene, clean, California to Australia, private terms, January-February

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended January 4, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Cassia oil, 10 drums, not U.S.P
Fennel seed, 40 bags, filthy.
Medicinal preparations, 4 packages, false therapeutic claims.
Mineral water, 35 cases, artifically carbonated and not so labeled.
Mineral water, 2 cases, net contents not stated, false therapeutic claims.
Nutmegs, 320 bags, moldy, wormeaten.
Olive oil, 30 cases, short volume.

Fertilizer Materials

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

(Continued from page 44)

the list. Blood supplies are closely held and numerous sellers are demanding somewhat higher prices for them, with tankage also firmly held by some. Buying is still in limited lots. Bone materials have shown little or no change, some of them being in merely a nominal market position, but the tone generally is fairly good at this time.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $1.05 to $1.15 per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $1 to $1.10 and 10; 7 to 9 percent, $1.30 to $1.60 and 10.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, 90c. to $1 and 10; unground, low grade tankage, $10 to $12 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, 55c. to 60c., nominal; hoof meal, 80c. to 90c.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $15 to $16 per ton; 3 and 50, $18 to $19; 4½ and 50, $19 to $21; unground, steamed bone, $12 to $13; raw bone meal for feeding, $20 to $21, nominal; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $15; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $12 nominal; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $17.50 to $20; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $15 to $17.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, $35c. to 37½c.

Coal as a Fertilizer

Favorable results from the use of coal for plant fertilization have been reported by the Coal Research Institute, Mulheim, Germany, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the trade commissioner at Berlin. Experiments were made with raw coal and lignite, also with mixtures of coal with soluble nitrogenous and potash salts. It is reported that coal fertilizers (apparently mixtures) may shortly be placed on the German market at prices ranging from 25 marks to 30 marks per metric ton.

Nitrogen Consumption Increasing

At a recent meeting in Essen, a director of the German Nitrogen Syndicate reported definite signs of an increase in world consumption of nitrogen, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the trade commissioner at Berlin. Consumptfon in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, was slightly in excess of 1,500,000 tons of nitrogen. The world production capacity is approximately 4,000,000 tons.

Organic Chemicals in Dry-Cleaning Industry

(Continued from page 47)

In both methods, however, soluble materials accumulate and must be removed by vacuum distillation, often preceded by treatment with alkali. Agitating the solvent with caustic soda saponifies the fatty oils and greases and precipitates the sodium soaps which can then be filtered off. Final washing with water removes any residual alkali, soap, or other water-soluble impurities.

In most cases the chlorinated solvents are filtered and distilled without any chemical treatment, and in some types of equipment the entire operations of cleaning and recovery of solvent are carried out in the one enclosed unit. The American Laundry Machinery Company makes several types of self-contained dry-cleaning outfits.

Dry-Cleaning Soaps

It is interesting that the cleaning with both types of solvents is improved by the addition of small quantities of soluble soaps. Ordinary laundry soaps are insoluble in cleaning fluids, but there are a number of "benzin soaps" available for dry cleaners. One of the most efficient is potassium oleate containing a slight excess of oleic acid. This is prepared by dissolving caustic potash in methanol and stirring it into the liquid fatty acid.

A soap concentration as low as 1 part in 400 will make a distinct improvement in the cleaning liquid, both as to time required and results obtained. On the contrary, too much soap lessens the cleaning effect. Soaps made from triethanolamine instead of caustic potash are used also. Other chemical products that are added to improve the detergent properties are ammonia, cyclohexanol, and pine oils.

Since 1927, the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners has maintained a laboratory at Silver Springs, Md., for research on dry-cleaning problems. A vocational school where members can obtain training is also located there.

Organic Accelerators in Rubber Industry

(Continued from page 20)

other it was but natural that comparisons of methods and materials should be made. In a short time it became known that certain chemicals were being put into rubber by the Diamond Rubber Company to make it cure faster and stronger. The information finally leaked out and in the course of a few years most of the factories in the Akron region were using chemicals such as anilin and thiocarbanilide in their rubber mixings. Realizing the value of the new line of thought brought out by the use of organic accelerators, several of the companies established research laboratories for the purpose of studying this and other problems relating to rubber. Later, discussions of the value of accelerators began to appear in the technical journals and the knowledge of their value spread far and wide. These facts illustrate the hopelessness of keeping a process secret under modern conditions, especially in a large factory.

It is generally believed that Gottlob and Hofmann were the pioneers of accelerator work in Europe. While engaged in the study of synthetic rubber they found that the rapid oxidation of that material could be greatly retarded by the addition of small amounts of organic bases. On vulcanizing synthetic rubber thus preserved they were astonished at its rapid rate of cure and its superor physical qualities. They then studied the effect of various organic bases on natural rubber also, and found that by the proper adjustment of the amounts of sulphur and bases it was possible to control the rate of cure almost at will and to secure a product having superior physical properties. Further study, which included a great variety of organic bases and their derivatives, led them to believe that any compound having a dissociation constant greater than 1×10^{-8} would have practical application in the vulcanization of rubber. Basing their claims on this dissociation constant, they secured a patent in Germany in 1914 and in the United States in 1915. This patent was declared invalid in the United States courts in 1926, both because the dissociation constant was an improper definition on which to base the claims and because of the fact that the use of organic accelerators had become common in the industry prior to Gottlob and Hofmann's discovery of their use.

Impetus for Technical Men

One important outcome of the introduction of organic accelerators has been the realization that technically trained men are necessary in the rubber industry. Owing to the hazards of using highly reactive chemicals in the control of vulcanization without adequate knowledge as to their effects, it became necessary to take the compounding of rubber out of the control of production superintendents and place it in the hands of chemists. That step marked the passing of empirical methods. With the advent of the chemist into the industry came the examination and control of raw materials and the scientific study of the various stages of manufacture. In recognition of the value of applied science many corporations established and organized research laboratories for the chemical and physico-chemical study of rubber and of the various materials used in the industry. One of the most striking examples of their work is the modern development and widespread use of antioxidents. In contrast to the behavior of catalysts which promote the combination of sulphur with rubber and other changes taking place during vulcanization, is the behavior of materials which will retard the gradual combination of rubber with oxygen, to which is due the perishing of vulcanized rubber. Certain of these latter materials when added to the rubber batch to the extent of about one percent on the weight of the rubber also retard the cracking effect of repeated flexing and of sunlight on the finished goods.

Several large manufacturers of organic chemicals, realizing the importance of accelerators of vulcanization and of antioxidants, engaged in their manufacture, a business now amounting to about five thousand tons per annum, worth about five million dollars. In the interests of progress they, too, found it necessary to establish laboratories for the development of materials having specialized properties. These are now being sold to the trade with full information as to their advantageous use.

Technically trained men, therefore, are now regarded as essential to the industry and will, let us hope, become a still more important factor in its growth and development. Perhaps you can realize the change which has taken place when I state that twenty-five years ago in Akron, which has become the world's greatest center of rubber manufacture, I was one of the three chemists engaged in the industry. Today when there is a meeting of the rubber technologists in Akron I am one of four hundred present.

Importance of Accelerators

Harlan L. Trumbull, manager of the research chemical laboratories of the B. F. Goodrich Company, who presented the achievements of the medalist when George Oenslager was given the Perkin Medal, added much that was interesting to his associate's discussions of rubber chemistry. The work that Mr. Oenslager had done in the development of the application of chemistry to the processing of rubber was well told by Mr. Trumbull. With particular reference to the development and use of organic accelerators in vulcanization, Mr. Trumbull said:—

The first commercial use of organic accelerators, in 1906, was in conjunction with rubbers recovered from the extraction process. In that same year, Mr. Oenslager started the first factory to produce the accelerator, thiocarbanilide. Production started in a rude shack of corrugated iron sheets held together with steel hooks so that, in case of fire, the books could be pulled and the roof would fall to smother and prevent the spreading of the flame. Steam coils next to the floor furnished heat to sheet-metal tanks with oil-sealed covers. Carbon bisulphide and anilin were allowed to react for five days. The product was spread upon a ventilating table to dry, after which it was ground in a ball mill. Those of you who have studied Gattermann's "Organic Preparations" will recognize that in avoiding admixture with alcohol and sodium hydroxide. Mr. Oenslager departed from the accepted text-book methods of the time. His reasons for this course were based upon his own preliminary experiments. This factory grew and eventually became a large unit with an annual production of 2,000,000 pounds of thiocarbanilide, at a cost as low as that of any unit in this country. The medalist participated in every step of this development.

With the loss of foreign sources for anilin at the beginning of the World War, it became necessary to build an anilin factory. The medalist laid out and assisted in the building and operation of this plant. It was equipped with nitrators, reducers, and stills, and produced about 4,000 pounds of anilin daily. Part of this product was converted into thiocarbanilide, and part of it was methylated to dimethylanilin and converted into para-aminodimethylanilin, an accelerator originated by Dr. David Spence. Waste acid from the nitrators, after boiling with ammonium sulphate to decompose nitric acid, was utilized to remove the cotton from unvulcanized rubber scrap. The resulting product was used in rubber goods manufacture.

Manufacturing Problems

The incorporation of organic accelerators into rubber presented novel problems at every stage of manufacture. The more active accelerators caused scorching, or incipient vulcanization, on the mixing rolls and calenders. Hazards from toxicity had to be carefully considered in order to protect those who had contact with the stocks. The time and temperature of vulcanization had to be adjusted to the increased chemical activity of batches containing these organic catalysts. Secrecy prevailed, and very few had knowledge either of the accelerators or of their properties. Our medalist had to be in close touch with those directing production operations to instruct men how to secure the best results with these new chemicals. Those who, for the first time, received from a trained scientist instructions for handling factory batches were impressed by his meticulous habits and exasperated by his insistence on careful adherence to details. They did not understand why he wanted to stand closely over batches giving off fumes which brought tears to his eyes, nor did they appreciate that this vigilance was necessary to the perfection of his important discovery.

The use of organic accelerators has made possible enormous improvement in the appearance and quality of rubber goods over those made according to the standards of thirty years ago. The surface bloom of sulphur which was then almost universal is usually absent from modern rubber products. This produces a more pleasing appearance and permits a variety of bright or delicate colors. Improved conditions of vulcanization through the use of organic accelerators have made possible:—

1. Products of high tensile strength, favored by low temperature and short time of vulcanization.

2. Greater uniformity of physical properties throughout thick masses of rubber.

3. A more precise control of the product.

4. A wider range of physical properties, promoting a more extensive use of rubber articles.

5. Greatly retarded deterioration on aging.

6. Improvement in resistance to deterioration at high temperatures.

7. The development of high quality articles directly from latex.

8. Important economies in plant and equipment, resulting from shorter cures.

It was customary thirty years ago to vulcanize inner tubes for ninety minutes as contrasted with six today, and tires for three hours as against less than a hour at the present time. The rubber industry represents a capital outlay of about one billion dollars. Organic accelerators have effected enormous savings in capital outlay, as a result of the shorter curing periods and the more rapid turnover of equipment which their use has permitted. The saving in capital outlay for tire and tube production in the United States alone has been estimated conservatively at $50,000,000.

Economic Advantages

Because of the commercial advantage of organic accelerators in the early days it was not many years before other companies were also using these materials. Since that time hundreds of research chemists have labored to effect improvements in their composition and in methods of use. These researches have resulted in the creation of a large, new chemical industry. About eight million pounds of these organic catalysts are used in this country annually. In most chemical conversion processes catalysts are employed as contact masses and do not appear in the finished product. Organic accelerators, however, are catalysts which become a component part of finished rubber articles. This distinction explains the large tonnage of organic accelerators consumed in rubber manufacture. Though the original advantage of organic accelerators—to permit the use of cheaper, neglected grades of rubber—has long since disappeared, the use of these chemicals, for the reasons already mentioned, is firmly established in the industry.

Those who bought tires thirty years ago and discarded them after 3,000 miles of service appreciate the contrast with modern tire performance. A significant part of the improvement in tires must be credited to organic accelerators, although many other developments share this credit. The saving to motorcar owners resulting from accelerators was estimated by Dr. W. C. Geer in 1924 at $50,000,000 annually. We now have twice as many motorcars as then, our tires are much better, and the mileage cost has been further reduced. There can be no question that tremendous economies have resulted from the use of organic accelerators, both to the manufacturer and to the consumer of rubber articles. Moreover, quite apart from economic considerations, organic accelerators have vastly enlarged the scope of our knowledge concerning that baffling hydrocarbon, rubber. Hence, the discovery of organic accelerators can be rated as second in importance only to that of vulcanization.

Perkin Medal for 1933 Presented to Oenslager

(Continued from page 15)

B. F. Goodrich Company, related the achievements of the medalist in an address on "The Importance of Organic Accelerators." The medal address by Mr. Oenslager was directed to the general chemical aspects of the rubber industry and comprised a detailed history of the development of rubber compounding. Excerpts from the addresses of Mr. Oenslager and Mr. Trumbull are printed elsewhere in this issue.

George Oenslager, the 1933 Perkin Medalist, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., September 25, 1873. After attending the schools in that city, he prepared for college at Phillip's Exeter Academy, entering Harvard University in 1890. While in college he became greatly interested in chemistry, and after his graduation in 1894 he devoted two years of study to that science in the Harvard Graduate School.

In 1896 he entered the employ S. D. Warren & Co. as chemist at its pulp and paper mills in Cumberland Mills, Maine, where he remained for nine years. In 1905 he was appointed research chemist to the Diamond Rubber Company, this company was later purchased by the B. F. Goodrich Company, with which Mr. Oenslager is associated at the present time. During his twenty-six years of service in the rubber industry he has employed all of his time in research, with the exception of two years which he spent as technical adviser to the Yokohama Rubber Company, Yokohama, Japan.

Mr. Oenslager is chairman of the Akron section of the American Chemical Society and is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He is also chairman of the Akron section of the American Archaelogical Society. He is a member of the committee to visit the division of chemistry at Harvard University and is a member of the Harvard University and is a member of the Harvard Fund Council.

His chief diversion has been travel, and he is particularly interested in the ancient civilizations of the Southwest. He also enjoys fishing and hunting in the wilds of Canada.

Garvan Lauds Congress For Aid to Chemistry

(Continued from page 15)

"Serial No. 432 of March 13, 1915. It is reported to me by Hossenfelder" (German Consul General in New York), "telegram No. 4, that the stock of dyes in this country is so small that by a German embargo about 4,000,000 American workmen might be thrown out of employment. Bernstorff."

This was our condition of servitude in 1915. Today, under the fostering of Congress, we are able to supply 90 percent of our consumption of dyes on which, in 1929, sixteen billions of American production was dependent, and in case our imports were ended, our production of dyes would be ample to supply all our needs.

From report of Consul General Hossenfelder to the German Government, to His Excellency, the Imperial Chancellor, Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, dated New York, March 3, 1916:

"Neither through money nor the granting of credit, nor by any other means, can that critical situation be relieved which has been called forth by the removal of certain articles which are obtainable only in Germany. These articles are chiefly potash, chemicals, and dyestuffs. Potash is desired by agriculture, inclusive of the cotton planters, all the more urgently since even last year sufficient fertilizer could not be brought to the soil. To enumerate the industries which are suffering from the scarcity of German chemicals would lead too far. I may, however, mention that the cry for help which comes from the world of physicians is becoming louder and louder and more and more insistent."

At that time we were dependent upon Europe for many drugs, including salvarsan, the sole remedy for our ten million syphilitics; luminal, the sole alleviate for epilepsy, and so forth. Today we make all our drugs, of better quality than are known in the world, and at infinitely cheaper prices than we paid the foreigner. For instance, Salvarsan before the war sold for about $3.50 an ampul. Today the highest quality sells for 60 cents an ampul. The importation of drugs is negligible.

March 13, 1926, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives submitted a report on the control by foreign governments of production and exportation of certain raw materials essential to our progress.

"1. That control of either production or exportation which materially affect prices have been instituted by direct or indirect foreign governmental action as follows:—The Government of Great Britain, through direction of its colonial office to its East Indian possessions, over rubber; the Government of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, over coffee; the Government of Chile over nitrates and iodine; the Government of Germany and France over potash: the Government of Egypt over long-staple cotton; the Government of Japan over camphor and at times over silk; and the Government of Yucatan, Mexico, over sisal.

Today the chemist has sprung us loose from all these controls, with the exception of coffee, tea, tin, and sisal:

(1) Potash has been discovered in the Southwestern States in ample quantity to supply the United States. Its ability to compete with the potash from the cartels of Germany and France is only a question of freight rates. The ownership of these beds of potash, however, should be watched by the government.

(2) Manganese. Mr. Charles H. Herty, jr., son of Dr. Charles H. Herty, has worked out a process whereby our own ores can be used, and thus we become independent of Russia.

(3) Camphor. The duPont Company have just finished their plant, sufficient to supply the needs of the country with synthetic camphor.

(4) Rubber. Synthetic rubber has been perfected by the du Pont Company and is being produced in a semi-works plant. Of course, we cannc produce rubber to compete at the prese t price of 4 cents, but a possible recurr ce of the Stevenson act monopoly is at an end. The above committee found that 36 cents was a fair and proper price for the foreign monopoly to exact from our people. They found that under the Stevenson act the price reached $1.21 in 1925, and that in 1926 over six hundred million dollars above the fair and proper price was extorted from our people by the government control monopoly. By the discovery of our chemists, we are assured that the price will never again go above 20 cents without meeting the competition of American synthetic rubber, and this limit may well be lowered by the usual progress in lessening chemical costs.

(5) Rayon can readily take the place of silk.

(6) Iodine is now being produced by the Dow Chemical Company from bromine and oil wells. This production can easily, in the case of necessity, be expanded to cover our needs.

(7) The possibility of growing an ample supply of long-staple cotton has been developed under the guidance of our Department of Agriculture.

(8) And now comes nitrates from the air. Ten American plants are producing and stand ready to produce the entire necessities of this country in peace and war, for agriculture and for munitions, at a price to equal the costs of the world. The farmer today is getting his nitrates for $22 a ton, against $36 a ton today paid by the German farmer, and against the former price of $90 during the war and $48 in 1926.

This whole story is set forth in the book I am sending you by Professor Zanetti, which is an unbiased and careful ex-

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VARNISH KETTLES—We manufacture copper, Monel metal, aluminum, allegheny and steel kettles and trucks for varnish makers; steam jacketed kettles, chemical stills, coils, tanks, etc. Rebottoming of varnish kettles, repairing of trucks; used equipment. Mandoni Brothers, Coppersmiths, 260 Custer avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Telephone Bergen 3-5044.

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CAPRYL ALCOHOL, sebacic acid, technical and C.P. grades. We want commercial uses for the above by chemists and chemical engineers and manufacturers. Can you use these products? American Chemical Products Co., Rochester, N. Y.

CELLULOSE ACETATE solution, 9 oz. in steel drums, 10,000 gals.; bronze powder, 7,500 lbs.; Acheson graphite, 200 mesh, 7,000 lbs.; burnt sienna in oil, 20,000 lbs. in 25-lb. cans; Jeffrey's liquid marine glue, "C" quality, 2,000 gals. in 5-gal. cans; liquidating agent, Henry K. Fort, Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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WANTED—Old established, medium sized paint manufacturer has opening for a sales director. Only those giving complete information will be considered. Our men have seen this ad. BOX 591, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

SALES REPRESENTATIVE, pigments, minerals, colors, chemicals and paints; sixteen years' experience in metropolitan New York, eastern and middle west territories. Available immediately. BOX 595, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

POSITION WANTED by pharmaceutical chemist, qualified and experienced in manufacturing full pharmaceutical line, ampoules, pills, tablets, liquids, ointments, proprietaries, analytical control and formulating; registered pharmacist, available immediately; best of references. BOX 593, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITION WANTED by experienced paint man in office, plant or sales. Thorough knowledge of purchasing, formulation, production, sales management and selling, also possessing creative ability in designing and preparing advertising and display features. BOX 592, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

HAVE YOU a sales problem? We know of a thoroughly experienced sales executive—well seasoned in many lines—knows promotion, advertising, as well as the field job. He has made money but realizes today's prices for service as well as commodities. We will be very happy to put you in touch with him. Address BOX 594, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

amination of the importance of nitrates in our national life.

It might be added that we have the phosphate rock and the potash and the nitrogen, and we are the only country of the world which has all the necessary ingredients for fertilizers for its soil.

There remain only coffee, tea, and tin. Coffee and tea are not necessities and their synthesis is being worked on by our chemists. For tin there are many substitutes in alloys and other products.

This is an independence possessed by no other country in the world, and it is the object of destruction by world cartels, assisted by our so-called American international bankers.

In addition to the creation of this new independence, chemical education in high school, in college, in graduate school and research institutions, is offering 100 percent service to our medical profession, to all our industries and to our national defense.

Two hundred and fifty million dollars have been expended in chemical laboratories in our educational institutions alone.

Our developed chemistry is also able to service the allied science of physics, electricity, medicine, et cetera, as nowhere else in the world. Arithmetic alone of our sciences has been neglected. "Remember, O Stranger, Arithmetic is the first of the sciences and the mother of safety."

Our schools stop the teaching of arithmetic at the age of twelve, and as a nation our people are trying to fight the great battle of life with a child's knowledge of its basic science. Let us develop the teaching of arithmetic through high school and college.

After all, we constitute a great village, and peace, contentment and prosperity wait upon our patriotism, our home contentment and the ability to mind our own business.

Remember the concluding lines of Oliver Goldsmith's great poem, "The Deserted Village":—

Aid slighted truth, with thy persuasive strain
Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain;
Teach him that states of native strength possest
Tho' very poor, may still be very blest;
That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labour'd mole away;
While self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

May we not add reproach of the "Deserted Village" to that of the Forgotten Man.

Wishing you a happy New Year [etc.].

Dyestuffs, Tanstuffs

Sizing Materials

(Continued from page 43)

through another featureless trading week, with sellers describing the undertone as steady and prices unchanged at 2½c. to 3½c. per pound.

Starch.—Some divisions of the textile industry were ordering out a representative volume of material last week, with the market holding steady and prices were in line with quotations of the preceding week.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Borneo. — Consumers continued to show an inclination to purchases on a hand-to-mouth basis, with the result the market was a rather slow affair at times during the week, but prices were well sustained.

Divi-Divi. — Buyers were slow coming into this market last week, being inclined to limit purchases to actual production wants, but prices remained about the same as noted previously. Extract was listed at the prices in vogue previously.

Gambier. — Business in the market for the common material was spotty again last week, but no change developed in the quotations. The market for the plantation material was restricted to small-lot quantities, with sellers adhering to former prices. A fair call was in evidence for the Singapore cube item, and prices were steady.

Mangrove Bark. — This market dragged through another trading week, with tanners coming into the market occasionally for small sized quantities, but prices ruled unchanged.

Myrobalans. — Quiet prevailed in this direction, with sellers asking $15.50 for the J2 shipment and the R2 shipment was listed at $15 per ton. Irregularity of the call was due to the effort on the part of tanners to continue to the practice of holding down inventories.

Quebracho. — Buying here reached satisfactory proportions during the week just ended, with leading sellers describing the market as steady and prices were in line with quotations noted previously.

Sumac. A prominent feature in this market was the firm character of the tone of the market for the ground Sicilian material, with the firmness continuing to be accounted for by the influence of cables from abroad. Domestic demand was slow, but prices were unchanged.

Wattle Bark. — A dormant demand was recorded here again last week, but sellers indicated that prices were about the same as quoted previously, being $27 to $29 per ton.

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Amerada Corporation	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 31	Jan. 14
Associated Standard Oilstocks	A	..	11c.	Jan. 15	.....
Atlas Powder Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Bandini Petroleum Company	Com.	Mo.	05c.	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Beech Nut Packing Company	Pfd. A	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 15	.....
Boots Pure Drug Company	Amer. ord.	Q.	13c.	Jan. 7	Dec. 15
Bon Ami Company	A	Q.	$1.00	Jan. 31	Jan. 16
Bon Ami Company	B	Q.	50c.	Jan. 17	Jan. 13
Bon Ami Company	B	Ext.	50c.	Jan. 17	Jan. 13
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Jan. 21	Jan. 14
Commonwealth Royalties Company	Com.	..	03c.	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Compania Swift Internacional	Com.	S-A	$1.00	Feb. 15	Jan. 14
Consolidated Royalty Oil Company	Com.	Q.	05c.	Jan. 25	Jan. 16
Cunningham Natural Gas Company	A	Q.	01½c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Company	Com.	Init.	10c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
General Foods Corporation	Com.	Q.	50c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Metal & Thermit Corporation	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
National Carbon Company	Pfd.	Q.	$2.00	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Salt Creek Producers Association	Com.	Q.	25c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Sharp & Dohme, Inc.	Pfd. A	Q.	50c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Signal Royalties Company	A	Q.	15c.	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Solvay American Investment Corp.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.37½	Feb. 15	Jan. 16
Tide Water Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Trustee Standard Oil Shares, Inc.	A	..	14c.	Jan. 16	.....

Personal Paragraphs

Charles E. Bedford, a director and vice-president of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation, has been elected a director of the Bush Terminal Buildings Company, this city.

Wood Crady, vice-president of the Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, spent a few days in New York during the week of January 2, after returning from a European tour.

Charles J. Brand, executive secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, gave an address on "Services Which the Fertilizer Industry May Render to the Farmer" at the recent annual meeting of the New York State Vocational Association.

William Arthur Borland, managing editor of "Drugs, Oil and Paints," was re-elected, despite his plea that he be permitted to retire, chief mixer of the Mixers' Club of Philadelphia at the recent annual meeting of this social organization of the paint and allied trades of Philadelphia.

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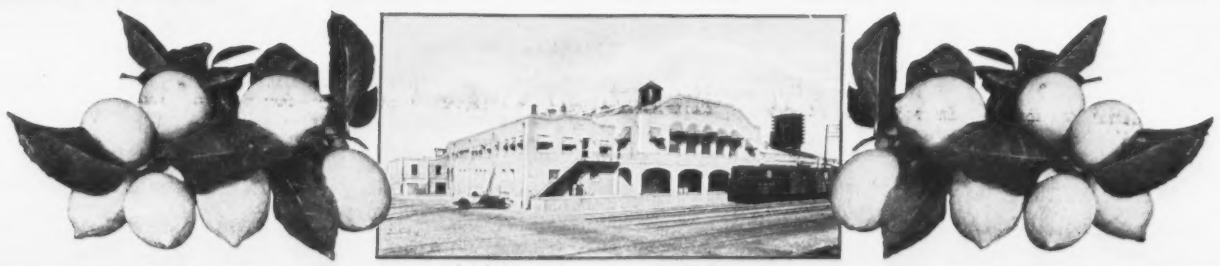
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